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CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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	• Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions
Topic 5	• 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.

CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q245-Q250):

NEW QUESTION # 245
A network technician needs to resolve some issues with a customer's SOHO network. The customer reports that some of the PCs are not connecting to the network, while others appear to be working as intended.
INSTRUCTIONS
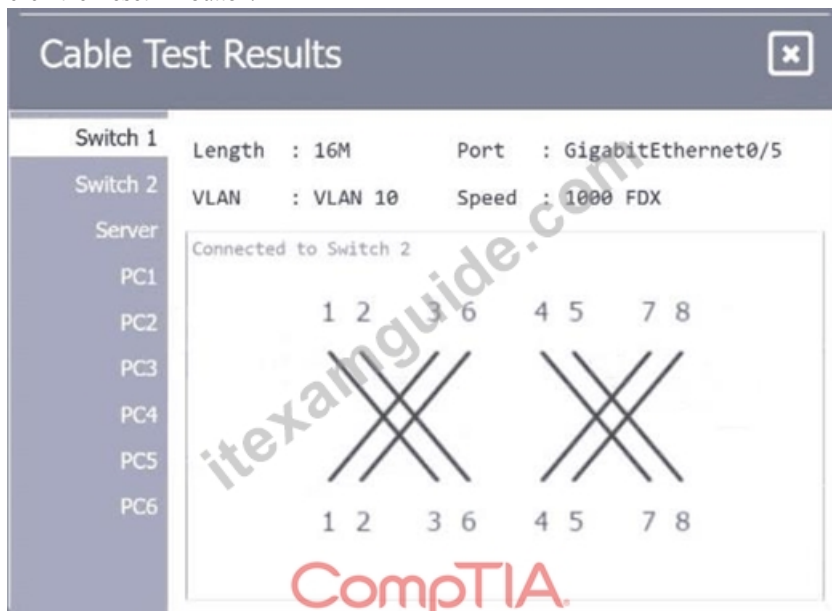Troubleshoot all the network components.
Review the cable test results first, then diagnose by clicking on the appropriate PC, server, and Layer 2 switch.
Identify any components with a problem and recommend a solution to correct each problem.
If at any time you would like to bring back
the initial state of the simulation, please
click the Reset All button.

Cable Test Results

Switch 1
Switch 2
Server
PC1
PC2
PC3
PC4
PC5
PC6

Length : 16M   Port : GigabitEthernet0/5

VLAN : VLAN 10   Speed : 1000 FDX

Connected to Switch 1

```
1 2    3 6    4 5    7 8
  X      X      X
1 2    3 6    4 5    7 8
```
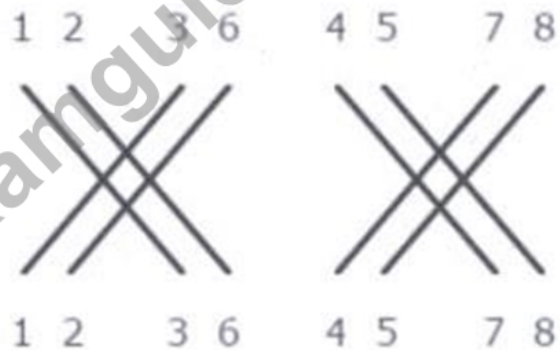
Cable Test Results

Switch 1
Switch 2
Server
PC1
PC2
PC3
PC4
PC5
PC6

Length : 22M   Port : GigabitEthernet0/1

VLAN : VLAN 10   Speed : 1000 FDX

```
1 2    3 6    4 5    7 8
| |    | |    | |    | |
1 2    3 6    4 5    7 8
```
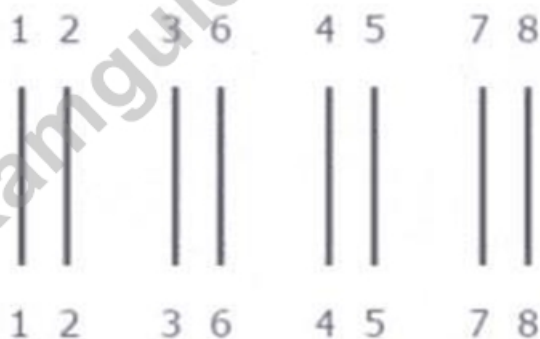
Cable Test Results

