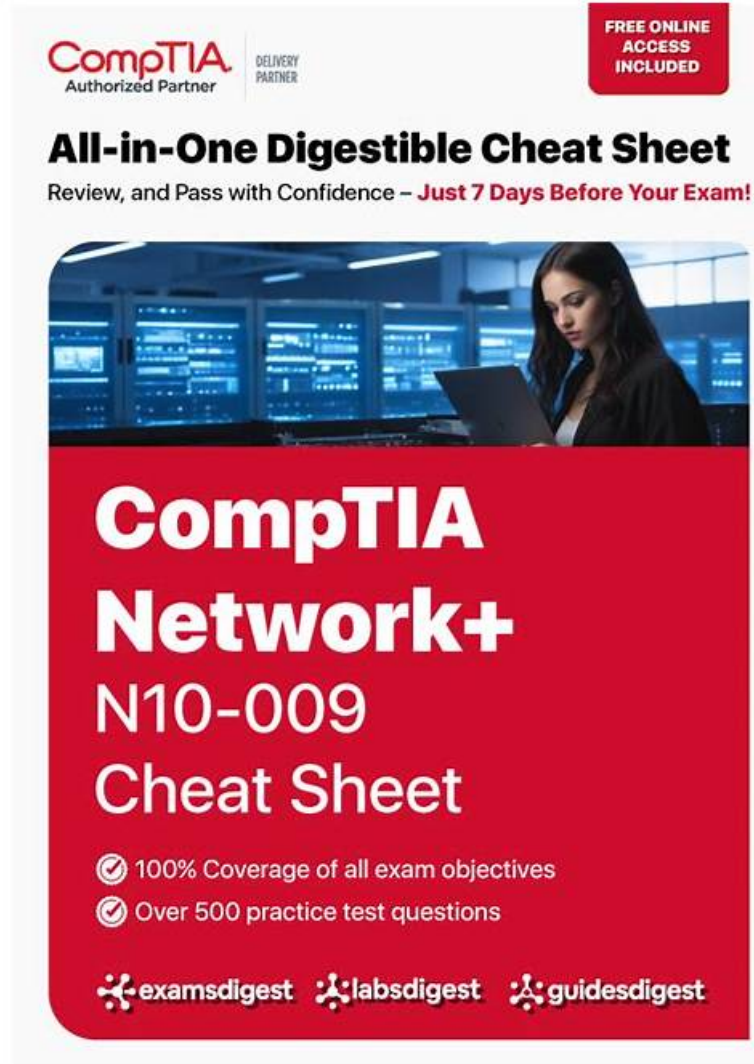


CompTIA N10-009인기공부자료, N10-009퍼펙트덤프최신자료



BONUS!!! PassTIP N10-009 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OZ0wmEkr1Gp_Y6dHX8fblCYPHddgI3Nh

PassTIP에서는 최선을 다해 여러분이 CompTIA N10-009인증시험을 패스하도록 도울 것이며 여러분은 PassTIP에서 CompTIA N10-009덤프의 일부분의 문제와 답을 무료로 다운받으실 수 있습니다. PassTIP 선택함으로 CompTIA N10-009인증시험통과는 물론 PassTIP 제공하는 일년무료 업데이트서비스를 제공받을 수 있으며 PassTIP의 인증덤프로 시험에서 떨어졌다면 100% 덤프비용 전액환불을 약속 드립니다.

PassTIP에는 베테랑의 전문가들로 이루어진 연구팀이 있습니다, 그들은 지식과 풍부한 경험으로 여러 가지 여러분이 CompTIA인증N10-009시험을 패스할 수 있을 자료 등을 만들었습니다, PassTIP에서는 일년무료 업뎃을 제공하며, PassTIP의 덤프들은 모두 높은 정확도를 자랑합니다. PassTIP 선택함으로 여러분이 CompTIA인증N10-009시험에 대한 부담은 사라질 것입니다.

>> CompTIA N10-009인기공부자료 <<

시험패스 가능한 N10-009인기공부자료 최신버전 덤프자료

최근 IT 업종에 종사하는 분들이 점점 늘어나는 추세하에 경쟁이 점점 치열해지고 있습니다. IT인증시험은 국제에서 인정받는 효력있는 자격증을 취득하는 과정으로서 널리 알려져 있습니다. PassTIP의 CompTIA인증 N10-009덤프

프는IT인증시험의 한 과목인 CompTIA인증 N10-009시험에 대비하여 만들어진 시험전 공부자료인데 높은 시험적 중율과 친근한 가격으로 많은 사랑을 받고 있습니다.

CompTIA N10-009 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Selection and configuration of wireless devices.
주제 2	• Network Implementation: For network technicians and junior network engineers, this section covers Characteristics of routing technologies, Configuration of switching technologies and features, and
주제 3	• Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers
주제 4	• Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.

최신 CompTIA Network+ N10-009 무료샘플문제 (Q52-Q57):

질문 # 52

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

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

Reference:

CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Domain 3.4: Explain network security devices.

질문 # 53

A network engineer needs to virtualize network services, including a router at a remote branch location. Which of the following solutions meets the requirements?

- **A. NFV**
- B. VPC
- C. VRF
- D. VLAN

정답: A

설명:

Network Functions Virtualization (NFV): NFV is a technology that virtualizes network services like routing, firewalls, and load balancers. It allows these services to run on virtual machines rather than requiring dedicated hardware. This is ideal for remote branch locations where deploying physical devices is costly and complex.

VRF (B): Virtual Routing and Forwarding is used for segmenting routing tables but does not virtualize services.

VLAN (C): Virtual Local Area Networks help segregate broadcast domains but are unrelated to virtualizing network functions.

VPC (D): Virtual Private Cloud is used for cloud computing but does not pertain to virtualizing network services.
Reference:

질문 # 54

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

정답: A

설명:

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.

질문 # 55

SIMULATION

Users are unable to access files on their department share located on file_server 2. The network administrator has been tasked with validating routing between networks hosting workstation A and file server 2.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on each router to review output, identify any Issues, and configure the appropriate solution If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the reset All button; A diagram of a router Description automatically generated

정답:

설명:

See the solution configuration below in Explanation.

질문 # 56

A network administrator's device is experiencing severe Wi-Fi interference within the corporate headquarters causing the device to constantly drop off the network. Which of the following is most likely the cause of the issue?

- A. Too much wireless reflection
- B. Too many wireless repeaters
- C. Too many client connections
- D. Too much wireless absorption

정답: A

설명:

Reference: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives - Wireless Networks section.

질문 # 57

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PassTIP N10-009 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OZ0wmEkr1Gp_Y6dHX8fblCYPHddgl3Nhh