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## CompTIA N10-009 Certification Exam Syllabus and Exam Questions

CompTIA N10-009 Exam Guide

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## CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network Implementation: For network technicians and junior network engineers, this section covers Characteristics of routing technologies, Configuration of switching technologies and features, and</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers</li> </ul>

## CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q313-Q318):

### NEW QUESTION # 313

A network engineer needs to change, update, and control APs remotely, with real-time visibility over HTTPS.

Which of the following will best allow these actions?

- A. Web interface
- B. SNMP console
- C. Command line
- D. API gateway**

### Answer: D

Explanation:

API gateways offer programmable control and real-time communication, commonly over HTTPS, which allows administrators to update and manage devices like access points remotely and efficiently.

From Andrew Ramdayal's guide:

"APIs enable automation and real-time interaction with network devices via secure interfaces, often using HTTPS for encrypted communication and control."

### NEW QUESTION # 314

A user recently moved a workstation to a different part of the office. The user is able to access the internet and print but is unable to access server resources. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. Incorrect default gateway
- B. Wrong VLAN assignment**
- C. Duplicate IP address
- D. Error-disabled port

### Answer: B

Explanation:

If a workstation can access the internet and printers (likely in another VLAN) but not internal servers, the port was likely placed into the wrong VLAN after the move. VLAN assignment controls Layer 2 segmentation, restricting access to resources on different VLANs.

A . A wrong default gateway would prevent internet access.  
 C . An error-disabled port would block all connectivity.

D . A duplicate IP would cause general network issues, not just missing server access.

Reference (CompTIA Network+ N10-009):

### NEW QUESTION # 315

Which of the following is the next step to take after successfully testing a root cause theory?

- A. Determine resolution steps.
- B. Present the theory for approval.
- C. Duplicate the problem in a lab.
- D. **Implement the solution to the problem**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* Troubleshooting Methodology:

\* Confirming the Root Cause: After testing and confirming the theory, the next logical step is to address the issue by implementing a solution.

\* Implementation of the Solution:

\* Resolve the Issue: Implement the identified solution to rectify the problem. This step involves making necessary changes to the network configuration, replacing faulty hardware, or applying software patches.

\* Documentation: Document the solution and the steps taken to resolve the issue to provide a reference for future troubleshooting.

\* Comparison with Other Steps:

\* Determine Resolution Steps: This is part of the implementation process where specific actions are outlined, but the actual next step after testing is to implement those steps.

\* Duplicate the Problem in a Lab: This step is typically done earlier in the troubleshooting process

\* to understand the problem, not after confirming the root cause.

\* Present the Theory for Approval: In some scenarios, presenting the theory might be necessary for major changes, but generally, once the root cause is confirmed, the solution should be implemented.

\* Final Verification:

\* After implementing the solution, it is important to verify that the issue is resolved and that normal operations are restored. This may involve monitoring the network and testing to ensure no further issues arise.

References:

\* CompTIA Network+ study materials on troubleshooting methodologies and best practices.

### NEW QUESTION # 316

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.

## Router A



Routing Table

Routing Configuration

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP  
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA  
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2  
ia - IS-IS inter area, \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route  
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary  
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, L - LISP  
a - application route  
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

S\* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3  
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks  
C 10.0.4.0/22 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2  
C 10.0.6.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2  
L 10.0.6.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2  
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks  
C 172.16.27.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3  
L 172.16.27.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3

Reset to Default

Save

Close

Router A ×

Routing Table Routing Configuration

Was a problem found?:  Yes  No

**Install Static Route**

Destination Prefix:

Destination Prefix Mask:

Interface:

ComptIA

Reset to Default Save Close

## Router C

### Routing Table

### Routing Configuration

```
Router-C# show ip route
```

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, \* - OMP  
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA  
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2  
ia - IS-IS inter area, \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route  
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary  
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LTSP  
a - application route  
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from Pfr