Length : 42M   Port   : GigabitEthernet0/2

VLAN   : VLAN 10   Speed : 1000 FDX

```
1 2   3 6   4 5   7 8

| |   | |   | |   | |
| |   | |   | |   | |
| |   | |   | |   | |

1 2   3 6   4 5   7 8
```
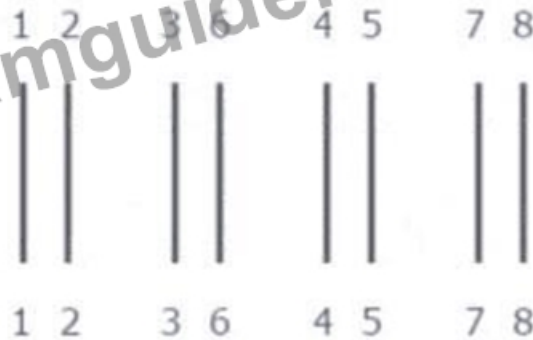
Cable Test Results

Length : 12M   Port   : GigabitEthernet0/1

VLAN   : VLAN 10   Speed : 1000 FDX

```
1 2   3 6   4 5   7 8

| |   | |   | |   | |
| |   | |   | |   | |
| |   | |   | |   | |

1 2   3 6   4 5   7 8
```

Cable Test Results

✖
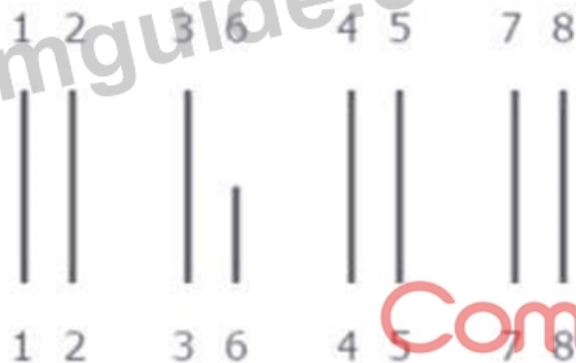
Switch 1			
Switch 2	Length : 20M		Port : GigabitEthernet0/2
Server	VLAN : VLAN 10		Speed : 1000 FDX
PC1			

```
          1 2    3 6    4 5    7 8

          | |    | |    | |    | |
          | |    | |    | |    | |
          | |    | |    | |    | |

          1 2    3 6    4 5    7 8
```

Selected: PC3

Cable Test Results

✖

Switch 1			
Switch 2	Length : 18M		Port : GigabitEthernet0/3
Server	VLAN : VLAN 11		Speed : 1000 FDX
PC1			

```
          1 2    3 6    4 5    7 8

          | |    | |    | |    | |
          | |    | |    | |    | |
          | |    | |    | |    | |

          1 2    3 6    4 5    7 8
```

Selected: PC4

Cable Test Results

Switch 1	Length : 33M Port : GigabitEthernet0/4
Switch 2	VLAN : VLAN 10 Speed : 1000 FDX
Server	
PC1	
PC2	
PC3	
PC4	
PC5	
PC6	

Cable Test Results

Switch 1	Length : 90M Port : GigabitEthernet0/3
Switch 2	VLAN : VLAN 10 Speed : 1000 FDX
Server	
PC1	
PC2	
PC3	
PC4	
PC5	
PC6	

PC1

No Problem
Cable short detected
Open cable detected
Connector on backward
Bad subnet
Wrong VLAN
Cable too long
Port shut down
Crossover cable used

No Problem ▾
Select a Solution ▾

Select a Solution
Replace cable
Change subnet mask
Change VLAN assignment
Change IP address
Enable Spanning Tree Protocol
Enable port security
Flush ARP cache
Change gateway address
Change DNS Address
Release and renew IP address

PC2

No Problem
Cable short detected
Open cable detected
Connector on backward
Bad subnet
Wrong VLAN
Cable too long
Port shut down
Crossover cable used

No Problem ▾
Select a Solution ▾

Select a Solution
Replace cable
Change subnet mask
Change VLAN assignment
Change IP address
Enable Spanning Tree Protocol
Enable port security
Flush ARP cache
Change gateway address
Change DNS Address
Release and renew IP address

PC3

No Problem
Cable short detected
Open cable detected
Connector on backward
Bad subnet
Wrong VLAN
Cable too long
Port shut down
Crossover cable used

No Problem ▾
Select a Solution ▾

Select a Solution
Replace cable
Change subnet mask
Change VLAN assignment
Change IP address
Enable Spanning Tree Protocol
Enable port security
Flush ARP cache
Change gateway address
Change DNS Address
Release and renew IP address

Server 1 / Switch 1 panel

No Problem
Cable short detected
Open cable detected
Connector on backward
Bad subnet
Wrong VLAN
Cable too long
Port shut down
Crossover cable used

