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

CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q145-Q150):

NEW QUESTION # 145

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.

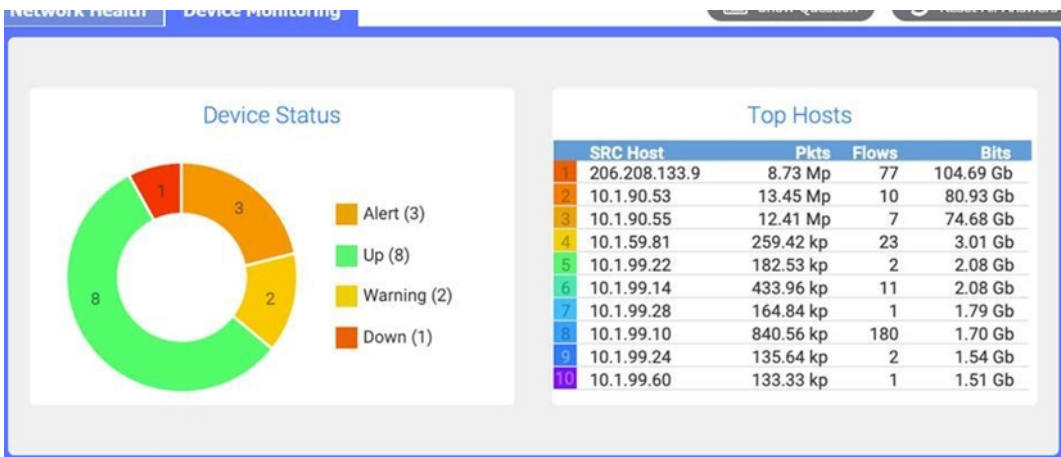
The dashboard displays the following data:

- Wireless Client Distribution:** A pie chart showing the distribution of wireless clients across different categories.
- Wireless Users Connected - 24 Hours:** A line graph showing the number of wireless users connected over a 24-hour period. The usage peaks around 10:00 AM and 10:00 PM.
- Ram Usage:** A bar chart showing RAM usage over time, with values fluctuating between 60% and 80%.
- Processor Usage:** A bar chart showing processor usage over time, with values fluctuating between 50% and 80%.
- WAN Health:** A horizontal bar chart showing the health of two WAN connections. WAN1 is at 100% uptime, while WAN2 shows a small amount of downtime.

Uplink Name	Uplink Speed	Total Usage	Average Throughput	Loss	Average Latency	Jitter
WAN1	10G	26,690GB Up/1,708.4GB Down	353MBs Up/23.42MBs Down	2.51%	24ms	9.5ms
WAN2	1G	930GB Up/138GB Down	12.21MBs Up/1.82MBs Down	0.01%	11ms	3.9ms

Which WAN station should be preferred for VoIP traffic?

WAN 1
Select WAN
WAN 1
WAN 2



Which device is experiencing connectivity issues?

Select Answer

Router A

Router B

WAP1

WAP2

WirelessController

Switch A

Switch B

DHCP Server

Web Server

APP Server

Router A

Which workstation IP is generating the MOST traffic?

