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CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Network Operations: For IT operations staff and network operations center (NOC) technicians, this part of the exam covers the purpose of organizational processes and procedures and use of network monitoring technologies.
Topic 2	• Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.
Topic 3	• Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers
Topic 4	• Selection and configuration of wireless devices.
Topic 5	• Network Implementation: For network technicians and junior network engineers, this section covers Characteristics of routing technologies, Configuration of switching technologies and features, and

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CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q425-Q430):

NEW QUESTION # 425
A network administrator needs to create a way to redirect a network resource that has been on the local network but is now hosted as a SaaS solution. Which of the following records should be used to accomplish the task?

- A. AAA
- B. TXT
- C. PTR
- D. CNAME

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
To redirect a network resource that has moved from a local network to a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) solution, the network administrator needs to configure a DNS record that maps an alias to the new canonical name (hostname) of the SaaS provider's server. The CNAME (Canonical Name) record is used to alias one domain name to another, effectively redirecting requests to the new hostname without needing to update the IP address directly. This is ideal for SaaS solutions, where the provider's server hostname is used, and the IP address may change dynamically.
Why not TXT? A TXT record is used to store arbitrary text data, such as SPF records for email authentication or verification strings, not for redirecting resources.
Why not AAA? There is no such thing as an "AAA" record in DNS. This might be a typo for AAAA (IPv6 address record), but AAAA maps a hostname to an IPv6 address, not an alias.
Why not PTR? A PTR record is used for reverse DNS lookups (mapping an IP address to a hostname), not for redirecting a resource to a new hostname.
Reference:CompTIA Network+ N10-009 Objective 1.5: Compare and contrast common network services and ports. The CNAME record is discussed under DNS configuration in the CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide (e.g., Mike Meyers' CompTIA Network+ Guide, Chapter 7: TCP/IP Applications). The guide explains that CNAME records are used to create aliases for hostnames, particularly useful for redirecting services to external providers like SaaS solutions.

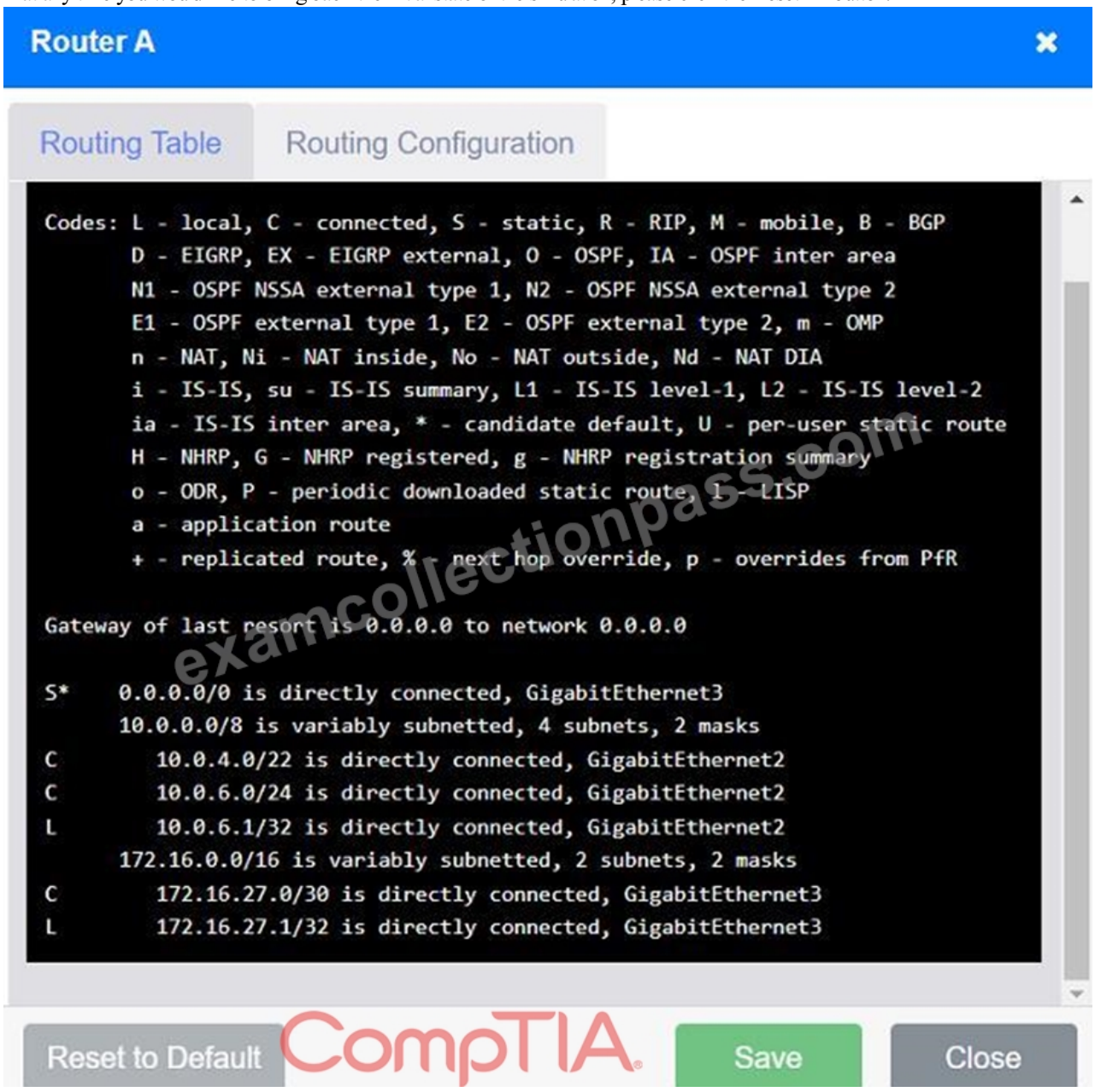
NEW QUESTION # 426
A network technician is terminating a cable to a fiber patch panel in the MDF. Which of the following connector types is most likely in use?