No Problem ▾
Select a Solution ▾

Select a Solution
Replace cable
Change subnet mask
Change VLAN assignment
Change IP address
Enable Spanning Tree Protocol
Enable port security
Flush ARP cache
Change gateway address
Change DNS Address
Release and renew IP address

Server 1   Switch 1   Switch 2   Cable Test Results

PC4

No Problem
Cable short detected
Open cable detected
Connector on backward
Bad subnet
Wrong VLAN
Cable too long
Port shut down
Crossover cable used

No Problem ▾
Select a Solution ▾

Select a Solution
Replace cable
Change subnet mask
Change VLAN assignment
Change IP address
Enable Spanning Tree Protocol
Enable port security
Flush ARP cache
Change gateway address
Change DNS Address
Release and renew IP address

PC5

No Problem
Cable short detected
Open cable detected
Connector on backward
Bad subnet
Wrong VLAN
Cable too long
Port shut down
Crossover cable used

No Problem ▾
Select a Solution ▾

Select a Solution
Replace cable
Change subnet mask
Change VLAN assignment
Change IP address
Enable Spanning Tree Protocol
Enable port security
Flush ARP cache
Change gateway address
Change DNS Address
Release and renew IP address

PC6

No Problem
Cable short detected
Open cable detected
Connector on backward
Bad subnet
Wrong VLAN
Cable too long
Port shut down
Crossover cable used

No Problem ▾
Select a Solution ▾

Select a Solution
Replace cable
Change subnet mask
Change VLAN assignment
Change IP address
Enable Spanning Tree Protocol
Enable port security
Flush ARP cache
Change gateway address
Change DNS Address
Release and renew IP address