Select Answer

10.1.99.28

10.1.99.14

10.1.99.10

10.1.99.22

10.1.99.24

206.208.133.10

206.208.133.9

10.1.50.14

10.1.50.13

10.1.59.81

10.1.90.53

10.1.90.55

206.208.133.9

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

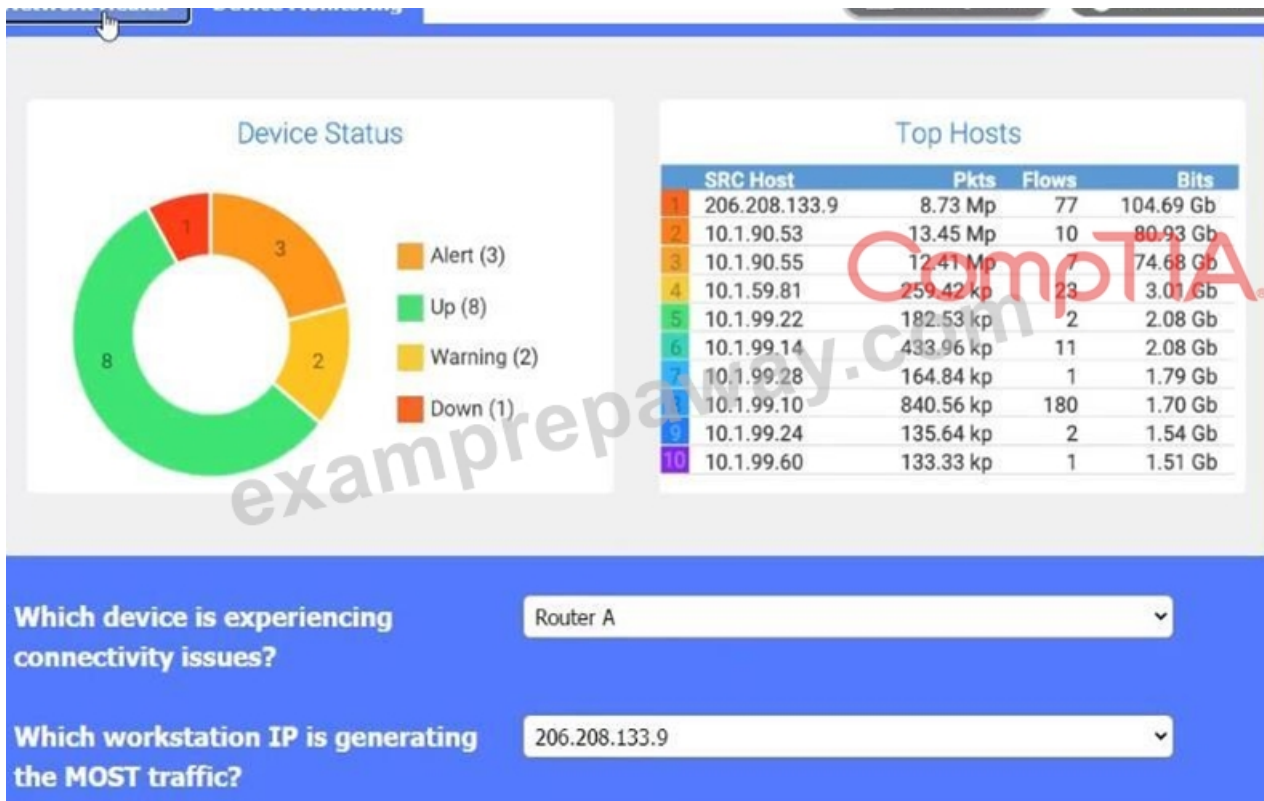
For VoIP traffic, low latency and jitter are particularly important to ensure voice quality. While WAN 1 has higher bandwidth and throughput, it also has higher latency and jitter compared to WAN 2. However, WAN 2 has much lower loss, lower latency, and lower jitter, which are more favorable for VoIP 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 # 146

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (aligned to N10-009):

Multimode fiber uses multiple paths (modes) of light that bounce off the cladding to travel through the fiber. This is effective for shorter distances but more prone to dispersion.

- A . Twinaxial is copper, not fiber.
- B . Coaxial carries electrical signals, not light.
- C . Single-mode fiber uses a single light path directly through the core without bouncing.

Reference (CompTIA Network+ N10-009):

Domain: Networking Concepts - Fiber optics: single-mode vs. multimode.

NEW QUESTION # 147

A network engineer discovers network traffic that is sending confidential information to an unauthorized and unknown destination. Which of the following best describes the cause of this network traffic?

- A. Malware
- B. Darkware
- C. Ransomware
- D. Adware

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Malware refers to any malicious software that can exfiltrate confidential data, including spyware, trojans, and rootkits. This fits the scenario where unauthorized data transfer is occurring.

Breakdown of Options:

- * A. Adware- Displays ads, does not typically steal data.
- * B. Ransomware- Encrypts files but does not exfiltrate data.
- * C. Darkware- Not a real cybersecurity term.
- * D. Malware- Correct answer. Malicious software is responsible for unauthorized data exfiltration.

