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On the one hand, CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam test torrent is revised and updated according to the changes in the syllabus and the latest developments in theory and practice. On the other hand, a simple, easy-to-understand language of N10-009 test answers frees any learner from any learning difficulties - whether you are a student or a staff member. These two characteristics determine that almost all of the candidates who use N10-009 Guide Torrent can pass the test at one time. This is not self-determination. According to statistics, by far, our N10-009 guide torrent has achieved a high pass rate of 98% to 99%, which exceeds all others to a considerable extent. At the same time, there are specialized staffs to check whether the CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam test torrent is updated every day.

CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• Network Implementation: For network technicians and junior network engineers, this section covers Characteristics of routing technologies, Configuration of switching technologies and features, and
Topic 4	• Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.
Topic 5	• Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers

CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q268-Q273):

NEW QUESTION # 268

A client wants to increase overall security after a recent breach. Which of the following would be best to implement? (Select two.)

- A. Dynamic inventories
- **B. Least privilege network access**
- C. Zero-touch provisioning
- D. Configuration drift prevention
- E. Subnet range limits
- **F. Central policy management**

Answer: B,F

Explanation:

To increase overall security after a recent breach, implementing least privilege network access and central policy management are effective strategies.

* Least Privilege Network Access: This principle ensures that users and devices are granted only the access necessary to perform their functions, minimizing the potential for unauthorized access or breaches. By limiting permissions, the risk of an attacker gaining access to critical parts of the network is reduced.

* Central Policy Management: Centralized management of security policies allows for consistent and streamlined implementation of security measures across the entire network. This helps in quickly responding to security incidents, ensuring compliance with security protocols, and reducing the chances of misconfigurations.

Network References:

* CompTIA Network+ N10-007 Official Certification Guide: Discusses network security principles, including least privilege and policy management.

* Cisco Networking Academy: Provides training on implementing security policies and access controls.

* Network+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide: Covers strategies for enhancing network security and managing policies effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 269

A company reports that their facsimile machine no longer has a dial tone when trying to send a fax. The phone cable is damaged on one end. Which of the following types of connectors should a technician replace?

- A. RJ45
- B. SC
- **C. RJ11**
- D. F-type

Answer: C

Explanation:

Fax machines use analog phone lines, which are connected using RJ11 connectors. These are standard telephone connectors with 4 or 6 positions and are used for POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) lines.

* F-type is used for coaxial cables (e.g., TV and cable modems).

* RJ45 is used for Ethernet network connections.

* SC (Subscriber Connector) is used for fiber optic connections, not analog telephone lines.

#Reference:

CompTIA Network+ N10-009 Official Objectives: 2.4 - Compare and contrast common network connectors.

