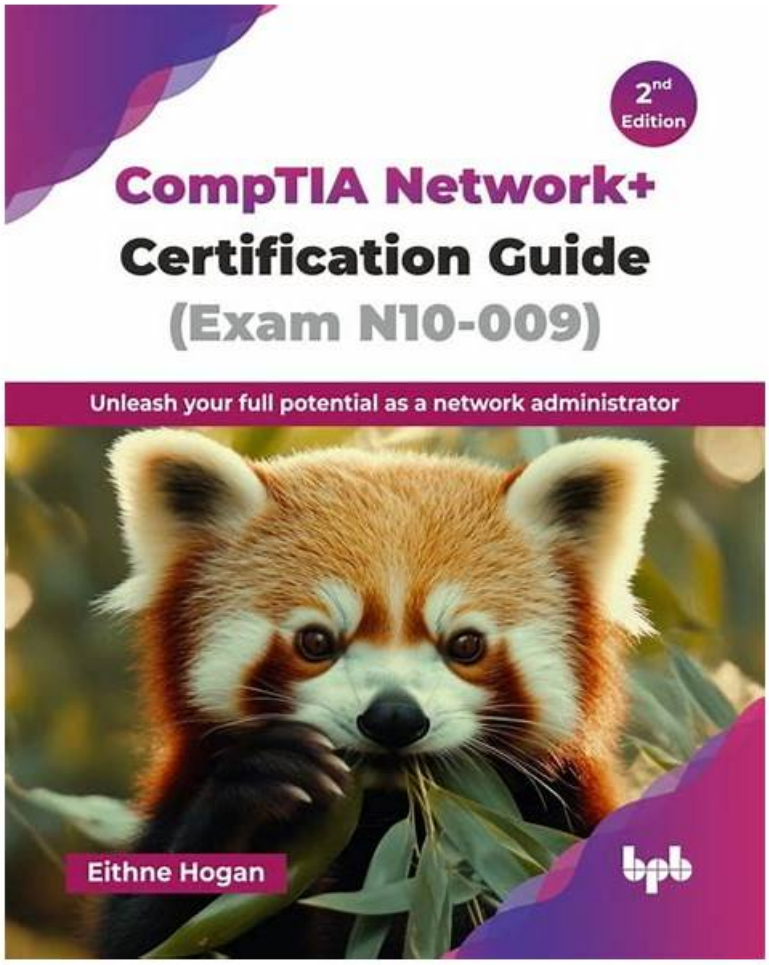
N10-009 Prüfungsguide: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam & N10-009 echter Test & N10-009 sicherlich-zu-bestehen



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Um die CompTIA N10-009 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, brauchen Sie eine ausreichende Vorbereitung und eine vollständige Wissensstruktur. Die von PrüfungFrage gebotenen CompTIA N10-009 Ressourcen würden Ihre Bedürfnisse sicher abdecken.

PrüfungFrage ist eine Website, die alle IT-Lerner wissen. PrüfungFrage ist von den IT-Zertifizungskandidaten immer gut bewertet. Es ist eine Website, die Leuten wirklich helfen kann, weil PrüfungFrage eine IT-Elitengruppen hat und auch die ausgezeichneten und echten Prüfungsmaterialien zur CompTIA N10-009 Zertifizierungsprüfung anbietet. Deshalb kann PrüfungFrage anderen viele nützliche Schulungsunterlagen über N10-009 Prüfung bereitstellen, die ihre Bedürfnisse abdecken.

>> N10-009 Examengine <<

N10-009 Prüfungen, N10-009 Fragen Beantworten

Eine breite Vielzahl von CompTIA N10-009 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten aus PrüfungFrage sind logisch. CompTIA N10-009 Zertifizierungsantworten aus PrüfungFrage sind gleich wie die in der realen Prüfung. Vor dem Kauf der CompTIA N10-009 Echte Fragen können Sie kostenlose Demo zum Teil auf der Website www.PrüfungFrage.de herunterladen.

CompTIA N10-009 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 2	• OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions
Thema 3	• Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.
Thema 4	• Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers

CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam N10-009 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q178-Q183):

178. Frage
A help desk technician receives a report that users cannot access internet URLs. The technician performs ping tests and finds that sites fail when a URL is used but succeed when an IP is used. Which of the following tools should the technician utilize next?

- A. nmap
- B. dig
- C. tracert
- D. tcpdump

Antwort: B

Begründung:
The issue is clearly related toDNS resolution, as IP-based connections succeed but domain name-based ones fail.
* D. dig(Domain Information Groper) is a DNS lookup tool used to troubleshoot DNS problems by querying name servers directly.
Other tools are less relevant here:
* A. tcpdumpis a packet analyzer and is more advanced for deeper traffic analysis.
* B. tracertis used to trace the route to a destination, not ideal for DNS issues.
* C. nmapis a port scanner and network mapper, not for resolving DNS problems.
#Reference:
CompTIA Network+ N10-009 Official Objectives: 5.1 - Given a scenario, use the appropriate network troubleshooting tools.

179. Frage
Which of the following network traffic type is sent to all nodes on the network?

- A. Multicast
- B. Unicast
- C. Anycast
- D. Broadcast

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Broadcast traffic is sent to all nodes on the network. In a broadcast, a single packet is transmitted to all devices in the network segment. This is commonly used for tasks like ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) requests.
Broadcast Domain: All devices within the same broadcast domain will receive broadcast traffic.
Network Types: Ethernet networks commonly use broadcast traffic for certain functions, including network discovery and addressing.
IPv4 Broadcast: An IPv4 broadcast address (e.g., 255.255.255.255) ensures the packet is sent to all devices on the network.

180. Frage
An organization wants better network visibility. The organization's requirements include:
Multivendor/OS-monitoring capabilities

Real-time collection
Data correlation
Which of the following meets these requirements?

- A. Syslog
- B. SIEM
- C. Nmap
- D. SNMP

Antwort: B

Begründung:
A Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system collects, correlates, and analyzes logs from multiple sources in real-time, providing enhanced visibility across multivendor environments.
Breakdown of Options:
A: SNMP - SNMP is used for network device monitoring, but it lacks real-time correlation across multiple vendors.
B: SIEM - Correct answer. SIEM aggregates, analyzes, and correlates logs from multiple sources, providing real-time visibility.
C: Nmap - Nmap is a network scanning tool used for mapping hosts and detecting open ports but does not provide log correlation.
D: Syslog - Syslog collects logs but does not correlate or analyze them in real-time.
Reference:
CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Domain 3.3: Explain network security concepts.
NIST Special Publication 800-92: Guide to Computer Security Log Management

181. 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.

Antwort:

Begründung:
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.

182. Frage
Which of the following is used to describe the average duration of an outage for a specific service?

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:
MTTR (Mean Time to Repair) is the average time it takes to repair a system or service after a failure. It helps in measuring the downtime and planning recovery processes.

183. Frage
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N10-009 Prüfungen: https://www.pruefungfrage.de/N10-009-dumps-deutsch.html

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