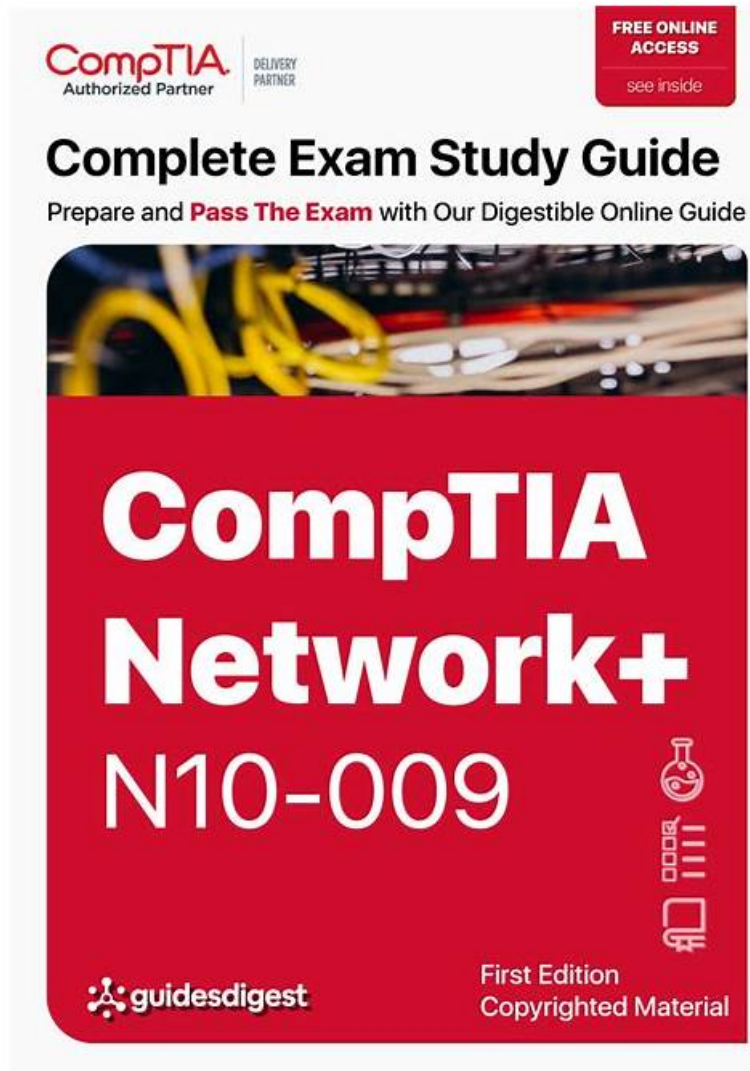


N10-009 PDF - N10-009考試



P.S. KaoGuTi在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的N10-009考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XNPrBAXz0LXa_djo0T3Gg1NTEArqwNoy

面對競爭激勵的世界，唯有考取和別人不一樣的證照，才可以充實自己，知識就是力量。購買 CompTIA N10-009 題庫，可以免費享受一年的更新題庫的售後服務，在購買前享有免費試用部分考題DEMO。我們提供PDF和軟體格式的考題，其中PDF版本可以列印，軟體版的題庫可以模擬真實的 CompTIA 的 N10-009 考試。正確率100%，考生可以參照最新的 N10-009 認證部分考題。

CompTIA N10-009 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Selection and configuration of wireless devices.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions
主題 3	<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

N10-009考試 - N10-009通過考試

KaoGuTi的產品不僅可以幫你順利通過CompTIA N10-009 認證考試，而且還可以享用一年的免費線上更新服務，把我們研究出來的最新產品第一時間推送給客戶，方便客戶對考試做好充分的準備。如果你考試失敗，我們會全額退款給你。

最新的 CompTIA Network+ N10-009 免費考試真題 (Q202-Q207):

問題 #202

SIMULATION

A network administrator has been tasked with configuring a network for a new corporate office. The office consists of two buildings, separated by 50 feet with no physical connectivity. The configuration must meet the following requirements:

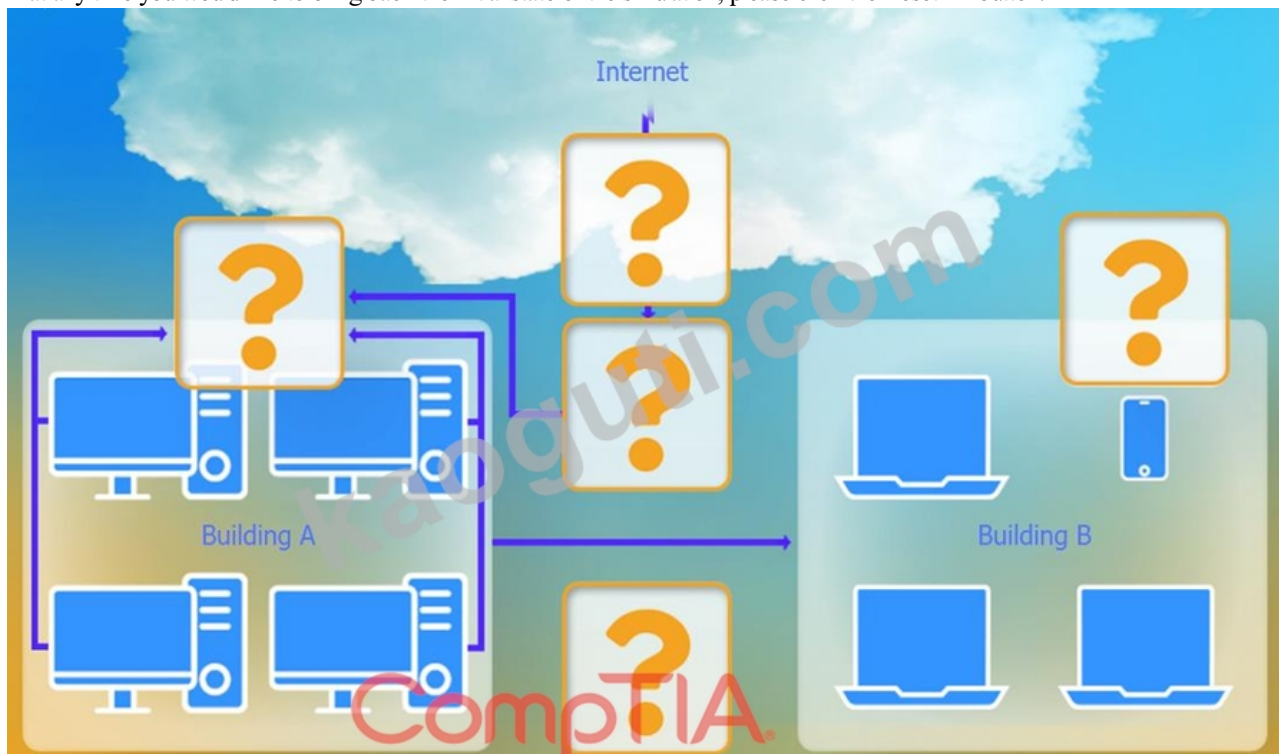
- . Devices in both buildings should be able to access the Internet.
- . Security insists that all Internet traffic be inspected before entering the network.
- . Desktops should not see traffic destined for other devices.

INSTRUCTIONS

Select the appropriate network device for each location. If applicable, click on the magnifying glass next to any device which may require configuration updates and make any necessary changes.

Not all devices will be used, but all locations should be filled.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



Hub
Switch
WAP
Firewall
Router
Wireless range extender

WAP Settings
✕

Basic Configuration

Access Point Name

Gateway

SSID

SSID Broadcast Yes No

Wireless

Mode

Channel

Wired

Speed Auto 100 1000

Duplex Auto Half Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings None WEP WPA WPA2 WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

Reset to Default
Save
Close

答案:

解題說明:

See the step by step complete solution below

Explanation:

Devices in both buildings should be able to access the Internet.

Security insists that all Internet traffic be inspected before entering the network.

Desktops should not see traffic destined for other devices.

Here is the corrected layout with explanation:

Building A:

Switch: Correctly placed to connect all desktops.

Firewall: Correctly placed to inspect all incoming and outgoing traffic.