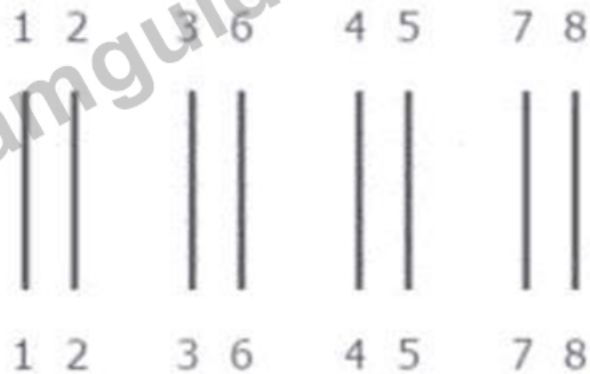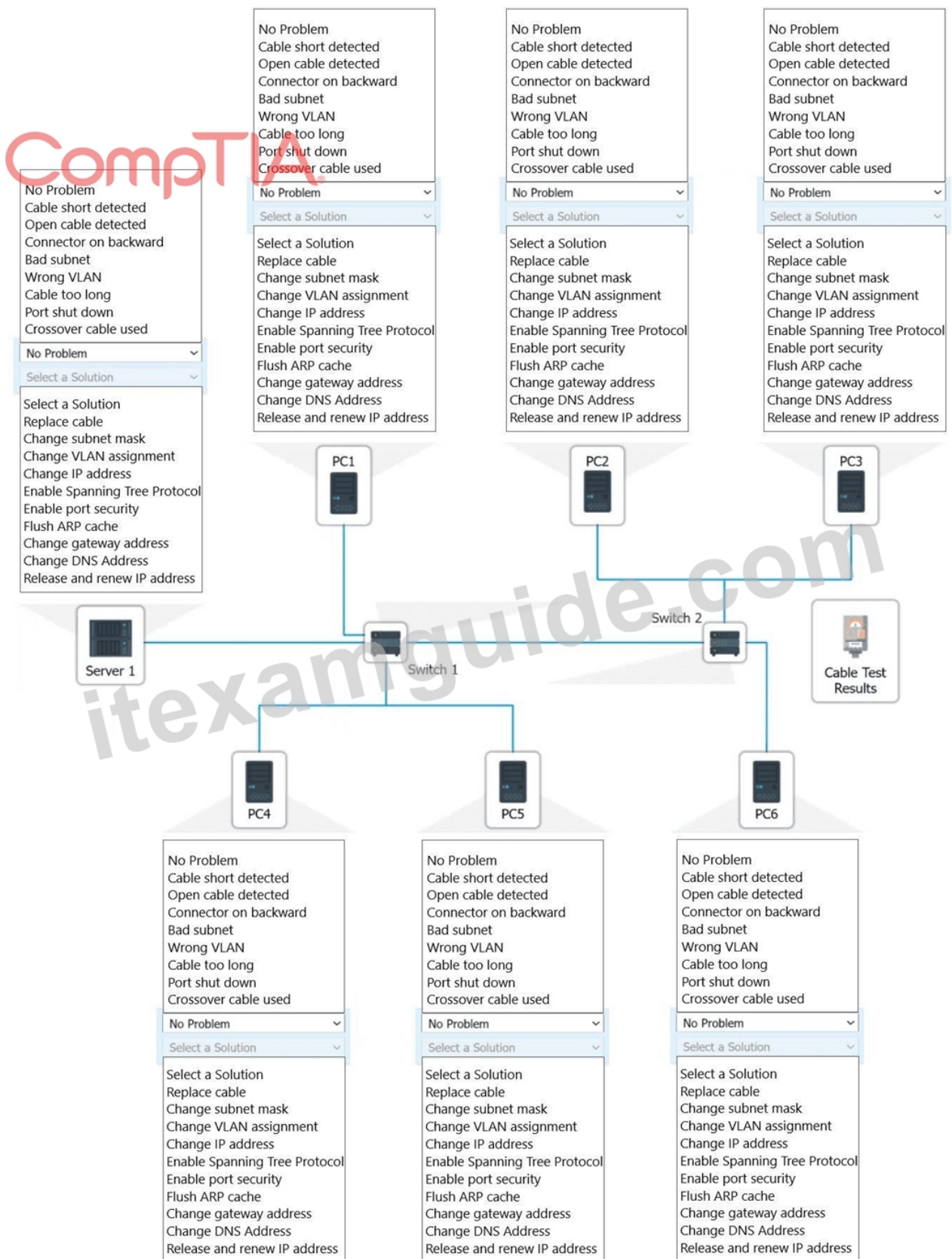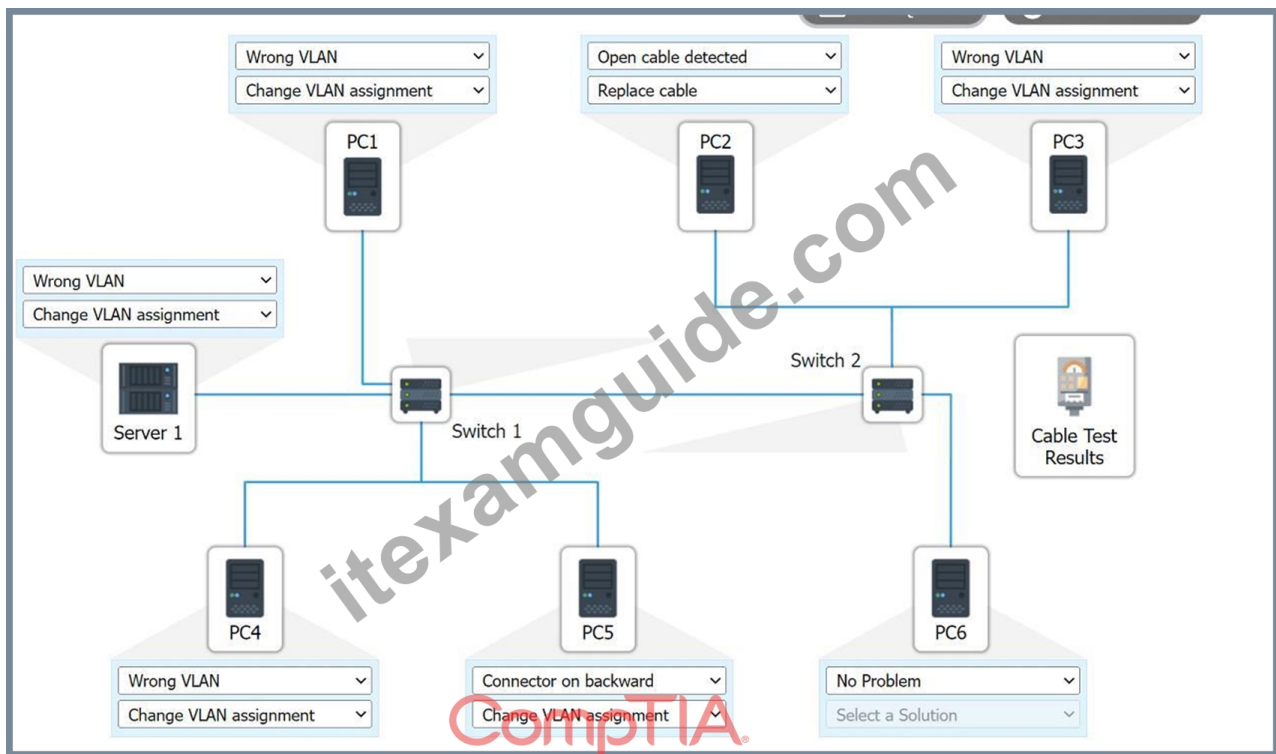**Answer:**

Explanation:
See the answer and solution below:
Explanation:
A computer network diagram with many boxes and text AI-generated content may be incorrect.

