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CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Network Implementation: For network technicians and junior network engineers, this section covers Characteristics of routing technologies, Configuration of switching technologies and features, and
Topic 2	• OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions
Topic 3	• Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers
Topic 4	• Selection and configuration of wireless devices.

CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q311-Q316):

NEW QUESTION # 311
Which of the following can also provide a security feature when implemented?

- A. EIGRP
- B. FHRP
- C. BGP
- D. NAT

Answer: D

Explanation:
NAT (Network Address Translation) helps hide internal IP addresses from external networks, adding a layer of security by preventing direct access to internal systems from the outside.

NEW QUESTION # 312
A network administrator deployed wireless networking in the office area. When users visit the outdoor patio and try to download emails with large attachments or stream training videos, they notice buffering issues.
Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. Wireless interference
- B. Signal degradation
- C. Network congestion
- D. Client disassociation

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most likely cause of buffering issues when moving outdoors is signal degradation. Wireless signals weaken as they travel through obstacles such as walls, glass, and air, leading to weaker connections and reduced data rates.
Breakdown of Options:
A: Network congestion - While congestion can slow down network speeds, it affects all users, not just those moving outdoors.
B: Wireless interference - Interference is possible but is more likely caused by other wireless signals rather than outdoor movement.
C: Signal degradation - Correct answer. Wireless signals weaken with distance and obstacles such as walls, reducing performance.
D: Client disassociation - Disassociation occurs when clients lose connection to the AP, but the question states that users experience buffering, indicating they are still connected but with a weak signal.
Reference:
CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Domain 1.6: Analyze wireless networking technologies.
IEEE 802.11 standards: Wi-Fi propagation characteristics

NEW QUESTION # 313
Which of the following disaster recovery concepts is calculated by dividing the total hours of operation by the total number of units?

- A. RPO
- B. RTO
- C. MTTR
- D. MTBF

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Introduction to Disaster Recovery Concepts:
* Disaster recovery involves strategies and measures to ensure business continuity and data recovery in the event of a disaster.
* Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF):
* MTBF is a reliability metric used to predict the time between failures of a system during operation. It is calculated by dividing the total operational time by the number of failures.
* Formula: MTBF=Total Operational TimeNumber of Failures\text{MTBF} = \frac{\text{Total Operational Time}}{\text{Number of Failures}} MTBF=Number of FailuresTotal Operational Time

* This metric helps in understanding the reliability and expected lifespan of systems and components.
* Example Calculation:
* If a server operates for 1000 hours and experiences 2 failures, the MTBF is:
MTBF=1000 hours2=500 hours\text{MTBF} = \frac{1000 \text{ hours}}{2} = 500 \text{ hours} MTBF=21000 hours=500 hours
* Explanation of the Options:
* A. MTTR (Mean Time to Repair): The average time required to repair a system after a failure.
* B. MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures): The correct answer, representing the average time between failures.
* C. RPO (Recovery Point Objective): The maximum acceptable amount of data loss measured in time.
* D. RTO (Recovery Time Objective): The target time set for the recovery of IT and business activities after a disaster.
* Conclusion:
* MTBF is a crucial metric in disaster recovery and system reliability, helping organizations plan maintenance and predict system performance.

NEW QUESTION # 314
Which of the following best describes the amount of time between a disruptive event and the point that affected resources need to be back to fully functional status?

- A. RPO
- B. MTBF
- C. MTTR
- D. RTO

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct metric is RTO (Recovery Time Objective). RTO defines the maximum acceptable time to restore services after a disruption, ensuring business continuity. For example, if the RTO is 4 hours, systems must be back online within that timeframe after an outage.
B . MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures) measures reliability by calculating the average time between hardware failures.
C . RPO (Recovery Point Objective) defines how much data loss (in terms of time, such as last backup point) is acceptable.
D . MTTR (Mean Time to Repair) measures the average time taken to fix a failure but is not a predefined business requirement like RTO.
Organizations define RTOs during disaster recovery planning to align IT recovery capabilities with business needs.

NEW QUESTION # 315
Which of the following network devices converts wireless signals to electronic signals?

- A. Access point
- B. Router
- C. Load balancer
- D. Firewall

Answer: A

Explanation:
Role of an Access Point (AP):
Wireless to Wired Conversion: An access point (AP) is a device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network using Wi-Fi. It converts wireless signals (radio waves) into electronic signals that can be understood by wired network devices.
Functionality:
Signal Conversion: The AP receives wireless signals from devices such as laptops, smartphones, and tablets, converts them into electronic signals, and transmits them over the wired network.
Connectivity: APs provide a bridge between wireless and wired segments of the network, enabling seamless communication.
Comparison with Other Devices:
Router: Directs traffic between different networks and may include built-in AP functionality but is not primarily responsible for converting wireless to electronic signals.
Firewall: Protects the network by controlling incoming and outgoing traffic based on security rules, not involved in signal conversion.
Load Balancer: Distributes network or application traffic across multiple servers to ensure reliability and performance, not involved in signal conversion.

Deployment:
APs are commonly used in environments where wireless connectivity is needed, such as offices, homes, and public spaces. They enhance mobility and provide flexible network access.
Reference:
CompTIA Network+ study materials on wireless networking and access points.

NEW QUESTION # 316
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