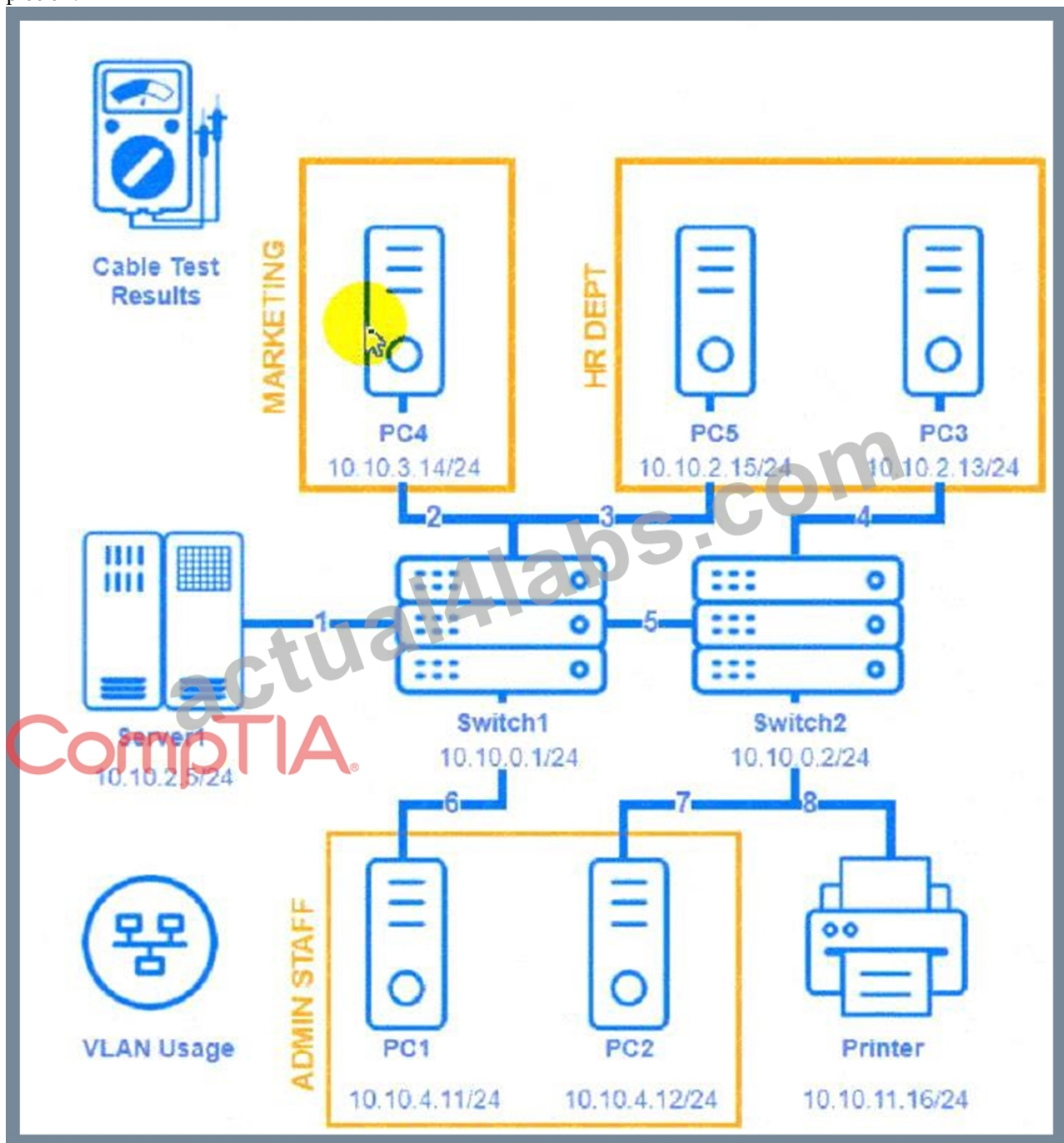
NEW QUESTION # 270

A network technician needs to resolve some issues with a customer's SOHO network.

The customer reports that some of the devices are not connecting to the network, while others appear to work as intended.

INSTRUCTIONS

Troubleshoot all the network components and review the cable test results by Clicking on each device and cable.
Diagnose the appropriate component(s) by identifying any components with a problem and recommend a solution to correct each problem.





Cable Test Results:

Cable 1:

Cable 1	Cable 2	Cable 3	Cable 4	Cable 5	Cable 6	Cable 7	Cable 8
Length: 22M		1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8					
VLAN: VLAN 2		1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8					
Speed: 1000 FDX		1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8					
Port: GigabitEthernet0/1		1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8					

Cable 2:

Cable 3:

Cable 1	Cable 2	Cable 3	Cable 4	Cable 5	Cable 6	Cable 7	Cable 8
Length: 18M				1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8			
VLAN: VLAN 2							
Speed: 1000 FDX							
Port: GigabitEthernet0/3							
				1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8			

Cable 4:

Cable 1	Cable 2	Cable 3	Cable 4	Cable 5	Cable 6	Cable 7	Cable 8
Length: 20M				1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8			
VLAN: VLAN 1							
Speed: 1000 FDX							
Port: GigabitEthernet0/2							
				1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8			

Cable Test Results

Cable 1	Cable 2	Cable 3	Cable 4	Cable 5	Cable 6	Cable 7	Cable 8
Length: 16M				1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8			
VLAN: VLAN 1							
Speed: 1000 FDX							
Port: GigabitEthernet0/5							
				1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8			

Cable Test Results

Cable 1	Cable 2	Cable 3	Cable 4	Cable 5	Cable 6	Cable 7	Cable 8
Length: 12M				1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8			
VLAN: VLAN 1							
Speed: 1000 FDX							
Port: GigabitEthernet0/1							
				1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8			



