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CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions

Topic 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
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers
Topic 4	<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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and configuration of wireless devices.

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CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q297-Q302):

NEW QUESTION # 297

A user calls the help desk after business hours to complain that files on a device are inaccessible and the wallpaper was changed. The network administrator thinks that this issue is an isolated incident, but the security analyst thinks the issue might be a ransomware attack. Which of the following troubleshooting steps should be taken first?

- A. Document findings.
- B. Establish a theory.
- C. Create a plan of action.
- D. Identify the problem

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is Identify the problem, which is always the first step in the CompTIA Network+ N10-009 troubleshooting methodology. Before forming theories, creating action plans, or documenting outcomes, technicians must clearly understand what is happening, who is affected, and what symptoms are present.

In this scenario, the symptoms-inaccessible files and a changed wallpaper-are serious and potentially indicative of a security incident such as ransomware. However, at this stage, there is disagreement between the network administrator and the security analyst regarding the nature of the issue. That reinforces the need to begin with problem identification, which includes gathering information, determining the scope of impact, identifying recent changes, and assessing whether the incident is isolated or widespread.

Establishing a theory comes after the problem has been clearly defined. Creating a plan of action and documenting findings occur later in the process, once the issue has been confirmed and remediation steps are determined. Jumping ahead without properly identifying the problem could result in delayed containment or an incorrect response-especially critical in potential security incidents. The Network+ objectives emphasize following the structured troubleshooting process precisely to reduce risk, prevent escalation, and ensure accurate resolution-particularly when malware or ransomware may be involved.

NEW QUESTION # 298

A network administrator needs to create an SVI on a Layer 3-capable device to separate voice and data traffic. Which of the following best explains this use case?

- A. A logical interface used when the number of physical ports is insufficient.
- B. A physical interface used for management access

- C. A logical interface used for the routing of VLANs
- D. A physical interface used for trunking logical ports

Answer: C

Explanation:

An SVI (Switched Virtual Interface) is a logical interface on a Layer 3-capable switch used to route traffic between VLANs. This is particularly useful in environments where voice and data traffic need to be separated, as each type of traffic can be assigned to different VLANs and routed accordingly.

SVI (Switched Virtual Interface): A virtual interface created on a switch for inter-VLAN routing.

VLAN Routing: Enables the routing of traffic between VLANs on a Layer 3 switch, allowing for logical separation of different types of traffic, such as voice and data.

Use Case: Commonly used in scenarios where efficient and segmented traffic management is required, such as in VoIP implementations.

Network Reference:

CompTIA Network+ N10-007 Official Certification Guide: Discusses VLANs, SVIs, and their applications in network segmentation and routing.

Cisco Networking Academy: Provides training on VLAN configuration and inter-VLAN routing using SVIs.

Network+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide: Covers network segmentation techniques, including the use of SVIs for VLAN routing.

NEW QUESTION # 299

Which of the following network cables involves bounding light off of protective cladding?

- A. Twinaxial
- B. Single-mode
- C. Multimode
- D. Coaxial

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multimode fiber optic cables involve the transmission of light signals that bounce off the core's cladding as they travel down the fiber. This characteristic differentiates it from single-mode fiber, where the light travels directly down the fiber without reflecting off the cladding.

Here are some detailed points about multimode fiber cables:

Construction: Multimode fibers have a larger core diameter, typically 50 or 62.5 microns, compared to single-mode fibers, which have a core diameter of about 9 microns.

Light Propagation: The larger core of multimode fiber allows multiple light modes to propagate. These modes travel at different angles, leading to reflections off the core-cladding boundary.

Distance and Bandwidth: Due to modal dispersion, where different light modes arrive at the receiver at different times, multimode fibers are suited for shorter distance applications compared to single-mode fibers.

Typical distances are up to 550 meters for 10 Gbps Ethernet using OM4 multimode fiber.

Applications: Multimode fibers are commonly used in LANs (Local Area Networks), data centers, and for shorter distance data transmission due to their cost-effectiveness and ease of installation.

Network References:

CompTIA Network+ N10-007 Official Certification Guide, which covers fiber optic technologies, including the differences between multimode and single-mode fibers.

Cisco Networking Academy: Provides training materials and reference guides on the properties of different fiber optic cables.

Fiber Optic Association (FOA): A professional society dedicated to fiber optics, offering extensive information and certification on fiber optic technologies.

Multimode fibers are specifically designed for short-range communication with higher data rates and are typically used in environments like data centers, where high bandwidth over shorter distances is crucial. The reflections off the cladding, inherent to multimode fiber, facilitate this high-capacity communication.

NEW QUESTION # 300

A network administrator needs to set up a multicast network for audio and video broadcasting. Which of the following networks would be the most appropriate for this application?

- A. 224.0.0.0/24
- B. 240.0.0.0/24
- C. 172.16.0.0/24
- D. 192.168.0.0/24

Answer: A

Explanation:

The address range 224.0.0.0/24 falls within the Class D IP address range (224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255), which is reserved for multicast traffic. Multicast addresses are used for the delivery of information to multiple destinations simultaneously, making them ideal for applications like audio and video broadcasting. The other options (172.16.0.0/24, 192.168.0.0/24, and 240.0.0.0/24) are not suitable for multicast as they are within different IP ranges used for other purposes (private addressing and future use, respectively).

Reference: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives - IP Addressing section.

NEW QUESTION # 301

A technician needs to quickly set up a network with five wireless devices. Which of the following network types should the technician configure to accomplish this task?

- A. Point to point
- B. Ad hoc
- C. Mesh
- D. Spine and leaf

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ad hoc because it allows wireless devices to communicate directly with one another without requiring a centralized access point or additional infrastructure. According to CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) objectives under wireless networking concepts, an ad hoc network (also known as an Independent Basic Service Set, or IBSS) enables peer-to-peer wireless communication.

This type of network is ideal for temporary or quick setups where only a small number of devices need to connect. In an ad hoc configuration, each device connects directly to others, making it simple and fast to deploy without requiring switches, routers, or wireless access points.

Spine and leaf (Option B) is a data center architecture designed for high scalability and redundancy, not small wireless setups. Point-to-point (Option C) refers to a direct connection between two devices only, which would not support five devices efficiently. Mesh (Option D) allows multiple nodes to interconnect and provide redundancy, but it is more complex and typically requires compatible infrastructure devices.

Therefore, for a quick setup with five wireless devices, an ad hoc network is the most appropriate choice.

NEW QUESTION # 302

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