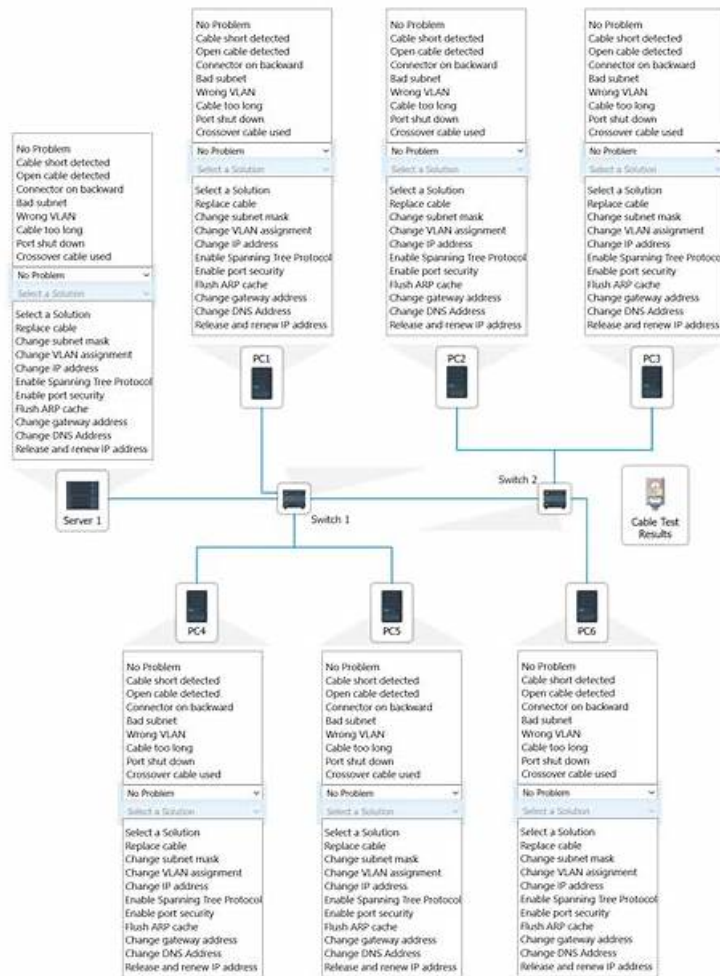


N10-009 Ausbildungsressourcen & N10-009 Fragen Und Antworten



Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der DeutschPrüfung N10-009 Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1esU_2xpuiE-uV7mj9IDHnSY0RKpkaKn8

Wenn Sie sich an der CompTIA N10-009 Zertifizierungsprüfung beteiligen, wählen Sie doch DeutschPrüfung, was Erfolg bedeutet. Viel Glück!

CompTIA N10-009 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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.
Thema 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
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.

Das neueste N10-009, nützliche und praktische N10-009 pass4sure Trainingsmaterial

Wenn Sie ein Ziel haben, sollen Sie Ihr Ziel ganz mutig erzielen. Jeder IT-Fachmann wird mit den jetzigen einfachen Lebensverhältnissen zufrieden sein. Der Druck in allen Branchen und Gewerben ist sehr groß. In der IT-Branche ist es auch so. Wenn Sie ein Ziel haben, sollen Sie mutig Ihren Traum erfüllen. Auch in der CompTIA N10-009 Zertifizierungsprüfung herrscht große Konkurrenz. Durch die CompTIA N10-009 Prüfung wird Ihre Berufskarriere sicher ganz anders. Eine glänzende Zukunft wartet schon auf Sie. Unser DeutschPrüfung bietet Ihnen die genauesten und richtigsten CompTIA N10-009 Schulungsunterlagen und Ihnen helfen, die Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen und Ihr Ziel zu erreichen.

CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam N10-009 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q495-Q500):

495. Frage

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 screenshot shows a network monitoring dashboard with the following components:

- Network Health** and **Device Monitoring** tabs at the top.
- Wireless Client Distribution**: A pie chart showing the distribution of wireless clients.
- Wireless Users Connected - 24 Hours**: A line graph showing the number of wireless users connected over a 24-hour period. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 60. The x-axis shows time from 2:00 PM to 2:00 PM the following day.
- Ram Usage**: A bar chart showing RAM usage for various IP addresses (192.1720, 192.1720, 192.1720, 192.1720, 192.1720, 192.1720).
- Processor Usage**: A bar chart showing processor usage for various IP addresses (192.1720, 192.1720, 192.1720, 192.1720, 192.1720, 192.1720, 192.1720).
- WAN Health**: A horizontal bar chart showing the health of WAN1 and WAN2. WAN2 is at 100% uptime, while WAN1 is at approximately 80% uptime.
- Table of Uplink Performance**:

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

Question: Which WAN station should be preferred for VoIP traffic?

