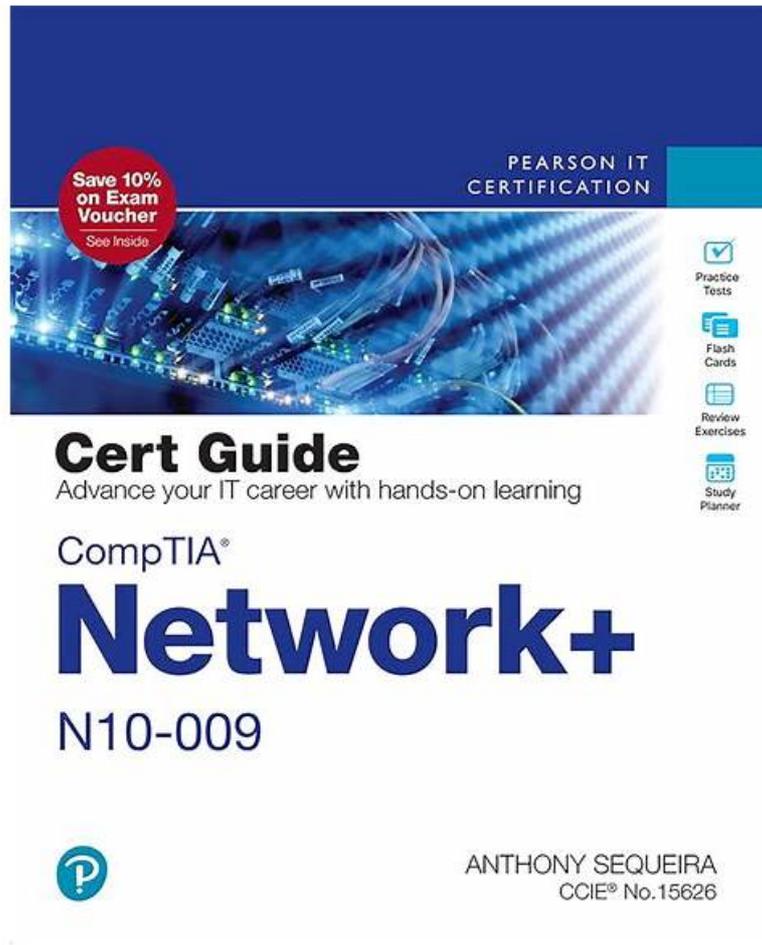


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CompTIA N10-009 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network Security: This section of the exam for cybersecurity specialists and network security administrators covers the importance of basic network security concepts, Various types of attacks and their impact on the network, application of network security features, defense techniques, and solutions. Network Troubleshooting: For help desk technicians and network support specialists, this section covers troubleshooting methodology, troubleshooting common cabling and physical interface issues, troubleshooting common issues with network services, and use of appropriate tools or protocols to solve networking issues.

Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network Implementation: For network technicians and junior network engineers, this section covers Characteristics of routing technologies, Configuration of switching technologies and features, and
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers

>> N10-009 Fragen Antworten <<

N10-009 Fragen Beantworten - N10-009 Prüfungs

Probieren Sie vor dem Kauf! Wir ZertFragen sind verantwortlich für jeder Kunde. Wir bieten Ihnen kostenfreie Demos der CompTIA N10-009, somit können Sie nach der Probe unbesorgt kaufen. Außerdem können wir Ihnen garantieren, dass Sie keine Reue empfinden werden, nachdem Sie unsere CompTIA N10-009 Prüfungssoftware gekauft haben. Denn Sie können durch die Benutzung ihre Zuverlässigkeit empfinden. Dadurch bekommen Sie mehr Konfidenz angesichts der CompTIA N10-009 Prüfung.

CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam N10-009 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q257-Q262):

257. Frage

SIMULATION

Users are unable to access files on their department share located on file server 2.

