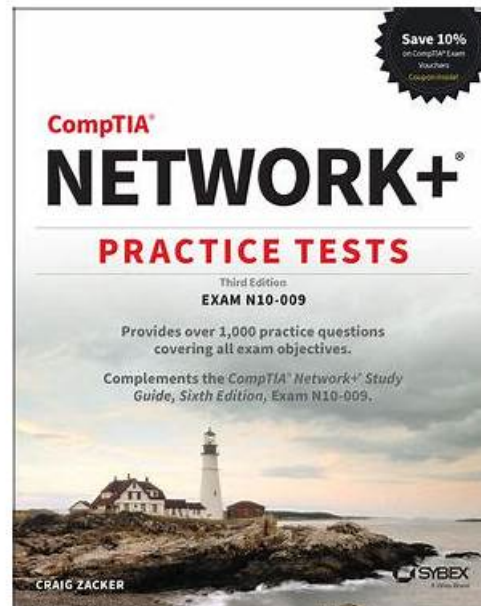# Test CompTIA N10-009 Pdf & Instant N10-009 Download

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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	• 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.
Topic 3	• Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.

Topic 4	• Selection and configuration of wireless devices.
Topic 5	• 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.

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CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q220-Q225):

NEW QUESTION # 220
A company receives a cease-and-desist order from its ISP regarding prohibited torrent activity. Which of the following should be implemented to comply with the cease-and-desist order?

- A. Perimeter network
- B. MAC security
- C. Screened subnet
- D. Content filtering

Answer: D

Explanation:
Content filtering can be used to block or restrict access to websites and services that facilitate torrenting and other prohibited activities. By implementing content filtering, the company can comply with the ISP's cease-and-desist order and prevent users from accessing torrent sites and engaging in prohibited activities.
Reference: CompTIA Network+ study materials.

NEW QUESTION # 221
A secure communication link needs to be configured between data centers via the internet. The data centers are located in different regions. Which of the following is the best protocol for the network administrator to use?

- A. IPSec
- B. VXLAN
- C. DCI
- D. GRE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
IPSec (Internet Protocol Security) is the best choice for secure communication over the internet, as it provides encryption, authentication, and data integrity. It is widely used in VPNs and site-to-site secure tunnels.
Breakdown of Options:
* A. DCI (Data Center Interconnect)- A general term for linking data centers, but it doesn't specify a secure tunneling protocol.
* B. GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation)- Encapsulates traffic but lacks encryption, making it less secure than IPSec.
* C. VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN)- Used for Layer 2 network overlays, not for securing communication over the internet.
* D. IPSec-#Correct answer. Provides encryption, authentication, and integrity for data over the internet.

NEW QUESTION # 222

After a company installed a new IPS, the network is experiencing speed degradation. A network administrator is troubleshooting the issue and runs a speed test. The results from the different network locations are as follows:

LocationSpeed DownSpeed Up
Wireless laptop4.8 Mbps47.1 Mbps
Wired desktop5.2 Mbps49.3 Mbps
Firewall48.8 Mbps49.5 Mbps

Which of the following is the most likely issue?

- A. Network congestion
- B. Channel overlap
- C. Packet loss
- D. Bottlenecking

Answer: D

Explanation:
Bottlenecking occurs when a device in the network (such as an IPS) cannot process traffic efficiently, resulting in a dramatic drop in throughput. The significant difference between the firewall's speed (48.8 Mbps down) and the end-user devices' speeds (4.8 - 5.2 Mbps down) indicates a bottleneck caused by the IPS.
*Why not the other options?
*Packet loss (A) - Would typically cause connection timeouts, not just slow speeds.
*Channel overlap (C) - Affects only wireless networks, but the wired desktop is also experiencing slow speeds.
*Network congestion (D) - Would show fluctuations in both upload and download speeds, but upload speeds remain unaffected.
Reference:
CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Guide - Chapter 13: Network Performance Optimization

NEW QUESTION # 223
A user recently moved a workstation to a different part of the office. The user is able to access the internet and print but is unable to access server resources. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. Error-disabled port
- B. Wrong VLAN assignment
- C. Duplicate IP address
- D. Incorrect default gateway

Answer: B

Explanation:
If a workstation can access the internet and printers (likely in another VLAN) but not internal servers, the port was likely placed into the wrong VLAN after the move. VLAN assignment controls Layer 2 segmentation, restricting access to resources on different VLANs.
A . A wrong default gateway would prevent internet access.
C . An error-disabled port would block all connectivity.
D . A duplicate IP would cause general network issues, not just missing server access.
Reference (CompTIA Network+ N10-009):

NEW QUESTION # 224
A network administrator has been tasked with configuring a network for a new corporate office. The office consists of two buildings, separated by 50 feet with no physical connectivity. The configuration must meet the following requirements:
. Devices in both buildings should be
able to access the Internet.
. Security insists that all Internet traffic
be inspected before entering the
network.
. Desktops should not see traffic
destined for other devices.
INSTRUCTIONS
Select the appropriate network device for each location. If applicable, click on the magnifying glass next to any device which may require configuration updates and make any necessary changes.