Options: WAN 1, Select WAN, WAN 1, WAN 2

Network Health | Device Monitoring | Show Question | Reset All Answers

Device Status

Alert (3)
Up (8)
Warning (2)
Down (1)

Top Hosts

SRC Host	Pkts	Flows	Bits
206.208.133.9	8.73 Mp	77	104.69 Gb
10.1.90.53	13.45 Mp	10	80.93 Gb
10.1.90.55	12.41 Mp	7	74.68 Gb
10.1.59.81	259.42 kp	23	3.01 Gb
10.1.99.22	182.53 kp	2	2.08 Gb
10.1.99.14	433.96 kp	11	2.08 Gb
10.1.99.28	164.84 kp	1	1.79 Gb
10.1.99.10	840.56 kp	180	1.70 Gb
10.1.99.24	135.64 kp	2	1.54 Gb
10.1.99.60	133.33 kp	1	1.51 Gb

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

Antwort:

Begründung:

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.

Network Health | Device Monitoring

Wireless Client Distribution

Wireless Users Connected - 24 Hours

Ram Usage

Processor Usage

WAN Health

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?

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.

Device Status

- Alert (3)
- Up (8)
- Warning (2)
- Down (1)

Top Hosts

SRC Host	Pkts	Flows	Bits
206.208.133.9	8.73 Mp	77	104.69 Gb
10.1.90.53	13.45 Mp	10	80.93 Gb
10.1.90.55	12.41 Mp	7	74.68 Gb
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10.1.99.10	840.56 kp	180	1.70 Gb
10.1.99.24	135.64 kp	2	1.54 Gb
10.1.99.60	133.33 kp	1	1.51 Gb

Which device is experiencing connectivity issues?

Which workstation IP is generating the MOST traffic?

496. Frage

In the troubleshooting methodology, which of the following actions comes after verifying that the initial problem has been resolved?

- A. If necessary, escalating the issue
- **B. Documenting findings**
- C. Attempting to replicate the problem
- D. Implementing the plan

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In the CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) troubleshooting methodology, the step that follows verifying full system functionality (confirming the issue is resolved and validating with the user/requirements) is documenting findings, actions, and outcomes.

Documentation is a required closing step because it captures what the original symptoms were, what troubleshooting steps were performed, what root cause was identified (if found), what remediation was applied, and what validation confirmed success. This record supports operational continuity by enabling faster resolution if the issue recurs, improving knowledge transfer across teams, and meeting organizational change-control or compliance requirements.

The other options fall in different parts of the methodology. Attempting to replicate the problem is typically performed earlier-after identifying symptoms and before or during isolation-to confirm the issue and help narrow scope. Implementing the plan occurs before verification; you implement the selected solution or escalation plan and then test/verify. Escalating the issue occurs when the technician lacks access, expertise, time, or evidence to proceed, and it can happen during troubleshooting-but it is not the standard step that comes after verifying resolution.

497. Frage

Which of the following fiber connector types is the most likely to be used on a network interface card?

- A. SC
- B. ST
- C. MPO
- **D. LC**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

* Definition of Fiber Connector Types:

* LC (Lucent Connector): A small form-factor fiber optic connector with a push-pull latching mechanism, commonly used for high-density applications.

* SC (Subscriber Connector or Standard Connector): A larger form-factor connector with a push-pull latching mechanism, often used in datacom and telecom applications.

* ST (Straight Tip): A bayonet-style connector, typically used in multimode fiber optic networks.

* MPO (Multi-fiber Push On): A connector designed to support multiple fibers (typically 12 or 24 fibers), used in high-density cabling environments.

* Common Usage:

* LC Connectors: Due to their small size, LC connectors are widely used in network interface cards (NICs) and high-density environments such as data centers. They allow for more connections in a smaller space compared to SC and ST connectors.

* SC and ST Connectors: These are larger and more commonly used in patch panels and older fiber installations but are less suitable for high-density applications.

* MPO Connectors: Primarily used for trunk cables in data centers and high-density applications but not typically on individual network interface cards.

* Selection Criteria:

* The small form-factor and high-density capabilities of LC connectors make them the preferred choice for network interface cards, where space and connection density are critical considerations.

References:

* CompTIA Network+ study materials on fiber optics and connector types.

498. Frage

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. RPO
- C. MTBF
- D. MTTR

Antwort: C

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: $\text{MTBF} = \frac{\text{Total Operational Time}}{\text{Number of Failures}}$

* This metric helps in understanding the reliability and expected lifespan of systems and components.

