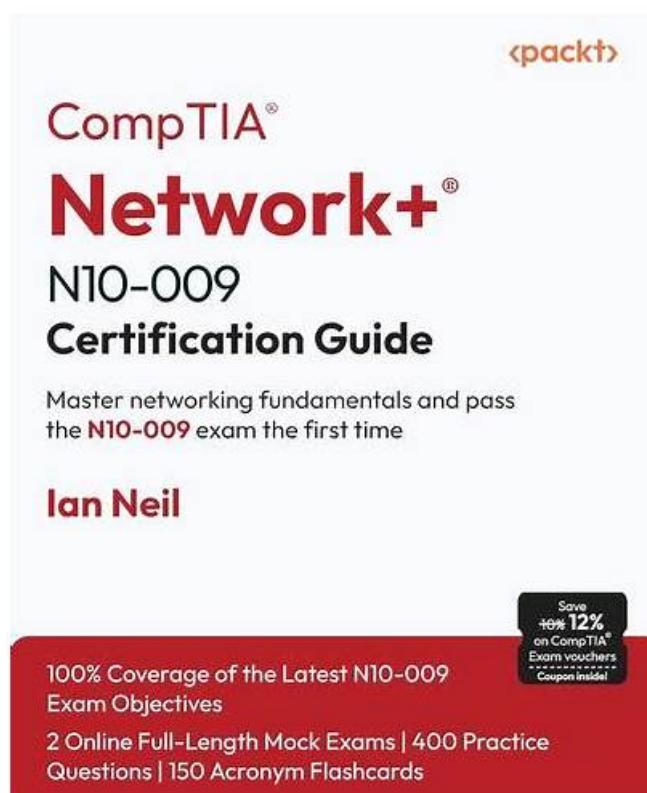


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CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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">• Selection and configuration of wireless devices.

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CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q336-Q341):

NEW QUESTION # 336

A user connects to a corporate VPN via a web browser and is able to use TLS to access the internal financial system to input a time card. Which of the following best describes how the VPN is being used?

- A. Clientless
- B. Full tunnel
- C. Site-to-site
- D. Client-to-site

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario describes a user connecting to a corporate VPN via a web browser using TLS to access an internal system. This setup is best described as a "clientless" VPN. Clientless VPNs do not require a VPN client to be installed on the user's device; instead, they rely on a standard web browser to establish the connection. This method is particularly useful for providing secure, remote access to applications through a web interface without the need for additional software installations.

Reference: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives - Remote Access Methods section.

NEW QUESTION # 337

Which of the following network ports is used when a client accesses an SFTP server?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

SFTP (Secure File Transfer Protocol) operates over port 22, using SSH (Secure Shell) encryption for secure file transfers.

Breakdown of Options:

- * A. 22- Correct answer. SFTP runs over SSH (port 22) for secure file transfers.
- * B. 80- Used for HTTP, not SFTP.
- * C. 443- Used for HTTPS (secure web traffic).
- * D. 3389- Used for RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol).

NEW QUESTION # 338

A network administrator suspects users are being sent to malware sites that are posing as legitimate sites. The network administrator investigates and discovers that user workstations are configured with incorrect DNS IP addresses. Which of the following should the network administrator implement to prevent this from happening again?

- A. DHCP snooping
- B. Dynamic ARP inspection
- C. Port security
- D. Access control lists

Answer: A

Explanation:

DHCP snooping is a security feature on network switches that helps to prevent unauthorized (rogue) DHCP servers from assigning IP addresses to clients. By implementing DHCP snooping, the network administrator can restrict DHCP responses to authorized servers only, preventing unauthorized DHCP configurations, such as incorrect DNS IPs, from being assigned to clients. This helps prevent man-in-the-middle attacks where malicious actors misconfigure DNS to redirect users to fraudulent sites.

NEW QUESTION # 339

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 340

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 341

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