Not all devices will be used, but all locations should be filled.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the step by step complete solution below.
Explanation:
* Devices in both buildings should be able to access the Internet.
* Security insists that all Internet traffic be inspected before entering the network.
* Desktops should not see traffic destined for other devices.
Here is the corrected layout with explanation:
* Building A:
* Switch: Correctly placed to connect all desktops.
* Firewall: Correctly placed to inspect all incoming and outgoing traffic.
* Building B:
* Switch: Not needed. Instead, place a Wireless Access Point (WAP) to provide wireless connectivity for laptops and mobile devices.
* Between Buildings:
* Wireless Range Extender: Correctly placed to provide connectivity between the buildings wirelessly.
* Connection to the Internet:
* Router: Correctly placed to connect to the Internet and route traffic between the buildings and the Internet.
* Firewall: The firewall should be placed between the router and the internal network to inspect all traffic before it enters the network.
Corrected Setup:
* Top-left (Building A): Switch
* Bottom-left (Building A): Firewall (inspect traffic before it enters the network)
* Top-middle (Internet connection): Router
* Bottom-middle (between buildings): Wireless Range Extender
* Top-right (Building B): Wireless Access Point (WAP)
In this corrected setup, the WAP in Building B will connect wirelessly to the Wireless Range Extender, which is connected to the Router. The Router is connected to the Firewall to ensure all traffic is inspected before it enters the network.
Configuration for Wireless Range Extender:
* SSID: CORP
* Security Settings: WPA2 or WPA2 - Enterprise
* Key or Passphrase: [Enter a strong passphrase]
* Mode: [Set based on your network plan]
* Channel: [Set based on your network plan]
* Speed: Auto
* Duplex: Auto
With these settings, both buildings will have secure access to the Internet, and all traffic will be inspected by the firewall before entering the network. Desktops and other devices will not see traffic intended for others, maintaining the required security and privacy.
To configure the wireless range extender for security, follow these steps:
* SSID (Service Set Identifier):
* Ensure the SSID is set to "CORP" as shown in the exhibit.
* Security Settings:
* WPA2 or WPA2 - Enterprise: Choose one of these options for stronger security. WPA2- Enterprise provides more robust security with centralized authentication, which is ideal for a corporate environment.
* Key or Passphrase:
* If you select WPA2, enter a strong passphrase in the "Key or Passphrase" field.
* If you select WPA2 - Enterprise, you will need to configure additional settings for authentication servers, such as RADIUS, which is not shown in the exhibit.
* Wireless Mode and Channel:
* Set the appropriate mode and channel based on your network design and the environment to avoid interference. These settings are not specified in the exhibit, so set them according to your network plan.
* Wired Speed and Duplex:
* Set the speed to "Auto" unless you have specific requirements for 100 or 1000 Mbps.
* Set the duplex to "Auto" unless you need to specify half or full duplex based on your network equipment.
* Save Configuration:

* After making the necessary changes, click the "Save" button to apply the settings.
Here is how the configuration should look after adjustments:
* SSID: CORP
* Security Settings: WPA2 or WPA2 - Enterprise
* Key or Passphrase: [Enter a strong passphrase]
* Mode: [Set based on your network plan]
* Channel: [Set based on your network plan]
* Speed: Auto
* Duplex: Auto
Once these settings are configured, your wireless range extender will provide secure connectivity for devices in both buildings.
Firewall setting to to ensure complete compliance with the requirements and best security practices, consider the following adjustments and additions:
* DNS Rule: This rule allows DNS traffic from the internal network to any destination, which is fine.
* HTTPS Outbound: This rule allows HTTPS traffic from the internal network (assuming 192.169.0.1 /24 is a typo and should be 192.168.0.1/24) to any destination, which is also good for secure web browsing.
* Management: This rule allows SSH access to the firewall for management purposes, which is necessary for administrative tasks.
* HTTPS Inbound: This rule denies inbound HTTPS traffic to the internal network, which is good unless you have a web server that needs to be accessible from the internet.
* HTTP Inbound: This rule denies inbound HTTP traffic to the internal network, which is correct for security purposes.
Suggested Additional Settings:
* Permit General Outbound Traffic: Allow general outbound traffic for web access, email, etc.
* Block All Other Traffic: Ensure that all other traffic is blocked to prevent unauthorized access.
Firewall Configuration Adjustments:
* Correct the Network Typo:
* Ensure that the subnet 192.169.0.1/24 is corrected to 192.168.0.1/24.
* Permit General Outbound Traffic:
* Rule Name: General Outbound
* Source: 192.168.0.1/24
* Destination: ANY
* Service: ANY
* Action: PERMIT
* Deny All Other Traffic:
* Rule Name: Block All
* Source: ANY
* Destination: ANY
* Service: ANY
* Action: DENY
Here is how your updated firewall settings should look:
Rule Name
Source
Destination
Service
Action
DNS Rule
192.168.0.1/24
ANY
DNS
PERMIT
HTTPS Outbound
192.168.0.1/24
ANY
HTTPS
PERMIT
Management
ANY
192.168.0.1/24
SSH
PERMIT
HTTPS Inbound
ANY
192.168.0.1/24

HTTPS
DENY
HTTP Inbound
ANY
192.168.0.1/24
HTTP
DENY
General Outbound
192.168.0.1/24
ANY
ANY
PERMIT
Block All
ANY
ANY
ANY
DENY

These settings ensure that:

* Internal devices can access DNS and HTTPS services externally.
* Management access via SSH is permitted.
* Inbound HTTP and HTTPS traffic is denied unless otherwise specified.
* General outbound traffic is allowed.
* All other traffic is blocked by default, ensuring a secure environment.

Make sure to save the settings after making these adjustments.

NEW QUESTION # 225

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