The network administrator has been tasked with validating routing between networks hosting workstation A and file server 2.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on each router to review output, identify any issues, and configure the appropriate solution.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

Router A



Routing Table

Routing Configuration

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
```

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.4.0/22 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
C 10.0.6.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
L 10.0.6.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.16.27.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3
L 172.16.27.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3
```

Reset to Default

Save

Close

Routing Table

Routing Configuration

Router-C# show ip route

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks

S 10.0.0.0/22 [1/0] via GigabitEthernet1

S 10.0.4.0/22 [1/0] via GigabitEthernet2

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

C 172.16.27.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2

L 172.16.27.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2

C 172.16.27.4/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

L 172.16.27.6/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

Reset to Default

Save

Close

Routing Table

Routing Configuration

Was a problem found?: Yes No

Install Static Route

Destination Prefix:

Destination Prefix Mask:

Interface:

Reset to Default

Save

Close

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Router C
✕

Routing Table
Routing Configuration

Was a problem found?: Yes No

Install Static Route

Destination Prefix:

Destination Prefix Mask:

Interface:

Reset to Default
Save
Close

Antwort:

Begründung:

See the solution below in Explanation

Explanation:

To validate routing between networks hosting Workstation A and File Server 2, follow these steps:

Review Routing Tables:

Check the routing tables of Router A, Router B, and Router C to identify any missing routes.

Identify Missing Routes:

Ensure that each router has routes to the networks on which Workstation A and File Server 2 are located.

Add Static Routes:

If a route is missing, add a static route to the relevant destination network via the correct interface.

Routing Table:

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks

C 10.0.4.0/22 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2

C 10.0.6.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2

L 10.0.6.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

C 172.16.27.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3

L 172.16.27.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3

Routing Table:

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks

C 10.0.0.0/22 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

L 10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

C 172.16.27.4/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

L 172.16.27.5/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

Routing Table:

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks

S 10.0.0.0/22 [1/0] via GigabitEthernet1

S 10.0.4.0/22 [1/0] via GigabitEthernet2

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

C 172.16.27.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2

L 172.16.27.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2

C 172.16.27.4/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

L 172.16.27.6/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

Install Static Route to 10.0.0.0/22 via 172.16.27.1 (assuming Router C's IP is 172.16.27.1):

Destination Prefix: 10.0.0.0

Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.252.0

Interface: GigabitEthernet3

Install Static Route to 10.0.4.0/22 via 172.16.27.5 (assuming Router C's IP is 172.16.27.5):

Destination Prefix: 10.0.4.0

Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.252.0

Interface: GigabitEthernet1

Install Static Route to 10.0.6.0/24 via 172.16.27.2 (assuming Router A's IP is 172.16.27.2):

Destination Prefix: 10.0.6.0

Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.255.0

Interface: GigabitEthernet2

Install Static Route to 10.0.0.0/22 via 172.16.27.1 (assuming Router B's IP is 172.16.27.1):

Destination Prefix: 10.0.0.0

Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.252.0

Interface: GigabitEthernet1

Summary of Static Routes:

Router A:

ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.252.0 GigabitEthernet3

Router B:

ip route 10.0.4.0 255.255.252.0 GigabitEthernet1

Router C:

ip route 10.0.6.0 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet2

ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.252.0 GigabitEthernet1

These configurations ensure that each router knows the correct paths to reach Workstation A and File Server 2, resolving the connectivity issue.

258. Frage

A research facility is expecting to see an exponential increase in global network traffic in the near future. The offices are equipped with 2.5Gbps fiber connections from the ISP, but the facility is currently only utilizing 1Gbps connections. Which of the following would need to be configured in order to use the ISP's connection speed?

- A. Network address translation
- **B. Link aggregation**
- C. 802.1Q tagging
- D. Port duplex

Antwort: B

Begründung:

* Understanding Link Aggregation:

- * Definition: Link aggregation combines multiple network connections into a single logical link to increase bandwidth and provide redundancy.
 - * Usage in High-Bandwidth Scenarios:
 - * Combining Links: By aggregating multiple 1 Gbps connections, the facility can utilize the full 2.5 Gbps bandwidth provided by the ISP.
 - * Benefits: Enhanced throughput, load balancing, and redundancy, ensuring better utilization of available bandwidth.
 - * Comparison with Other Options:
 - * 802.1Q Tagging: Used for VLAN tagging, which does not affect the physical bandwidth utilization.
 - * Network Address Translation (NAT): Used for IP address translation, not related to link speed or bandwidth aggregation.
 - * Port Duplex: Refers to the mode of communication (full or half duplex) on a port, not the aggregation of bandwidth.
 - * Implementation:
 - * Configure link aggregation (often referred to as LACP - Link Aggregation Control Protocol) on network devices to combine multiple physical links into one logical link.
- References:
- * CompTIA Network+ study materials on network configuration and link aggregation.

259. Frage

Which of the following is enforced through legislation?