* Example Calculation:

* If a server operates for 1000 hours and experiences 2 failures, the MTBF is:

$\text{MTBF} = \frac{1000 \text{ hours}}{2} = 500 \text{ hours}$

* Explanation of the Options:

* A. MTTR (Mean Time to Repair): The average time required to repair a system after a failure.

* B. MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures): The correct answer, representing the average time between failures.

* C. RPO (Recovery Point Objective): The maximum acceptable amount of data loss measured in time.

* D. RTO (Recovery Time Objective): The target time set for the recovery of IT and business activities after a disaster.

* Conclusion:

* MTBF is a crucial metric in disaster recovery and system reliability, helping organizations plan maintenance and predict system performance.

References:

* CompTIA Network+ guide explaining MTBF, MTTR, RPO, and RTO concepts and their calculations (see page 10† How to Use Cisco Packet Tracer).

499. Frage

A network technician replaced an access layer switch and needs to reconfigure it to allow the connected devices to connect to the correct networks.

INSTRUCTIONS

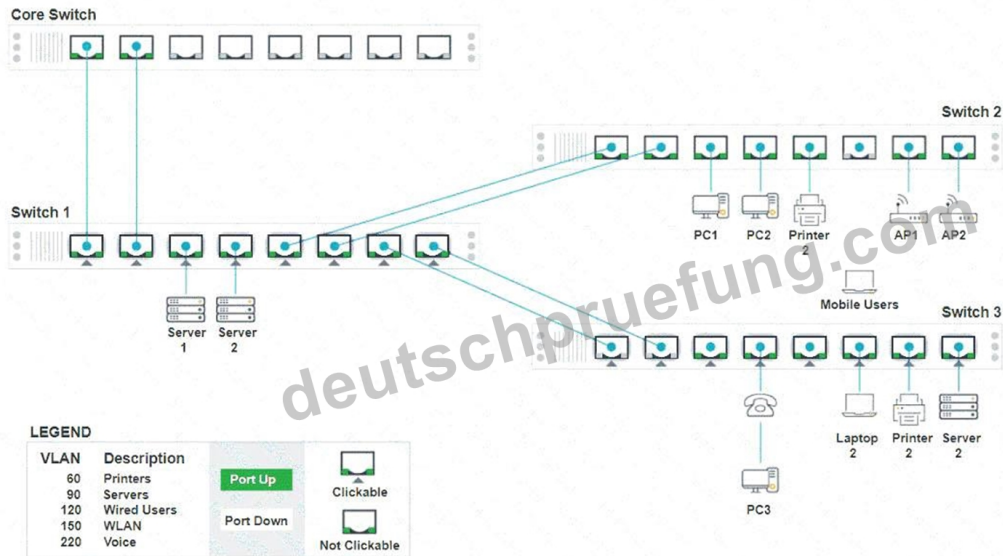
Click on the appropriate port(s) on Switch 1 and Switch 3 to verify or reconfigure the correct settings:

Ensure each device accesses only its correctly associated network.

Disable all unused switchports.

. Require fault-tolerant connections between the switches.

. Only make necessary changes to complete the above requirements.