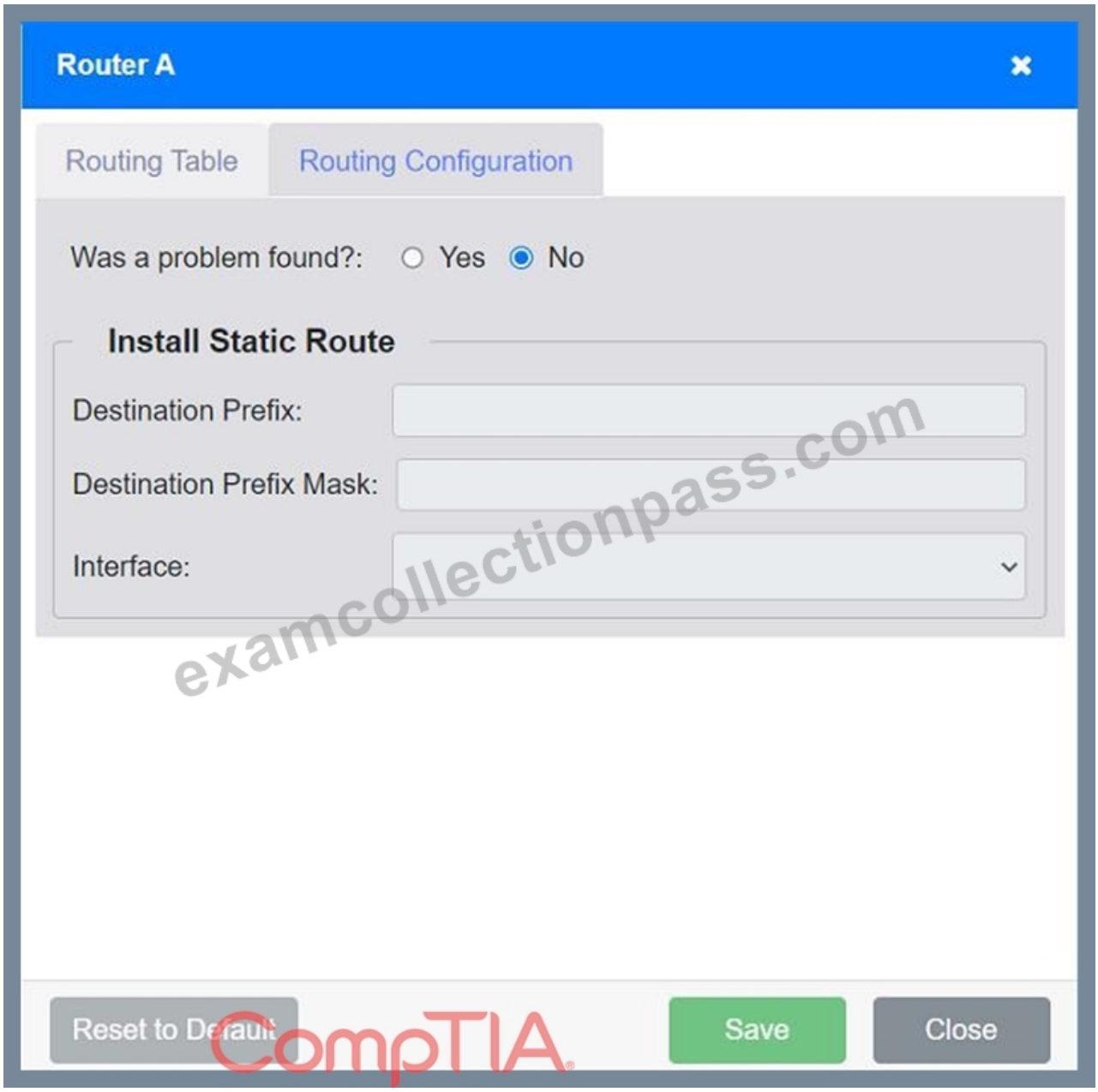
- A. F-type
- B. SC
- C. RJ11
- D. BNC

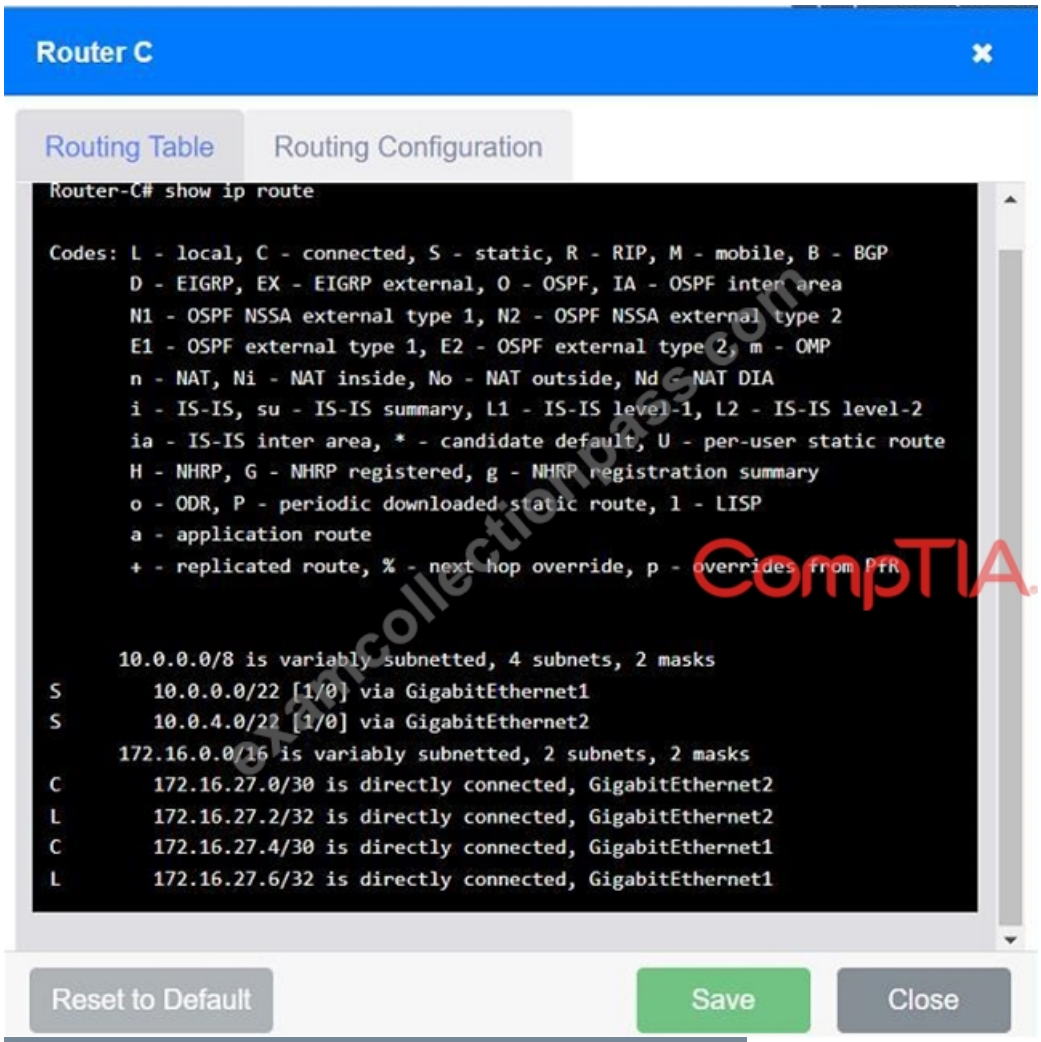
Answer: B

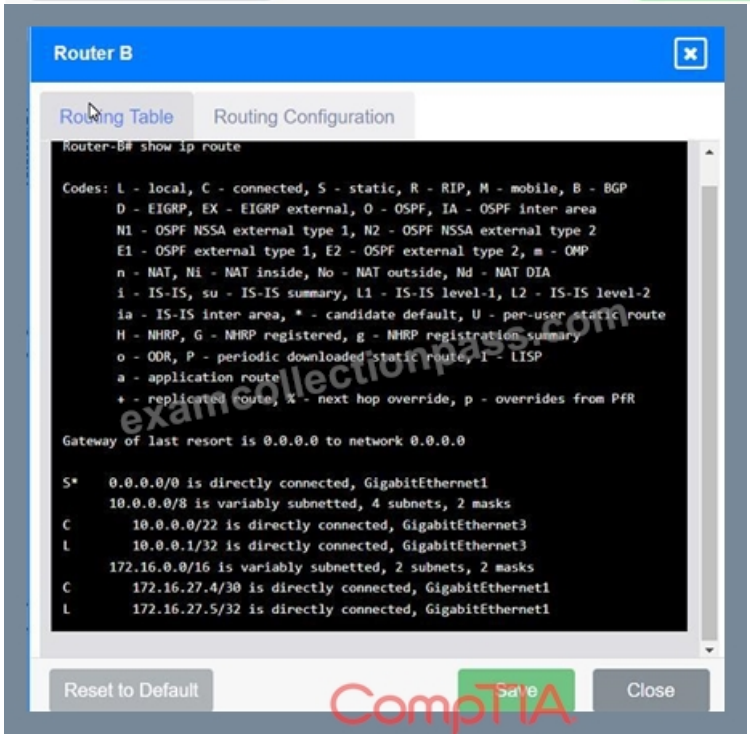
Explanation:
In a fiber patch panel, the SC (Subscriber Connector or Standard Connector) is commonly used because of its push-pull design and reliability in enterprise environments.
Breakdown of Options:
A: F-type - Used for coaxial cables (e.g., cable TV), not fiber.
B: RJ11 - Used for telephone lines, not fiber.
C: BNC - Used for coaxial connections, not fiber.
D: SC - # Correct answer. A standard fiber optic connector used in patch panels.
Reference:
CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Domain 1.1: Compare and contrast physical network connectors.

NEW QUESTION # 427
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 C
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


Router B
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
Reset to Default
Save
Close


