

N10-009시험패스가능한인증공부최신업데이트버전덤프공부문제



참고: ITDumpsKR에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 N10-009 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aWSjaVkiCnXi0K1v9q3o61VFTs4ScCo>

많은 시간과 정신력을 투자하고 모험으로 CompTIA 인증 N10-009 시험에 도전하시겠습니까? 아니면 우리 ITDumpsKR의 도움으로 시간을 절약하시겠습니까? 요즘 같은 시간인 즉 모든 것인 시대에 여러분은 당연히 ITDumpsKR의 제품이 딱 이라고 생각합니다. 그리고 우리 또한 그 많은 덤프 판매 사이트 중에서도 단연 일등이고 생각합니다. 우리 ITDumpsKR 선택함으로 여러분은 성공을 선택한 것입니다.

CompTIA N10-009 인증 시험 패스에는 많은 방법이 있습니다. 먼저 많은 시간을 투자하고 신경을 써서 전문적으로 과련 지식을 터득한다거나; 아니면 적은 시간 투자와 적은 돈을 들여 ITDumpsKR의 인증 시험 덤프를 구매하는 방법 등이 있습니다.

>> N10-009 시험 패스 가능한 인증 공부 <<

최신 버전 N10-009 시험 패스 가능한 인증 공부 덤프 공부 자료

CompTIA 인증 N10-009 시험 대비 덤프를 찾고 계시다면 ITDumpsKR가 제일 좋은 선택입니다. 저희 ITDumpsKR에서는 여라가지 IT 자격증 시험에 대비하여 모든 과목의 시험 대비 자료를 발체하였습니다. ITDumpsKR에서 시험 대비 덤프 자료를 구입하시면 시험 불합격시 덤프 비용 환불 신청이 가능하고 덤프 1년 무료 업데이트 서비스도 가능합니다. ITDumpsKR를 선택하시면 후회하지 않을 것입니다.

CompTIA N10-009 시험 요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions
주제 2	• Selection and configuration of wireless devices.
주제 3	• Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers
주제 4	• 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. 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.

최신 CompTIA Network+ N10-009 무료샘플문제 (Q342-Q347):

질문 # 342

A virtual machine has the following configuration:

- IPv4 address: 169.254.10.10
- Subnet mask: 255.255.0.0

The virtual machine can reach colocated systems but cannot reach external addresses on the Internet. Which of the following is most likely the root cause?

- A. The IP address is an RFC1918 private address.
- B. The subnet mask is incorrect.
- **C. The DHCP server is offline.**
- D. The DNS server is unreachable.

정답: C

설명:

Understanding the 169.254.x.x Address:

An IPv4 address in the range of 169.254.x.x is an Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) address, assigned when a DHCP server is unavailable.

DHCP Server Offline:

APIPA Assignment: When a device cannot obtain an IP address from a DHCP server, it assigns itself an APIPA address to enable local network communication. This allows communication with other devices on the same local subnet but not with external networks.

Resolution: Ensure the DHCP server is operational. Check for connectivity issues between the virtual machine and the DHCP server, and verify the DHCP server settings.

질문 # 343

Which of the following allows a user to connect to an isolated device on a stand-alone network?

- A. Clientless VPN
- B. API gateway
- **C. Jump box**
- D. Secure Shell (SSH)

정답: C

설명:

A jump box is a hardened system that provides secure access to isolated or sensitive devices on a separate network.

Breakdown of Options:

- A. Jump box - ☐ Correct answer. Acts as a middle point for secure remote access.
- B. API gateway - Used for managing API calls, not remote access to isolated devices.
- C. Secure Shell (SSH) - Requires direct connectivity, which may not be available for an isolated device.
- D. Clientless VPN - Allows web-based VPN access, but does not guarantee access to isolated devices.

Reference:

CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Domain 3.4: Implement secure remote access methods.

질문 # 344

What is the most likely cause when a mobile device frequently experiences dropped calls, data interruptions, and fast battery drain with a weak signal?

- **A. Signal strength**
- B. Channel frequency
- C. Power budget
- D. WPS configuration

정답: A

설명:

When signal strength is poor, mobile devices constantly boost their transmission power in an attempt to maintain a stable connection. This results in dropped calls/data and rapid battery drain. Since a repeater was installed, misalignment or misconfiguration could be degrading the signal strength.

* A. WPS applies to Wi-Fi, not cellular repeaters.

* C. Channel frequency might matter for interference, but signal strength is the most direct cause of the described symptoms.

* D. Power budget applies to PoE and wired devices, not mobile phones.

References (CompTIA Network+ N10-009):

* Domain: Network Troubleshooting - Wireless/cellular troubleshooting, signal strength impact, user symptoms (battery drain, poor connectivity).

질문 # 345

As part of an attack, a threat actor purposefully overflows the content-addressable memory (CAM) table on a switch. Which of the following types of attacks is this scenario an example of?

- A. Evil twin
- B. DNS poisoning
- C. MAC flooding
- D. ARP spoofing

정답: C

설명:

Definition of MAC Flooding:

MAC flooding is an attack where a malicious actor sends numerous fake MAC addresses to a switch, overwhelming its CAM table. The CAM table stores MAC addresses and their associated ports for efficient traffic forwarding.

Impact of MAC Flooding:

CAM Table Overflow: When the CAM table is full, the switch cannot learn new MAC addresses and is forced to broadcast traffic to all ports, leading to a degraded network performance and potential data interception.

Switch Behavior: The switch operates in a fail-open mode, treating the network as a hub, which can be exploited for eavesdropping on traffic.

질문 # 346

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

- A. An IPS is less susceptible to false positives than an IDS.
- B. An IPS is signature-based and an IDS is not.
- C. An IPS requires less administrative overhead 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 # 347

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- 그 외, ITDumpsKR N10-009 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aWSjaVkiCnXt0K1v9q3o61VFTs4ScCo>