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
S      10.0.0.0/22 [1/0] via GigabitEthernet1
S      10.0.4.0/22 [1/0] via GigabitEthernet2
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      172.16.27.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
L      172.16.27.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
C      172.16.27.4/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L      172.16.27.6/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
```

Reset to Default

Save

Close

## Routing Table

## Routing Configuration

Router-B# show ip route

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from Pfr
```

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
  10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C   10.0.0.0/22 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3
L   10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3
  172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C   172.16.27.4/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L   172.16.27.5/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
```

Router B **CompTIA** 

Routing Table **Routing Configuration**

Was a problem found?:  Yes  No

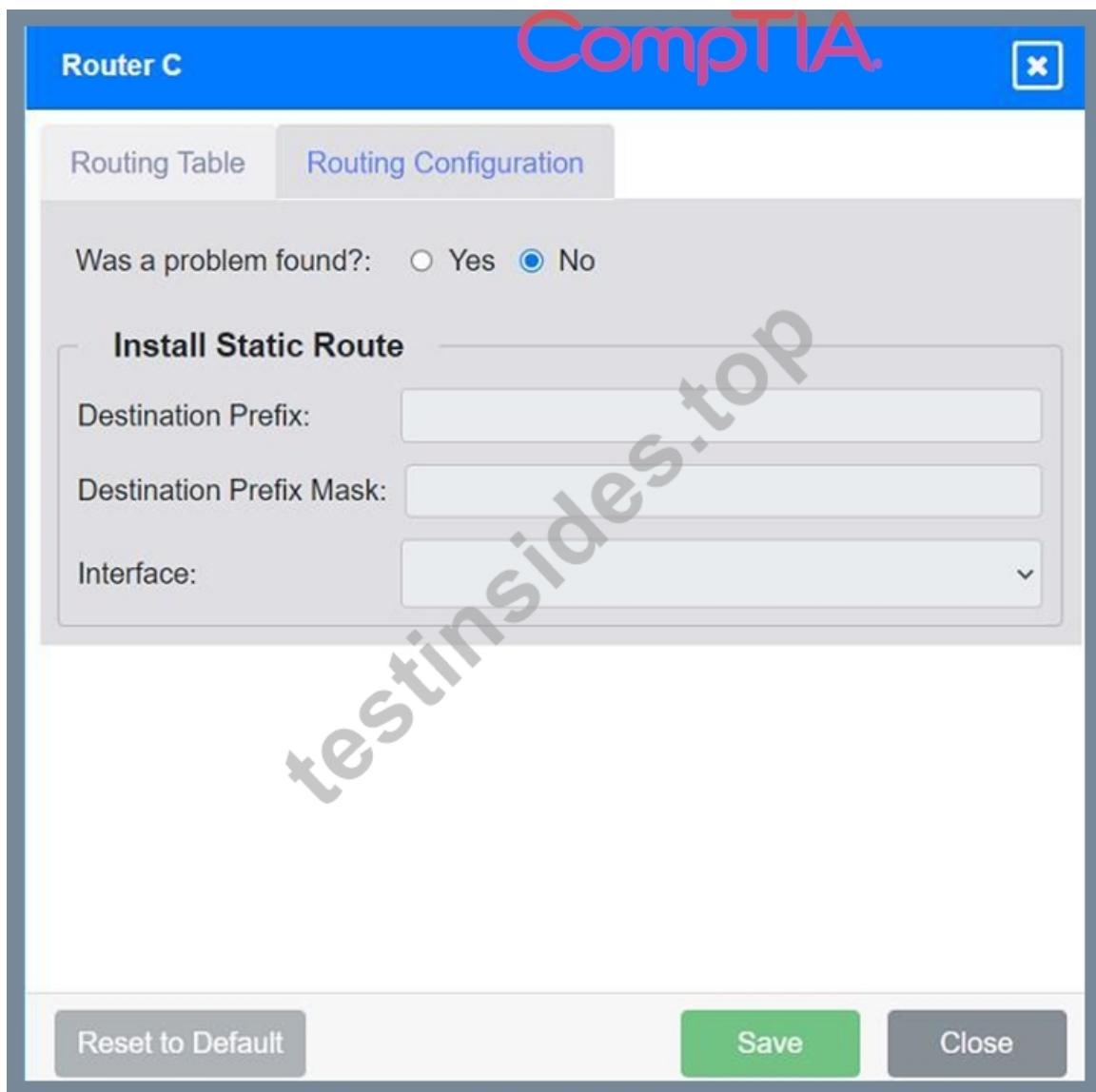
**Install Static Route**

Destination Prefix:

Destination Prefix Mask:

Interface:

**Reset to Default** **Save** **Close**



**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation.

Explanation:

To validate routing between networks hosting Workstation A and File Server 2, follow these steps:

\* Review Routing Tables:

\* Check the routing tables of Router A, Router B, and Router C to identify any missing routes.

\* Identify Missing Routes:

\* Ensure that each router has routes to the networks on which Workstation A and File Server 2 are located.

\* Add Static Routes:

\* If a route is missing, add a static route to the relevant destination network via the correct interface.

\* Routing Table:

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

S\* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks

C 10.0.4.0/22 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2

C 10.0.6.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2

L 10.0.6.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

C 172.16.27.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3

L 172.16.27.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3

\* Routing Table:

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

S\* 0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1  
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks  
C 10.0.0.0/22 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1  
L 10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1  
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks  
C 172.16.27.4/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1  
L 172.16.27.5/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