Building B:

Switch: Not needed. Instead, place a Wireless Access Point (WAP) to provide wireless connectivity for laptops and mobile devices.

Between Buildings:

Wireless Range Extender: Correctly placed to provide connectivity between the buildings wirelessly.

Connection to the Internet:

Router: Correctly placed to connect to the Internet and route traffic between the buildings and the Internet.

Firewall: The firewall should be placed between the router and the internal network to inspect all traffic before it enters the network.

Corrected Setup:

Top-left (Building A): Switch

Bottom-left (Building A): Firewall (inspect traffic before it enters the network) Top-middle (Internet connection): Router Bottom-middle (between buildings): Wireless Range Extender Top-right (Building B): Wireless Access Point (WAP) In this corrected setup, the WAP in Building B will connect wirelessly to the Wireless Range Extender, which is connected to the Router. The Router is connected to the Firewall to ensure all traffic is inspected before it enters the network.

Configuration for Wireless Range Extender:

SSID: CORP

Security Settings: WPA2 or WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase: [Enter a strong passphrase]

Mode: [Set based on your network plan]

Channel: [Set based on your network plan]

Speed: Auto

Duplex: Auto

With these settings, both buildings will have secure access to the Internet, and all traffic will be inspected by the firewall before entering the network. Desktops and other devices will not see traffic intended for others, maintaining the required security and privacy.

To configure the wireless range extender for security, follow these steps:

SSID (Service Set Identifier):

Ensure the SSID is set to "CORP" as shown in the exhibit.

Security Settings:

WPA2 or WPA2 - Enterprise: Choose one of these options for stronger security. WPA2-Enterprise provides more robust security with centralized authentication, which is ideal for a corporate environment.

Key or Passphrase:

If you select WPA2, enter a strong passphrase in the "Key or Passphrase" field.

If you select WPA2 - Enterprise, you will need to configure additional settings for authentication servers, such as RADIUS, which is not shown in the exhibit.

Wireless Mode and Channel:

Set the appropriate mode and channel based on your network design and the environment to avoid interference. These settings are not specified in the exhibit, so set them according to your network plan.

Wired Speed and Duplex:

Set the speed to "Auto" unless you have specific requirements for 100 or 1000 Mbps.

Set the duplex to "Auto" unless you need to specify half or full duplex based on your network equipment.

Save Configuration:

After making the necessary changes, click the "Save" button to apply the settings.

Here is how the configuration should look after adjustments:

SSID: CORP

Security Settings: WPA2 or WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase: [Enter a strong passphrase]

Mode: [Set based on your network plan]

Channel: [Set based on your network plan]

Speed: Auto

Duplex: Auto

Once these settings are configured, your wireless range extender will provide secure connectivity for devices in both buildings.

Firewall setting to ensure complete compliance with the requirements and best security practices, consider the following adjustments and additions:

DNS Rule: This rule allows DNS traffic from the internal network to any destination, which is fine.

HTTPS Outbound: This rule allows HTTPS traffic from the internal network (assuming 192.169.0.1/24 is a typo and should be 192.168.0.1/24) to any destination, which is also good for secure web browsing.

Management: This rule allows SSH access to the firewall for management purposes, which is necessary for administrative tasks.

HTTPS Inbound: This rule denies inbound HTTPS traffic to the internal network, which is good unless you have a web server that needs to be accessible from the internet.

HTTP Inbound: This rule denies inbound HTTP traffic to the internal network, which is correct for security purposes.

Suggested Additional Settings:

Permit General Outbound Traffic: Allow general outbound traffic for web access, email, etc.

Block All Other Traffic: Ensure that all other traffic is blocked to prevent unauthorized access.

Firewall Configuration Adjustments:

Correct the Network Typo:

Ensure that the subnet 192.169.0.1/24 is corrected to 192.168.0.1/24.

