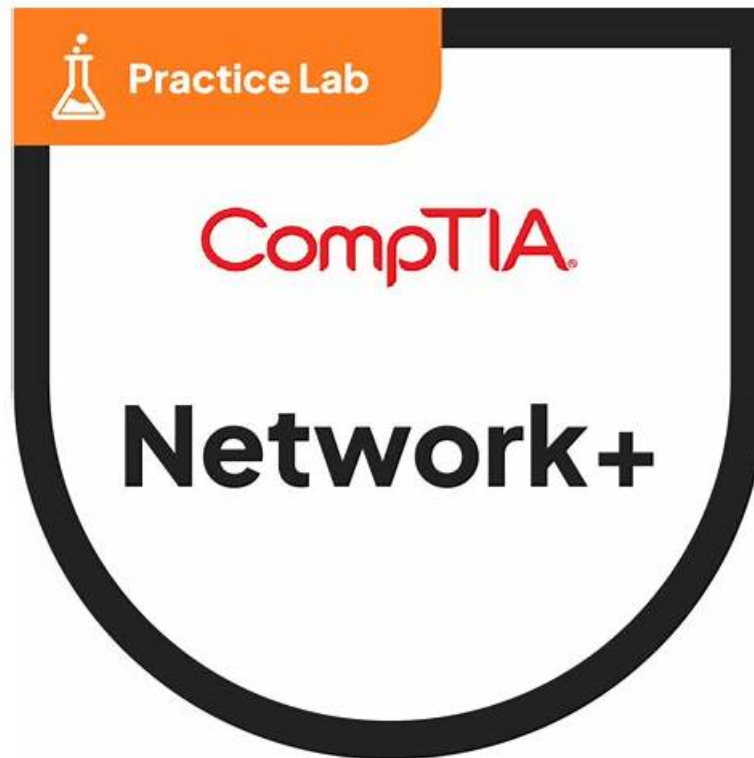


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CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.

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CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q395-Q400):

NEW QUESTION # 395

After changes were made to a firewall, users are no longer able to access a web server. A network administrator wants to ensure that ports 80 and 443 on the web server are still accessible from the user IP space.

Which of the following commands is best suited to perform this testing?

- A. Ifconfig
- B. Ping
- C. nmap
- D. Dig

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 396

A university is implementing a new campus wireless network. A network administrator needs to configure the network to support a large number of devices and high-bandwidth demands from students.

Which of the following wireless technologies should the administrator consider for this scenario?

- A. LTE
- B. 5G
- C. Wi-Fi 6E
- D. Bluetooth

Answer: C

Explanation:

Wi-Fi 6E is the best choice for high-density environments, such as a university campus. It:

Supports more devices with OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access) Uses the 6GHz band, reducing congestion

Provides faster speeds and lower latency This makes Wi-Fi 6E ideal for large networks with high-bandwidth demands, like those in a university setting.

Breakdown of Options:

A . Bluetooth - Used for short-range, low-power connections, not large-scale wireless networks.

B . Wi-Fi 6E - ☒ Correct answer. Designed for high-density environments, improving speed and efficiency.

C . 5G - Used for mobile networks, but not ideal for campus-wide local wireless infrastructure.

D . LTE - Used for cellular data, not for campus-wide Wi-Fi.

Reference:

CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Domain 1.6: Compare and contrast wireless networking technologies.

IEEE 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6E): Enhancements for high-efficiency wireless networking

NEW QUESTION # 397

Which of the following routing protocols is most commonly used to interconnect WANs?

- A. IGP
- B. OSPF
- C. BGP
- D. EIGRP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP): BGP is the most commonly used routing protocol for interconnecting WANs, especially across the internet. It is used for exchanging routing information between autonomous systems (AS), making it the backbone protocol for large-scale WANs.

IGP (A): Interior Gateway Protocols like OSPF and EIGRP are typically used within a single AS, not between them.

EIGRP (B): While it is efficient, EIGRP is primarily used for intra-domain routing and not ideal for WAN interconnection.

OSPF (D): While OSPF can be used for WANs, it is not as common as BGP for inter-AS communication.

NEW QUESTION # 398

A technician is troubleshooting a user's laptop that is unable to connect to a corporate server. The technician thinks the issue pertains to routing. Which of the following commands should the technician use to identify the issue?

- A. arp
- B. tcpdump
- C. **tracert**
- D. dig

Answer: C

Explanation:

The tracert (Traceroute) command is used to determine the path packets take from the source to the destination. It helps in identifying routing issues by showing each hop the packets pass through, along with the time taken for each hop. This command can pinpoint where the connection is failing or experiencing delays, making it an essential tool for troubleshooting routing issues. References: CompTIA Network+ study materials and common network troubleshooting commands.

NEW QUESTION # 399

Users cannot connect to an internal website with an IP address 10.249.3.76. A network administrator runs a command and receives the following output:

```
1 3ms 2ms 3ms 192.168.25.234
2 2ms 3ms 1ms 192.168.3.100
3 4ms 5ms 2ms 10.249.3.1
4 *
5 '
6 *
7 *
```

Which of the following command-line tools is the network administrator using?

- A. nmap
- B. netstat
- C. tcpdump
- D. **tracert**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Understanding Tracert:

* tracert (Traceroute in Windows) is a command-line tool used to trace the path that packets take from the source to the destination. It records the route (the specific gateways at each hop) and measures transit delays of packets across an IP network.

* Output Analysis:

* The output shows a series of IP addresses with corresponding round-trip times (RTTs) in milliseconds.

* The asterisks (*) indicate that no response was received from those hops, which is typical for routers or firewalls that block ICMP packets used by tracert.

* Comparison with Other Tools:

* netstat: Displays network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, and more, but does not

* trace packet routes.

* tcpdump: Captures network packets for analysis, used for detailed network traffic inspection.

* nmap: A network scanning tool used to discover hosts and services on a network, not for tracing packet routes.

* Usage:

* tracert helps identify the path to a destination and locate points of failure or congestion in the network.

References:

* CompTIA Network+ study materials on network troubleshooting and diagnostic tools.

NEW QUESTION # 400

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