CompTIA

Switch 1 - Port 3 Configuration



Status

Port Enabled

LACP Disabled

Wired

Speed Auto 100 1000

Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN90

Port Tagging

UnTagged



Status

Port Enabled

LACP Disabled

Wired

Speed Auto 100 1000

Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration

+ Add VLAN

VLAN90

Port Tagging

UnTagged

Reset to Default

Save

Close

Switch 1 - Port 5 Configuration

Status

Port Enabled

LACP Enabled

Wired

Speed Auto 100 1000

Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration

+ Add VLAN

VLAN60

Port Tagging

Tagged

VLAN120

Port Tagging

Tagged

VLAN150

Port Tagging

Tagged

Reset to Default

Save

Close

Switch 1 - Port 6 Configuration



Status

Port Enabled

LACP Enabled

Wired

Speed Auto 100 1000

Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN60

Port Tagging

Tagged

VLAN120

Port Tagging

Tagged

VLAN150

Port Tagging

Tagged

CompTIA

Switch 3 - Port 1 Configuration



Status

Port Disabled

LACP Disabled

Wired

Speed Auto 100 1000

Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration

Add VLAN

VLAN1

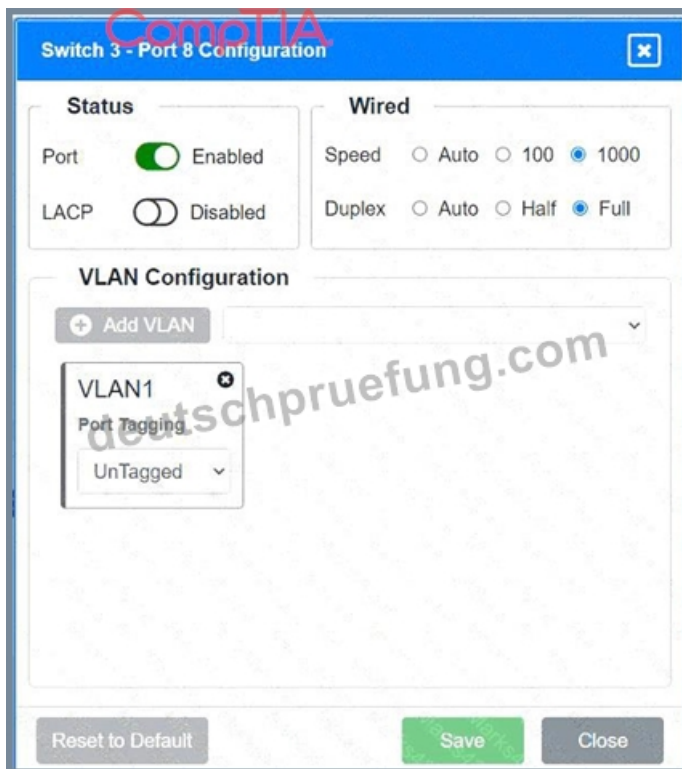
Port Tagging

UnTagged

Reset to Default

CompTIA

Close



Antwort:

Begründung:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

To provide a complete solution for configuring the access layer switches, let 's proceed with the following steps:

Identify the correct VLANs for each device and port.

Enable necessary ports and disable unused ports.

Configure fault-tolerant connections between the switches.

Port 1 Configuration (Uplink to Core Switch)

Status: Enabled

LACP: Enabled

Speed: 1000

Duplex: Full

VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN90, VLAN120, VLAN150, VLAN220

Port 2 Configuration (Uplink to Core Switch) Status: Enabled LACP: Enabled Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full

VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN90, VLAN120, VLAN150, VLAN220

Port 3 Configuration (Server Connection) Status: Enabled LACP: Disabled Speed: 1000

Duplex: Full VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN90 (Servers)

Port 4 Configuration (Server Connection) Status: Enabled

LACP: Disabled Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN90 (Servers)

Port 5 Configuration (Wired Users and WLAN) Status: Enabled LACP: Enabled Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full

VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN120, VLAN150

Port 6 Configuration (Wired Users and WLAN) Status: Enabled LACP: Enabled Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full

VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN120, VLAN150

Port 7 Configuration (Voice and Wired Users) Status: Enabled LACP: Enabled Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full

VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN90, VLAN120, VLAN220

Port 8 Configuration (Voice, Printers, and Wired Users) Status: Enabled LACP: Enabled Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full

VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN90, VLAN120, VLAN220

Port 1 Configuration (Unused) Status: Disabled LACP: Disabled

Port 2 Configuration (Unused) Status: Disabled LACP: Disabled

Port 3 Configuration (Connection to Device) Status: Enabled LACP: Disabled

Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN1 (Default)

Port 4 Configuration (Connection to Device) Status: Enabled LACP: Disabled

Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN1 (Default)

Port 5 Configuration (Connection to Device) Status: Enabled LACP: Disabled

Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN1 (Default)

Port 6 Configuration (Connection to Device) Status: Enabled LACP: Disabled

Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN1 (Default)

Port 7 Configuration (Connection to Device) Status: Enabled LACP: Disabled

Speed: 1000 Duplex: Full VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN1 (Default)

Ports 1 and 2 on Switch 1 are configured as trunk ports with VLAN tagging enabled for all necessary VLANs.

Ports 3 and 4 on Switch 1 are configured for server connections with VLAN 90 untagged.

Ports 5, 6, 7, and 8 on Switch 1 are configured for devices needing access to multiple VLANs.

Unused ports on Switch 3 are disabled.

Ports 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 on Switch 3 are enabled for default VLAN1.

Core Switch Ports should be configured as needed for uplinks to Switch 1.

Ensure LACP is enabled for redundancy on trunk ports between switches.

By following these configurations, each device will access only its correctly associated network, unused switch ports will be disabled, and fault-tolerant connections will be established between the switches.

500. Frage

.....

Es gibt mehrere Methode, mit dem Sie die CompTIA N10-009 Prüfung bestehen können. Trotzdem ist die Methode von uns DeutschPrüfung am effizientesten. Wenn Sie Simulierte-Software der CompTIA N10-009 von unsere IT-Profis benutzen, werden Sie sofort die Verbesserung Ihrer Fähigkeit empfinden. CompTIA N10-009 Prüfung werden ab und zu aktualisiert. Um Ihnen die neueste Unterlagen zu versichern, bieten wir Ihnen einjährigen kostenlosen Aktualisierungsdienst. Lassen Sie getrost benutzen!

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