Permit General Outbound Traffic:

Rule Name: General Outbound

Source: 192.168.0.1/24

Destination: ANY

Service: ANY

Action: PERMIT

Deny All Other Traffic:

Rule Name: Block All

Source: ANY

Destination: ANY

Service: ANY

Action: DENY

Here is how your updated firewall settings should look:

Rule Name

Source

Destination

Service

Action

DNS Rule

192.168.0.1/24

ANY

DNS

PERMIT

HTTPS Outbound

192.168.0.1/24

ANY

HTTPS

PERMIT

Management

ANY

192.168.0.1/24

SSH

PERMIT

HTTPS Inbound

ANY

192.168.0.1/24

HTTPS

DENY

HTTP Inbound

ANY

192.168.0.1/24

HTTP

DENY

General Outbound

192.168.0.1/24

ANY

ANY

PERMIT

Block All

ANY

ANY

ANY

DENY

These settings ensure that:

Internal devices can access DNS and HTTPS services externally.

Management access via SSH is permitted.

Inbound HTTP and HTTPS traffic is denied unless otherwise specified.

General outbound traffic is allowed.

All other traffic is blocked by default, ensuring a secure environment.

Make sure to save the settings after making these adjustments.

問題 #203

Which of the following cloud service models most likely requires the greatest up-front expense by the customer when migrating a data center to the cloud?

- A. Software as a service
- B. Platform as a service
- C. Network as a service
- **D. Infrastructure as a service**

答案: D

解題說明:

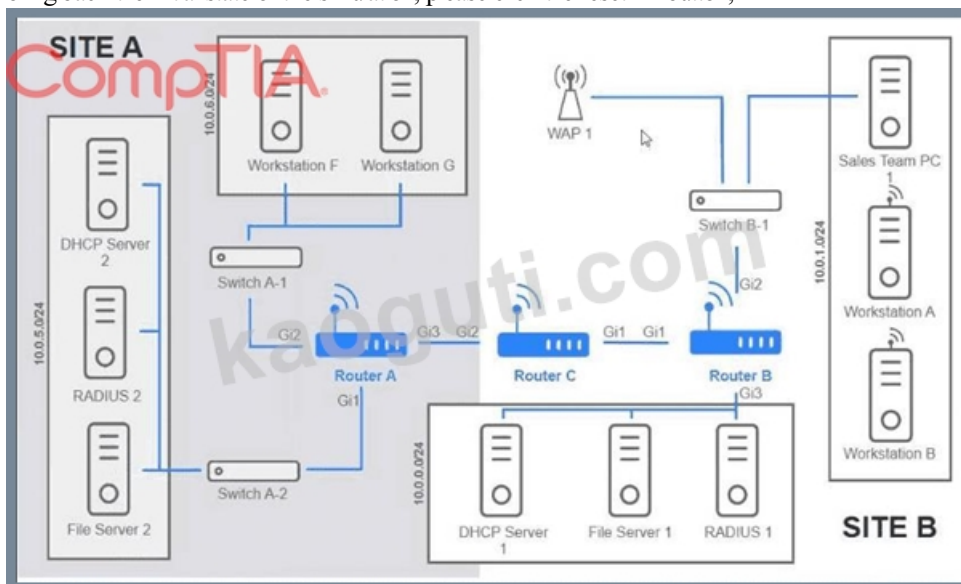
Reference: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives - Cloud Models section.