\* Routing Table:

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks  
S 10.0.0.0/22 [1/0] via GigabitEthernet1  
S 10.0.4.0/22 [1/0] via GigabitEthernet2  
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks  
C 172.16.27.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2  
L 172.16.27.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2  
C 172.16.27.4/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1  
L 172.16.27.6/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

\* Install Static Route to 10.0.0.0/22 via 172.16.27.1 (assuming Router C's IP is 172.16.27.1):

Destination Prefix: 10.0.0.0

Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.252.0

Interface: GigabitEthernet3

\* Install Static Route to 10.0.4.0/22 via 172.16.27.5 (assuming Router C's IP is 172.16.27.5):

Destination Prefix: 10.0.4.0

Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.252.0

Interface: GigabitEthernet1

\* Install Static Route to 10.0.6.0/24 via 172.16.27.2 (assuming Router A's IP is 172.16.27.2):

Destination Prefix: 10.0.6.0

Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.255.0

Interface: GigabitEthernet2

Install Static Route to 10.0.0.0/22 via 172.16.27.1 (assuming Router B's IP is 172.16.27.1):

Destination Prefix: 10.0.0.0

Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.252.0

Interface: GigabitEthernet1

Summary of Static Routes:

\* Router A:

\* ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.252.0 GigabitEthernet3

\* Router B:

\* ip route 10.0.4.0 255.255.252.0 GigabitEthernet1

\* Router C:

\* ip route 10.0.6.0 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet2

\* ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.252.0 GigabitEthernet1

These configurations ensure that each router knows the correct paths to reach Workstation A and File Server 2, resolving the connectivity issue.

## NEW QUESTION # 317

A network administrator wants users to be able to authenticate to the corporate network using a port-based authentication framework when accessing both wired and wireless devices. Which of the following is the best security feature to accomplish this task?

- A. 802.1X
- B. Access control list
- C. Port security
- D. MAC filtering

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

802.1X is a port-based network access control (PNAC) protocol that provides an authentication mechanism to devices wishing to connect to a LAN or WLAN. It is widely used for secure network access, ensuring that only authenticated devices can access the network, whether they are connecting via wired or wireless means.

802.1X works in conjunction with an authentication server, such as RADIUS, to validate the credentials of devices trying to

connect. References: CompTIA Network+ study materials.

## NEW QUESTION # 318

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