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CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions
Topic 3	<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
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Selection and configuration of wireless devices.
Topic 5	<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.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers

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CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q362-Q367):

NEW QUESTION # 362

An organization recently connected a new computer to the LAN. The user is unable to ping the default gateway. The technician examines the configuration and sees a self-assigned IP address. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. The TCP/IP stack is disabled
- B. The DHCP server is not available
- C. An RFC1918 address is being used
- D. A static IP is assigned

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a host fails to obtain an IP address from a DHCP server, it assigns itself an APIPA (Automatic Private IP Addressing) address in the 169.254.x.x range, commonly described as a "self-assigned IP." This prevents communication outside the local link, including reaching the default gateway.

B . RFC1918 addresses are private ranges (10.x.x.x, 172.16-31.x.x, 192.168.x.x), but these are not self-assigned.

C . If the TCP/IP stack were disabled, the host wouldn't have any IP at all.

D . If a static IP were assigned, it would show a configured value, not self-assigned.

Reference (CompTIA Network+ N10-009):

Domain: Network Troubleshooting - IP addressing issues, DHCP failures, APIPA behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 363

Which of the following disaster recovery metrics is used to describe the amount of data that is lost since the last backup?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Definition of RPO:

Recovery Point Objective (RPO) is a disaster recovery metric that describes the maximum acceptable amount of data loss measured in time. It indicates the point in time to which data must be recovered to resume normal operations after a disaster.

For example, if the RPO is set to 24 hours, then the business could tolerate losing up to 24 hours' worth of data in the event of a disruption.

Why RPO is Important:

RPO is critical for determining backup frequency and helps businesses decide how often they need to back up their data. A lower RPO means more frequent backups and less potential data loss.

Comparison with Other Metrics:

MTTR (Mean Time to Repair): Refers to the average time required to repair a system or component and return it to normal operation.

RTO (Recovery Time Objective): The maximum acceptable length of time that a computer, system, network, or application can be down after a failure or disaster occurs.

MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures): The predicted elapsed time between inherent failures of a system during operation.

How RPO is Used in Disaster Recovery:

Organizations establish RPOs to ensure that they can recover data within a timeframe that is acceptable to business operations. This involves creating a backup plan that meets the RPO requirements.

Reference:

CompTIA Network+ study materials and certification guides.

NEW QUESTION # 364

After a recent power outage, users are reporting performance issues accessing the application servers. Wireless users are also reporting intermittent Internet issues.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on each tab at the top of the screen. Select a widget to view information, then use the drop-down menus to answer the associated questions. 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 answer and solution below.

Explanation:

Network Health:

WAN 2 appears to have a lower average latency and loss percentage, which would make it the preferred WAN station for VoIP traffic. VoIP traffic requires low latency and packet loss to ensure good voice quality and reliability. WAN 1 seems to have higher RAM and processor usage, which could also affect the performance of VoIP traffic.

Here's the summary of the key metrics for WAN 1 and WAN 2 from the image provided:

* WAN 1:

* Uplink Speed: 10G

* Total Usage: 26.969GB Up / 1.748GB Down

* Average Throughput: 353MBps Up / 23.42MBps Down

* Loss: 2.51%

* Average Latency: 24ms

* Jitter: 9.5ms

* WAN 2:

* Uplink Speed: 1G

* Total Usage: 930GB Up / 138GB Down

* Average Throughput: 12.21MBps Up / 1.82MBps Down

* Loss: 0.01%

* Average Latency: 11ms

* Jitter: 3.9ms

For VoIP traffic, low latency and jitter are particularly important to ensure voice quality. While WAN 1 has higher bandwidth and throughput, it also has higher latency and jitter compared to WAN 2. However, WAN 2 has much lower loss, lower latency, and lower jitter, which are more favorable for VoIP traffic that is sensitive to delays and variation in packet arrival times.

Given this information, WAN 2 would generally be preferred for VoIP traffic due to its lower latency, lower jitter, and significantly lower loss percentage, despite its lower bandwidth compared to WAN 1. The high bandwidth of WAN 1 may be more suitable for other types of traffic that are less sensitive to latency and jitter, such as bulk data transfers.

Device Monitoring:

the device that is experiencing connectivity issues is the APP Server or Router 1, which has a status of Down

. This means that the server is not responding to network requests or sending any data. You may want to check the physical connection, power supply, and configuration of the APP Server to troubleshoot the problem.

NEW QUESTION # 365

SIMULATION

You have been tasked with setting up a wireless network in an office. The network will consist of 3 Access Points and a single switch. The network must meet the following parameters:

The SSIDs need to be configured as CorpNet with a key of S3cr3t!

The wireless signals should not interfere with each other

The subnet the Access Points and switch are on should only support 30 devices maximum. The Access Points should be configured to only support TKIP clients at a maximum speed INSTRUCTONS Click on the wireless devices and review their information and adjust the settings of the access points to meet the given requirements.

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 explanation below

Explanation:

On the first exhibit, the layout should be as follows

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

□ Exhibit 2 as follows

Access Point Name AP2

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

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

Exhibit 3 as follows

Access Point Name AP3

□

NEW QUESTION # 366

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

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

Answer: A

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: $MTBF = \frac{\text{Total Operational Time} \times \text{Number of Failures}}{\text{Number of Failures}}$

* 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:

$MTBF = \frac{1000 \text{ hours}}{2} = 500 \text{ hours}$

* 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 # 367

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