NEW QUESTION # 148

A systems administrator is investigating why users cannot reach a Linux web server with a browser but can ping the server IP. The server is online, the web server process is running, and the link to the switch is up.

Which of the following commands should the administrator run on the server first?

- A. tcpdump
- **B. netstat**
- C. traceroute
- D. arp

Answer: B

Explanation:

The netstat command provides information about network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships. Running netstat on the server can help the administrator verify that the web server process is listening on the expected port (e.g., port 80 for HTTP or port 443 for HTTPS) and that there are no issues with network connections. This is a crucial first step in diagnosing why the web server is not accessible via a browser. References: CompTIA Network+ study materials.

NEW QUESTION # 149

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:

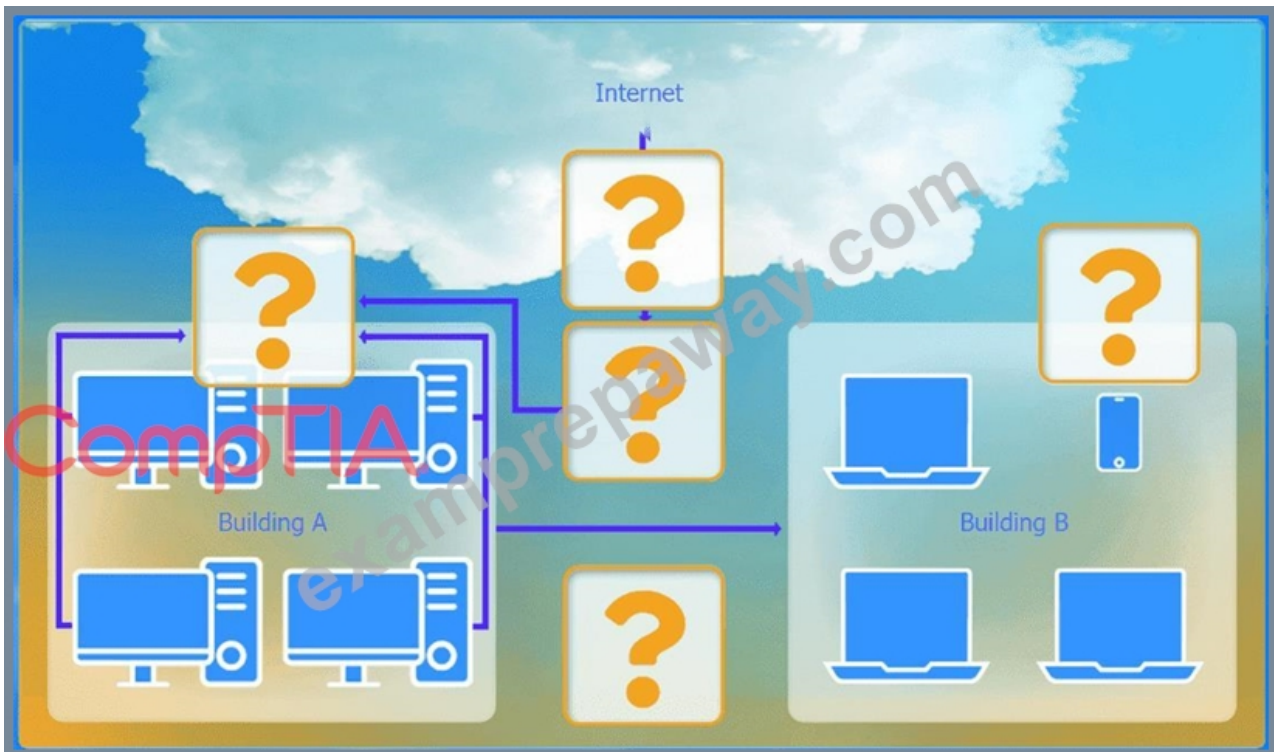
- . Devices in both buildings should be able to access the Internet.
- . Security insists that all Internet traffic be inspected before entering the network.
- . Desktops should not see traffic destined for other devices.

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.