HP Network Configuration Page

Model: HP Officejet Pro 8610

General Information

Network Status	Ready
Active Connection Type	Wired
URL(s) for Embedded Web Server	http://HP4D30EC, http://192.168.2.9
Firmware Revision	FDP1CN1347A
Hostname	HP4D30EC
Serial Number	CN3AO1KG42
Internet	Not Connected

802.3 Wired

Hardware Address (MAC)	9c:b6:54:4d:30:ec
------------------------	-------------------

Remediation

Select Device/Cable

Select Device/Cable

- PC1
- PC2
- PC3
- PC4
- PC5
- Printer
- Server1
- Switch1
- Switch2
- Cable1
- Cable2
- Cable3
- Cable4
- Cable5
- Cable6
- Cable7
- Cable8

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Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for detailed information on this simulation.

Explanation:

(Note: Ips will be change on each simulation task, so we have given example answer for the understanding) To troubleshoot all the network components and review the cable test results, you can use the following steps:

Click on each device and cable to open its information window.

Review the information and identify any problems or errors that may affect the network connectivity or performance.

Diagnose the appropriate component(s) by identifying any components with a problem and recommend a solution to correct each problem.

Fill in the remediation form using the drop-down menus provided.

Here is an example of how to fill in the remediation form for PC1:

The component with a problem is PC1.

The problem is Incorrect IP address.

The solution is Change the IP address to 192.168.1.10.

You can use the same steps to fill in the remediation form for other components.

To enter commands in each device, you can use the following steps:

Click on the device to open its terminal window.

Enter the command `ipconfig /all` to display the IP configuration of the device, including its IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS servers.

Enter the command `ping <IP address>` to test the connectivity and reachability to another device on the network by sending and receiving echo packets. Replace `<IP address>` with the IP address of the destination device, such as 192.168.1.1 for Core Switch 1.

Enter the command `tracert <IP address>` to trace the route and measure the latency of packets from the device to another device on the network by sending and receiving packets with increasing TTL values. Replace `<IP address>` with the IP address of the destination device, such as 192.168.1.1 for Core Switch 1.

Here is an example of how to enter commands in PC1:

Click on PC1 to open its terminal window.

Enter the command `ipconfig /all` to display the IP configuration of PC1. You should see that PC1 has an incorrect IP address of 192.168.2.10, which belongs to VLAN 2 instead of VLAN 1.

Enter the command `ping 192.168.1.1` to test the connectivity to Core Switch 1. You should see that PC1 is unable to ping Core Switch 1 because they are on different subnets.

Enter the command `tracert 192.168.1.1` to trace the route to Core Switch 1. You should see that PC1 is unable to reach Core Switch 1 because there is no route between them.

You can use the same steps to enter commands in other devices, such as PC3, PC4, PC5, and Server 1.

NEW QUESTION # 271

Which of the following panels would be best to facilitate a central termination point for all network cables on the floor of a company building?

- A. Patch
- B. Rack
- C. MDF
- D. UPS

Answer: A

Explanation:

A patch panel is the best choice to facilitate a central termination point for all network cables on the floor of a company building. Patch panels are used to manage and organize multiple network cables, providing a central point where all cables converge. This setup allows for easy management, troubleshooting, and reconfiguration of network connections. The other options, such as UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply), MDF (Main Distribution Frame), and rack, serve different purposes and are not specifically designed for the central termination of network cables.

Reference: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives - Network Installation section.

NEW QUESTION # 272

A support agent receives a report that a remote user's wired devices are constantly disconnecting and have slow speeds. Upon inspection, the support agent sees that the user's coaxial modem has a signal power of -97dB.

- A. Moving the devices closer to the modem
- B. Switching the devices to wireless
- C. Lowering the network speed
- D. Removing any splitters connecte to the line

Answer: D

Explanation:

A signal power of -97dB indicates a very weak signal, which can cause connectivity issues and slow speeds. Splitters on a coaxial line can degrade the signal quality further, so removing them can help improve the signal strength and overall connection quality.

Signal Quality: Splitters can reduce the signal strength by dividing the signal among multiple lines, which can be detrimental when the

Direct Connection: Ensuring a direct connection from the modem to the incoming line can maximize signal quality and reduce potential points of failure.

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