- PC1: Wrong VLAN / Change VLAN assignment
- PC2: Open cable detected / Replace cable
- PC3: Wrong VLAN / Change VLAN assignment
- Server 1: Wrong VLAN / Change VLAN assignment
- Switch 1, Switch 2
- Cable Test Results
- PC4: Wrong VLAN / Change VLAN assignment
- PC5: Connector on backward / Change VLAN assignment
- PC6: No Problem / Select a Solution

NEW QUESTION # 246

A network engineer is designing a secure communication link between two sites. The entire data stream needs to remain confidential. Which of the following will achieve this goal?

- A. IKE
- B. ESP
- C. AH
- D. GRE

Answer: B

Explanation:
Definition of ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload):
ESP is a part of the IPsec protocol suite designed to provide confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity of data by encrypting the payload and optional ESP trailer.
Ensuring Confidentiality:
Encryption: ESP encrypts the payload, ensuring that the data remains confidential during transmission. Only authorized parties with the correct decryption keys can access the data.
Modes of Operation: ESP can operate in transport mode (encrypts only the payload) or tunnel mode (encrypts the entire IP packet), both providing strong encryption to secure data between sites.

NEW QUESTION # 247

Which of the following attacks would most likely cause duplicate IP addresses in a network?

- A. Denial-of-service
- B. Social engineering
- C. Rogue DHCP server
- D. DNS poisoning

Answer: C

Explanation:
Definition of a Rogue DHCP Server:
A rogue DHCP server is an unauthorized DHCP server on a network, which can assign IP addresses to devices without proper

control, leading to IP address conflicts.
Impact of a Rogue DHCP Server:
IP Address Conflicts: Multiple devices may receive the same IP address from different DHCP servers, causing network connectivity issues.
Network Disruption: Devices may be assigned incorrect network configuration settings, disrupting network services and connectivity.
Comparison with Other Attacks:
DNS poisoning: Alters DNS records to redirect traffic to malicious sites, but does not cause IP address conflicts.
Social engineering: Involves manipulating individuals to gain unauthorized access or information, not directly related to IP address conflicts.
Denial-of-service (DoS): Floods a network or service with excessive traffic to disrupt operations, but does not cause duplicate IP addresses.
Prevention and Detection:
Implement network access control measures to prevent unauthorized devices from acting as DHCP servers.
Use DHCP snooping on switches to allow DHCP responses only from authorized DHCP servers.
Reference:
CompTIA Network+ study materials on network security threats and mitigation techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 248

A company is hosting a secure that requires all connections to the server to be encrypted. A junior administrator needs to harded the web server. The following ports on the web server. The following ports on the web server are open:
Which of the following ports should be disabled?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:
For a web server that requires all connections to be encrypted, port 80 (HTTP) should be disabled. Port 80 is used for unencrypted web traffic, whereas port 443 is used for HTTPS, which provides encrypted communication.
Port 80 (HTTP): This port is used for unsecured web traffic. Disabling this port ensures that all web traffic must use HTTPS, which encrypts the data in transit.
Port 443 (HTTPS): This port is used for secure web traffic via SSL/TLS encryption. Keeping this port open ensures that secure connections can be made to the web server.
Other Ports:
Port 22: Used for SSH, providing secure remote access and file transfers.
Port 587: Used for secure email submission (SMTP) with encryption.
Network Reference:
CompTIA Network+ N10-007 Official Certification Guide: Discusses the roles and security implications of various ports and protocols.
Cisco Networking Academy: Provides training on secure web server configuration and port management.
Network+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide: Covers port security and best practices for securing web servers.

NEW QUESTION # 249

During a recent security assessment, an assessor attempts to obtain user credentials by pretending to be from the organization's help desk. Which of the following attacks is the assessor using?

- A. Smishing
- B. Shoulder surfing
- C. Evil twin
- D. Social engineering
- E. Tailgating

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is a classic example of social engineering, where an attacker manipulates individuals into giving up confidential information, such as credentials, by pretending to be someone trustworthy (like help desk staff).

* B. Tailgating involves physical access without authentication.
* C. Shoulder surfing is spying over someone's shoulder to steal info.
* D. Smishing is phishing via SMS.
* E. Evil twin involves a rogue Wi-Fi access point impersonating a legitimate one.
#Reference:
CompTIA Network+ N10-009 Official Objectives: 4.2 - Identify common security threats and vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 250

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