- A. GDPR
- B. Code of conduct
- C. AUP
- D. EULA

Antwort: A

Begründung:

GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) is a legal framework enforced by the European Union to protect personal data and privacy. Unlike internal organizational policies such as AUPs or codes of conduct, GDPR is a legislated regulation, and organizations must comply or face legal consequences.

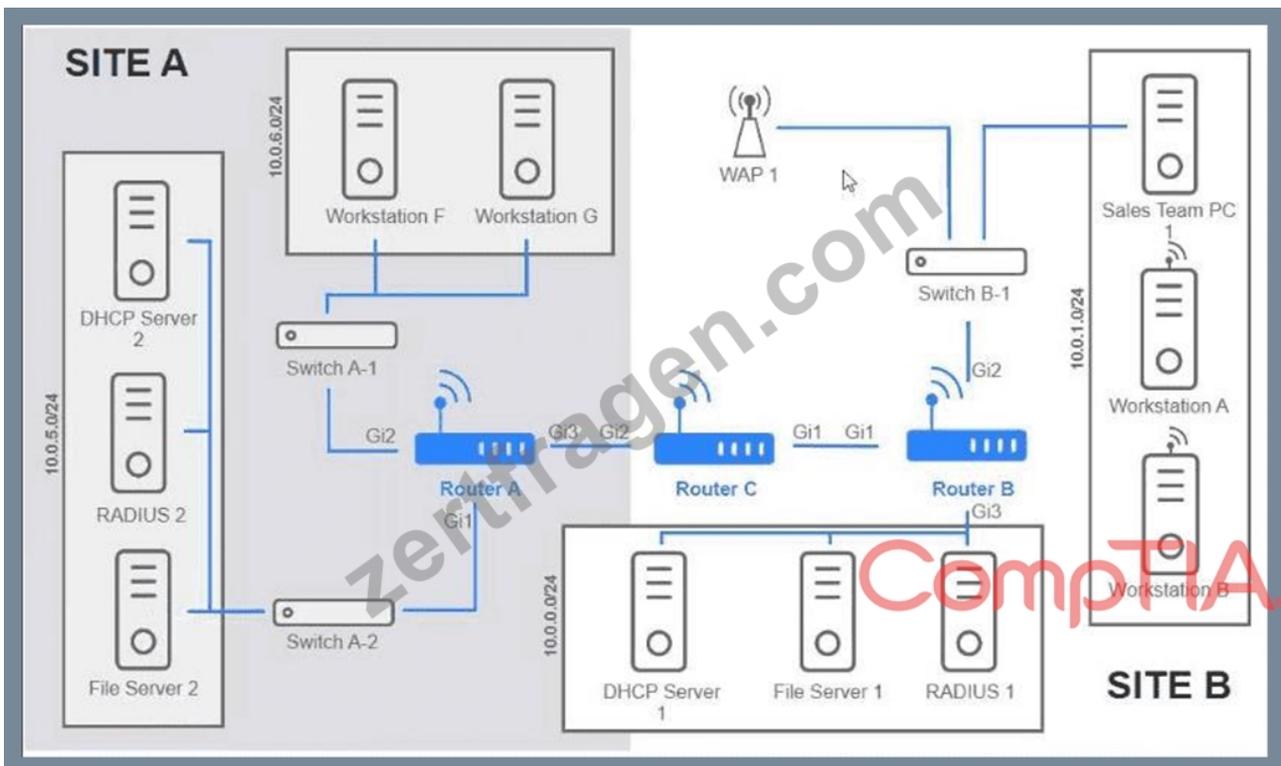
Reference:

260. Frage

Users are unable to access files on their department share located on file_server 2. The network administrator has been tasked with validating routing between networks hosting workstation A and file server 2.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on each router to review output, identify any Issues, and configure the appropriate solution. If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the reset All button;



Routing Table

Routing Configuration

Router-B# show ip route

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PFR
```

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/22 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3
L 10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.16.27.4/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L 172.16.27.5/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
```

Antwort:

Begründung:

See the solution configuration below in Explanation.