問題 #204

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-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 D/A  
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
```

答案:

解題說明:

See the solution configuration below in Explanation.

Explanation:

A screenshot of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Router A

Routing Table Routing Configuration

Was a problem found?: Yes No

Install Static Route

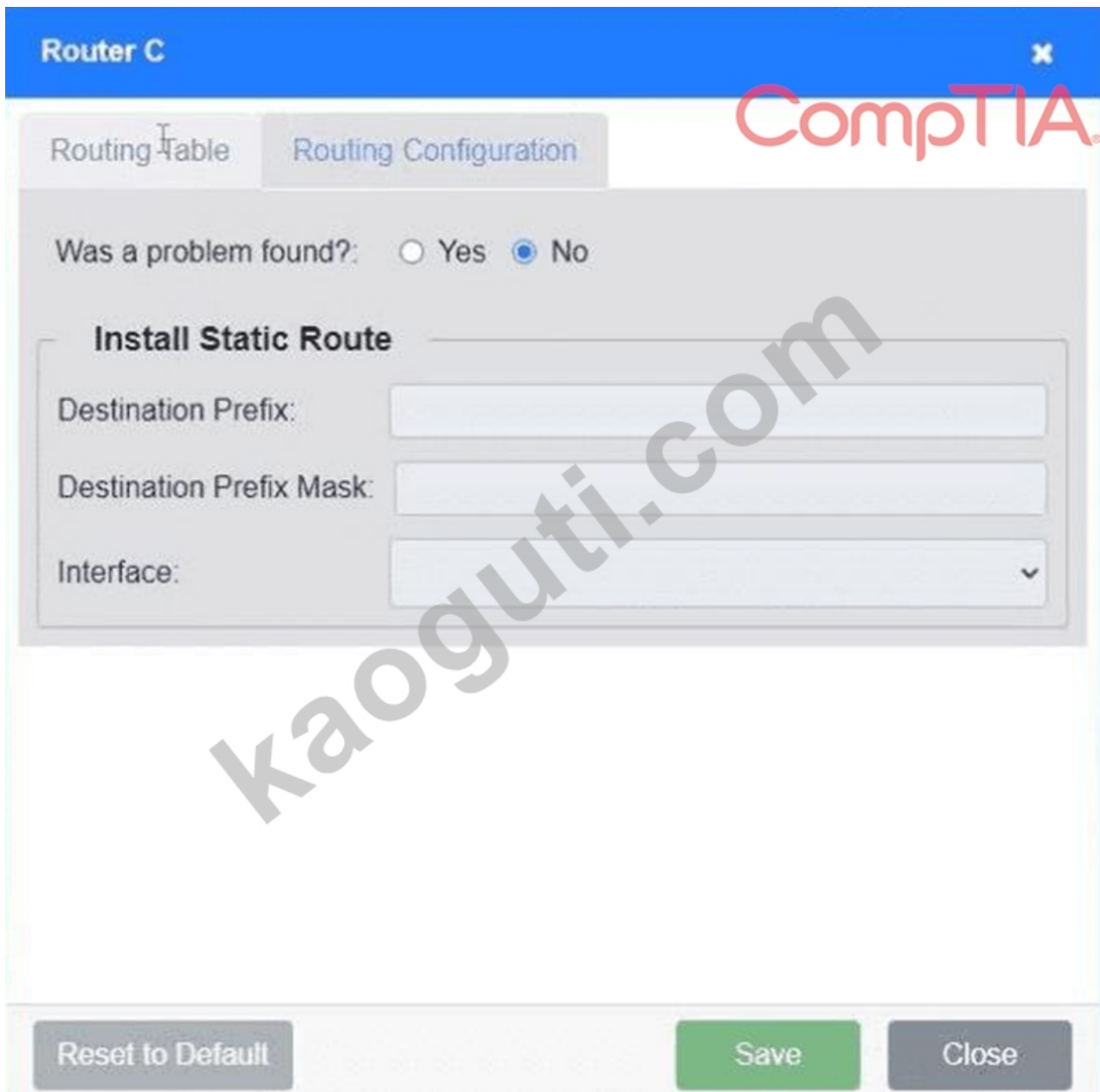
Destination Prefix: 10.0.5.0

Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.255.0

Interface: Gi1

Reset to Default **CompTIA** Save Close

A screenshot of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.
A screenshot of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.



問題 #205

A network administrator needs to connect a department to a new network segment. They need to use a DHCP server located on another network. Which of the following can the administrator use to complete this task?

- A. IP Helper
- B. Reservation
- C. Scope
- D. Exclusion

答案： A

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

An IP Helper (IP Helper Address) allows DHCP requests to pass through routers and reach a DHCP server on another network.

* DHCP broadcasts are not forwarded across routers by default, so an IP Helper Address is needed to relay the request.

* This is crucial for large networks where a single DHCP server serves multiple subnets.

* Option B (Reservation): Ensures a specific IP address is assigned to a MAC address but does not relay DHCP across networks.

* Option C (Exclusion): Prevents specific IP addresses from being assigned, but does not help with DHCP relay.

* Option D (Scope): Defines the range of IP addresses available for DHCP clients but does not assist in cross-network

sairabcyj464081.blogthisbiz.com, hannaxvhi838990.prublogger.com, teganalms034173.izrablog.com,
delilahejmr782208.wannawiki.com, Disposable vapes

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