- Hub
- Switch
- WAP
- Firewall
- Router
- Wireless range extender

Wireless range extender settings

Basic Configuration

Access Point Name: WAP extender

Gateway: 192.168.0.1

SSID: CORP

SSID Broadcast: Yes No

Wireless

Mode:

Channel:

Wired

Speed: Auto 100 1000

Duplex: Auto Half Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings: None WEP WPA WPA2 WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase: N@En71\$90*Ha

Reset to Default Save Close

WAP Settings CompTIA

Basic Configuration

Access Point Name: WAP1

Gateway: 192.168.0.1

SSID: CORP

SSID Broadcast: Yes No

Wireless

Mode: G

Channel: 1

Wired

Speed: Auto 100 1000

Duplex: Auto Half Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings: None WEP WPA WPA2 WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase: S3cretkey!

Reset to Default Save Close

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]

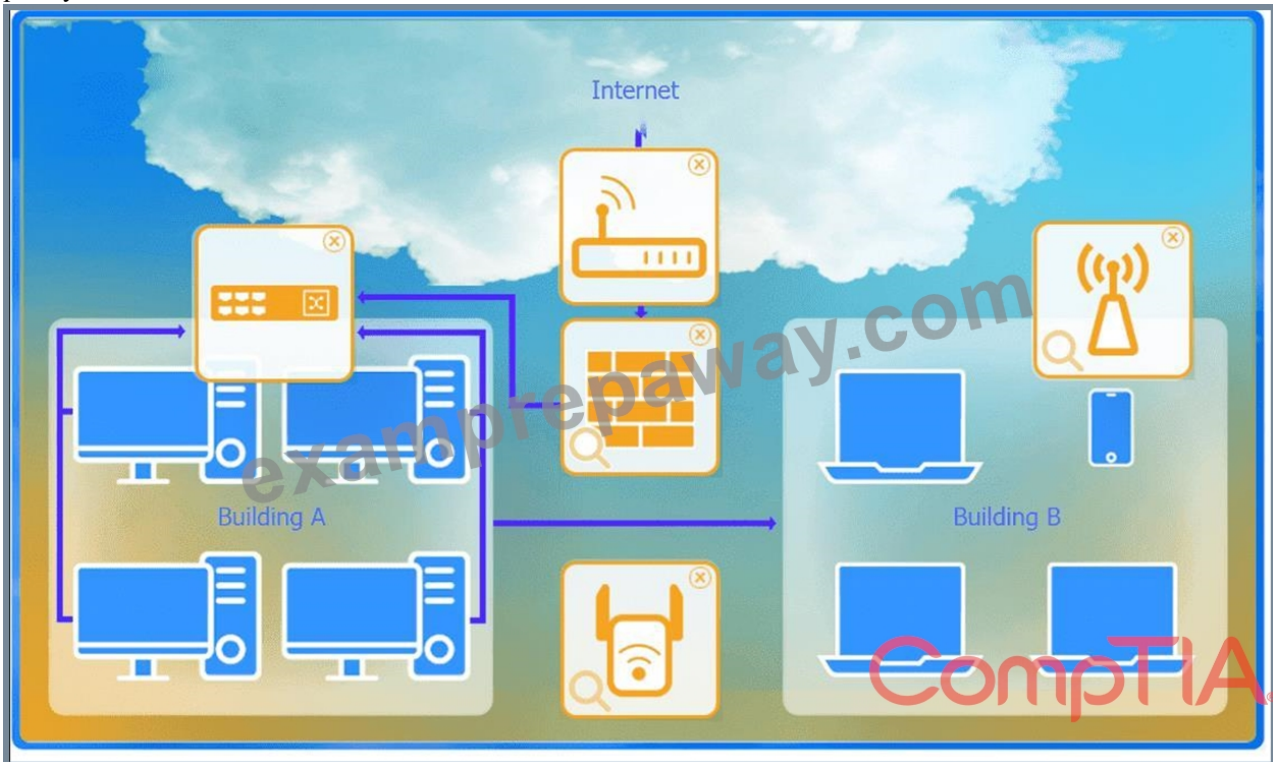
Channel: [Set based on your network plan]

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

192.168.0.1/24

HTTP

DENY

General Outbound

192.168.0.1/24

ANY

ANY

PERMIT

Block All

ANY

ANY

ANY

DENY

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.

NEW QUESTION # 150

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