Explanation:

A screenshot of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Router A CompTIA

Routing Table **Routing Configuration**

Was a problem found?: Yes No

Install Static Route

Destination Prefix: 10.0.5.0

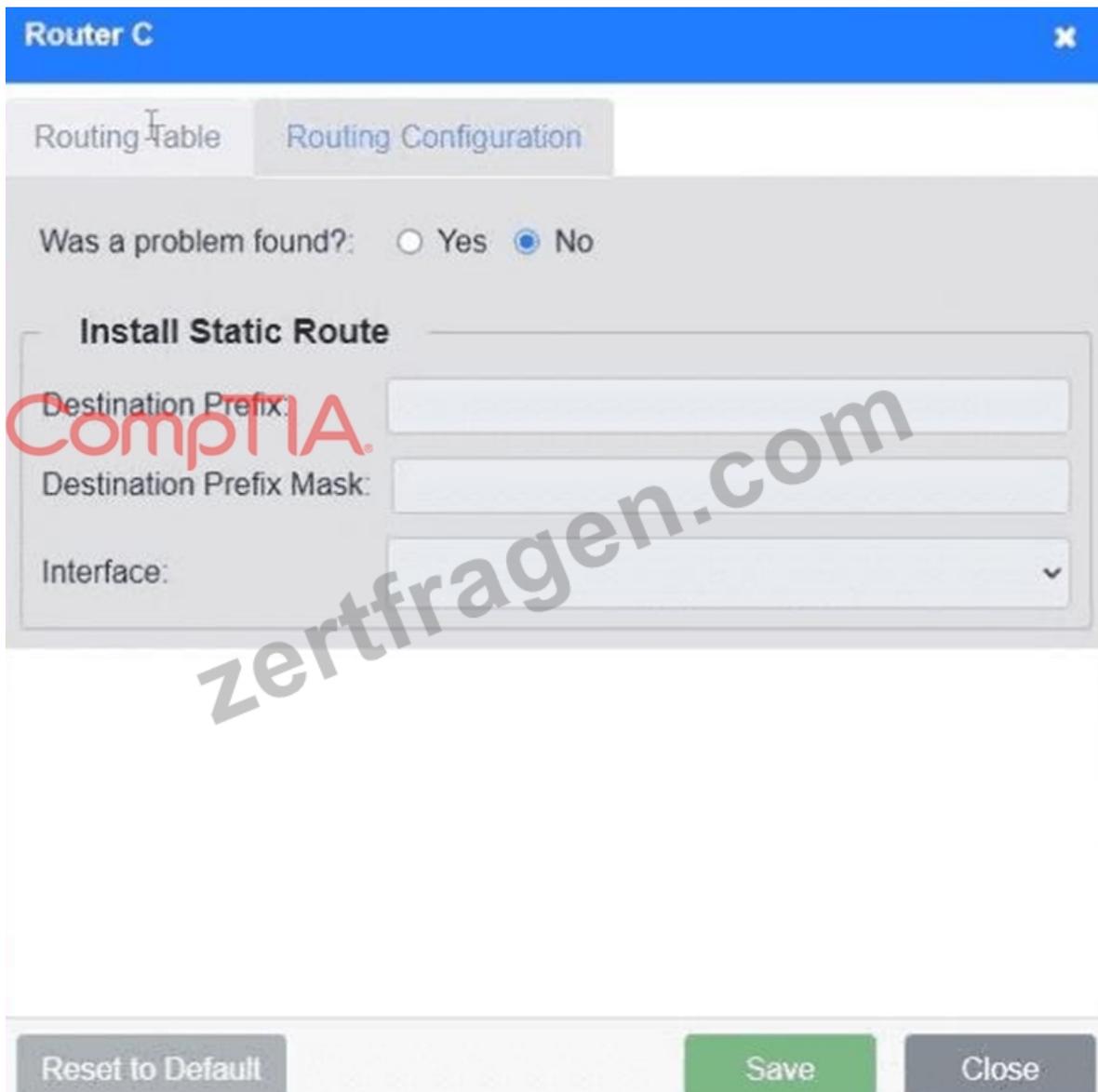
Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.255.0

Interface: Gi1

Reset to Default **Save** Close

A screenshot of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A screenshot of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.



261. Frage

Which of the following technologies is the best choice to listen for requests and distribute user traffic across web servers?

- A. Firewall
- B. Router
- C. Switch
- D. Load balancer

Antwort: D

Begründung:

A load balancer is designed to distribute user requests across multiple servers to ensure high availability and performance.

Breakdown of Options:

- A. Router - Directs traffic between networks, not between web servers.
- B. Switch - Works at Layer 2, does not distribute web traffic.
- C. Firewall - Secures network traffic, but does not distribute load.
- D. Load balancer - Correct answer. Optimizes web traffic distribution across multiple servers.

Reference:

CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Domain 1.5: Explain load balancing and redundancy concepts.

