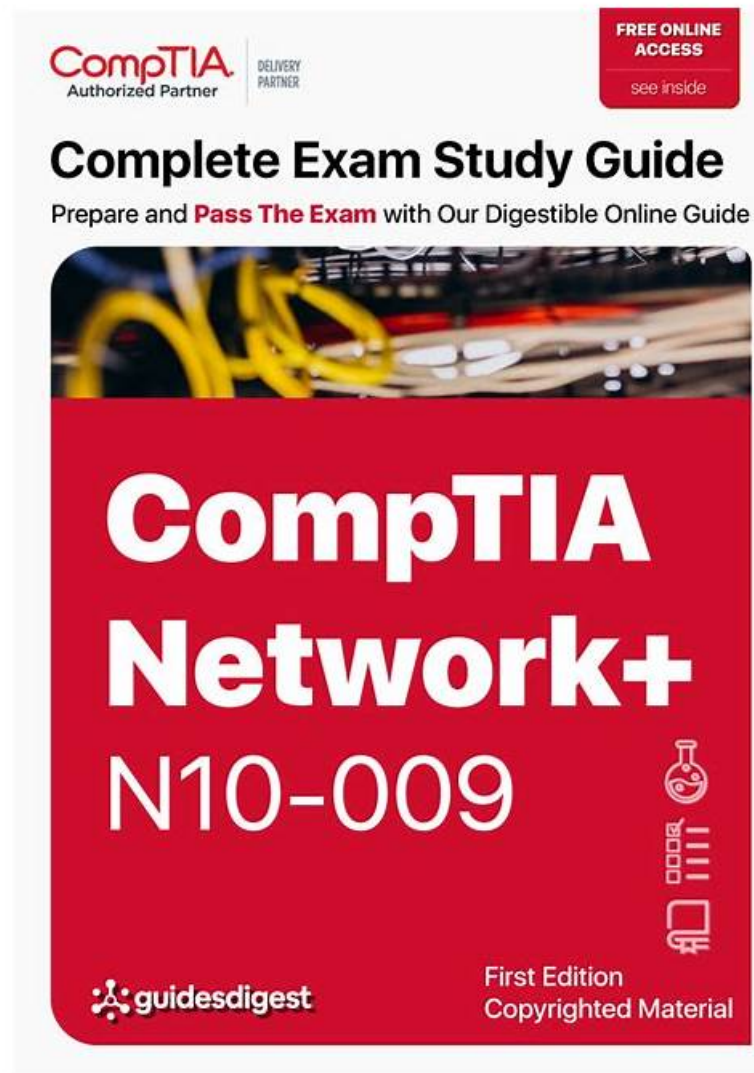


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CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers
Topic 3	• 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 4	• Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.
Topic 5	• Network Implementation: For network technicians and junior network engineers, this section covers Characteristics of routing technologies, Configuration of switching technologies and features, and
Topic 6	• OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions

CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q307-Q312):

NEW QUESTION # 307

Which of the following best describes a group of devices that is used to lure unsuspecting attackers and to study the attackers' activities?

- A. Geofencing
- B. Jumpbox
- C. Honeynet
- D. Screened subnet

Answer: C

Explanation:

A honeynet is a network of honeypots designed to attract and study attackers. Honeypots are decoy systems set up to lure cyber attackers and analyze their activities. A honeynet, being a collection of these systems, provides a broader view of attack methods and patterns, helping organizations improve their security measures. References: CompTIA Network+ Exam Objectives and official study guides.

NEW QUESTION # 308

An employee in a corporate office clicks on a link in an email that was forwarded to them. The employee is redirected to a splash page that says the page is restricted. Which of the following security solutions is most likely in place?

- A. Captive portal
- B. Content filtering
- C. DNS sinkholing
- D. DLP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Content filtering blocks access to restricted or malicious websites. When a user attempts to visit a site that violates company policies, they are redirected to a restriction page.

- * This is a common security measure to prevent employees from accessing phishing or malware-infected sites.
- * Content filters work by scanning URLs, keywords, or categories and blocking inappropriate or harmful content.
- * Option A (DLP - Data Loss Prevention): Focuses on preventing sensitive data leaks rather than blocking web access.
- * Option B (Captive portal): Used mainly in public Wi-Fi to authenticate users before granting access, not to restrict sites.
- * Option D (DNS sinkholing): Redirects malicious domain requests to a safe address but is not responsible for policy-based restrictions on general content.

? Reference: CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Section: Security Solutions

NEW QUESTION # 309

Three access points have Ethernet that runs through the ceiling. One of the access points cannot reach the internet. Which of the following tools can help identify the issue?

- A. Network tap
- B. Visual fault locator
- C. Toner and probe
- D. Cable tester

Answer: D

Explanation:

A cable tester is a tool that can help identify issues with the physical cabling, such as breaks or improper terminations, which may prevent the access point from reaching the internet.

NEW QUESTION # 310

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. 0
- B. /30
- C. /26
- D. /28

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 311

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 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

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.

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