Router B
Routing Table
Routing Configuration
Was a problem found?:
Yes
No
Install Static Route
Destination Prefix:
Destination Prefix Mask:
Interface:
examcollectionpass.com
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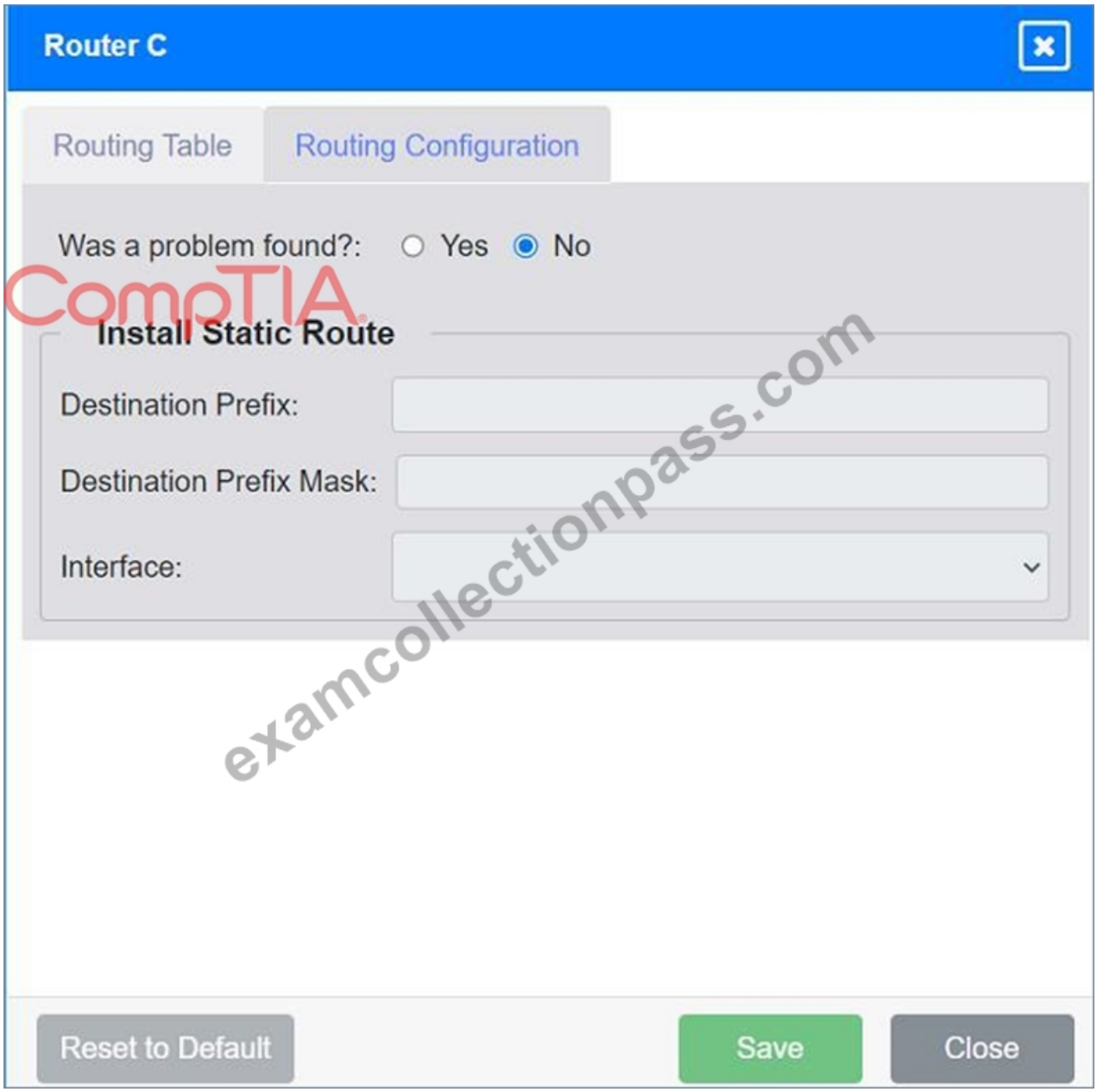
Reset to Default
Save
Close



Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution 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.

NEW QUESTION # 428
Which of the following panels would be best to facilitate a central termination point for all network cables on the floor of a company building?

- A. UPS
- B. Rack
- C. Patch
- D. MDF

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 429

As part of an attack, a threat actor purposefully overflows the content-addressable memory (CAM) table on a switch. Which of the following types of attacks is this scenario an example of?

- A. ARP spoofing
- B. DNS poisoning
- C. Evil twin
- D. MAC flooding

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Definition of MAC Flooding:
* MAC flooding is an attack where a malicious actor sends numerous fake MAC addresses to a switch, overwhelming its CAM table. The CAM table stores MAC addresses and their associated ports for efficient traffic forwarding.
* Impact of MAC Flooding:
* CAM Table Overflow: When the CAM table is full, the switch cannot learn new MAC addresses and is forced to broadcast traffic to all ports, leading to a degraded network performance and potential data interception.
* Switch Behavior: The switch operates in a fail-open mode, treating the network as a hub, which can be exploited for eavesdropping on traffic.
* Comparison with Other Attacks:
* ARP Spoofing: Involves sending false ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) messages to associate the attacker's MAC address with the IP address of another device.
* Evil Twin: Involves creating a rogue wireless access point that mimics a legitimate one to intercept data.
* DNS Poisoning: Involves corrupting the DNS cache with false information to redirect traffic to malicious sites.
* Preventive Measures:
* Port Security: Configure port security on switches to limit the number of MAC addresses per port, preventing CAM table overflow.
* Network Segmentation: Use VLANs to segment network traffic and limit the impact of such attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 430
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