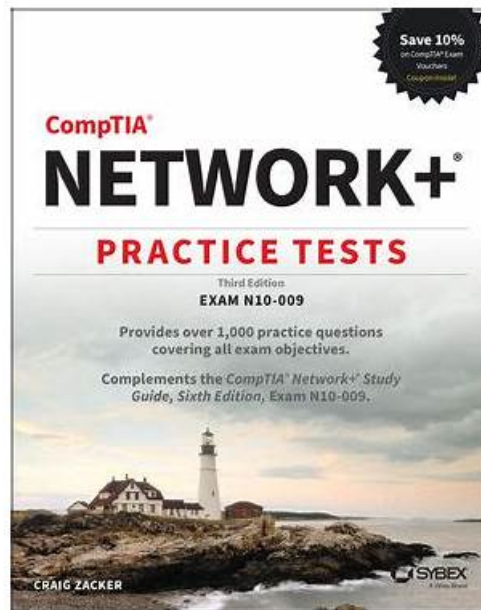


# Reliable N10-009 training materials bring you the best N10-009 guide exam: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam



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Die Schulungsunterlagen zur CompTIA N10-009 Zertifizierungsprüfung von unserem Fast2test können Ihre Kenntnisse während der Vorbereitungszeit prüfen und auch Ihre Leistungen innerhalb bestimmter Zeit bewerten. Unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur CompTIA N10-009 Zertifizierungsprüfung sind das Ergebnis der langjährigen ständigen Untersuchung und Erforschung von den erfahrenen IT-Experten aus Fast2test. Ihre Autorität ist über jeden Zweifel erhaben. Wenn Sie noch Befürchtungen haben, können Sie die kostenlose Demo herunterladen, dann entscheiden Sie sich, ob Sie Fast2test wählen.

## CompTIA N10-009 Prüfungsplan:

| Thema   | Einzelheiten   |
|---------|--|
| Thema 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions</li> </ul>   |
| Thema 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network Implementation: For network technicians and junior network engineers, this section covers Characteristics of routing technologies, Configuration of switching technologies and features, and</li> </ul> |

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Thema 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Network Security:</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Network Troubleshooting:</b> 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.</li> </ul> |
|---------|--|

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## N10-009 Buch, N10-009 Schulungsunterlagen

Manchmal bedeutet ein kleinem Schritt ein großem Fortschritt des Lebens. Die CompTIA N10-009 Prüfung scheidet nur ein kleinem Test zu sein, aber der Vorteil der Prüfungszertifizierung der CompTIA N10-009 für Ihr Arbeitsleben darf nicht übersehen werden. Diese internationale Zertifikat beweist Ihre ausgezeichnete IT-Fähigkeit. Neben CompTIA N10-009 sind auch andere Zertifizierungsprüfung sehr wichtig, deren neueste Unterlagen können Sie auch auf unserer Webseite finden.

### CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam N10-009 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q374-Q379):

#### 374. Frage

A network administrator needs to connect two routers in a point-to-point configuration and conserve IP space. Which of the following subnets should the administrator use?

- A. /24
- **B. /30**
- C. /28
- D. /26

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

Using a /30 subnet mask is the most efficient way to conserve IP space for a point-to-point connection between two routers. A /30 subnet provides four IP addresses, two of which can be assigned to the router interfaces, one for the network address, and one for the broadcast address. This makes it ideal for point-to-point links where only two usable IP addresses are needed.

Reference: CompTIA Network+ study materials and subnetting principles.

#### 375. Frage

Which of the following attacks can cause users who are attempting to access a company website to be directed to an entirely different website?

- **A. DNS poisoning**
- B. Denial-of-service
- C. ARP spoofing
- D. Social engineering

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Network segmentation involves dividing a network into smaller segments or subnets. This is particularly important when integrating OT (Operational Technology) devices to ensure that these devices are isolated from other parts of the network. Segmentation helps protect the OT devices from potential threats and minimizes the impact of any security incidents. It also helps manage traffic and improves overall network performance. Reference: CompTIA Network+ study materials.

#### 376. Frage

Which of the following is a major difference between an IPS and IDS?

- A. An IPS is less susceptible to false positives than an IDS.
- B. An IPS is signature-based and an IDS is not.
- **C. An IPS needs to be installed in line with traffic and an IDS does not.**
- D. An IPS requires less administrative overhead than an IDS.

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The key difference is that an Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) is installed in line with network traffic, allowing it to actively block threats. In contrast, an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) only monitors and alerts without actively blocking traffic.

Breakdown of Options:

- \* A. An IPS needs to be installed in line with traffic and an IDS does not. #Correct answer. IPS actively prevents threats, while IDS only detects them.
- \* B. An IPS is signature-based and an IDS is not. -False, both can use signature-based detection.
- \* C. An IPS is less susceptible to false positives than an IDS. -False, both can produce false positives, depending on configurations.
- \* D. An IPS requires less administrative overhead than an IDS. -False, IPS requires more administrative effort due to real-time blocking decisions.

### 377. Frage

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

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

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

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:  $MTBF = \frac{\text{Total Operational Time}}{\text{Number of Failures}}$  This metric helps in understanding the reliability and expected lifespan of systems and components.

### 378. Frage

A network security administrator needs to monitor the contents of data sent between a secure network and the rest of the company. Which of the following monitoring methods will accomplish this task?

- A. Flow data
- **B. Port mirroring**
- C. Syslog entries
- D. SNMP traps

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

To monitor the contents of data (i.e., inspect the actual packets/frames and their payloads) moving between networks, the administrator should use port mirroring (also called SPAN on some platforms). Port mirroring copies traffic from one or more switch ports (or VLANs) to a designated monitoring port where a packet analyzer/IDS sensor can capture and inspect the traffic in detail. This aligns with Network+ (N10-009) security and monitoring concepts that distinguish between packet-level visibility and higher-level summaries or logs. If the requirement is explicitly to monitor "contents," you need a method that provides full packet capture capability, not just metadata.

