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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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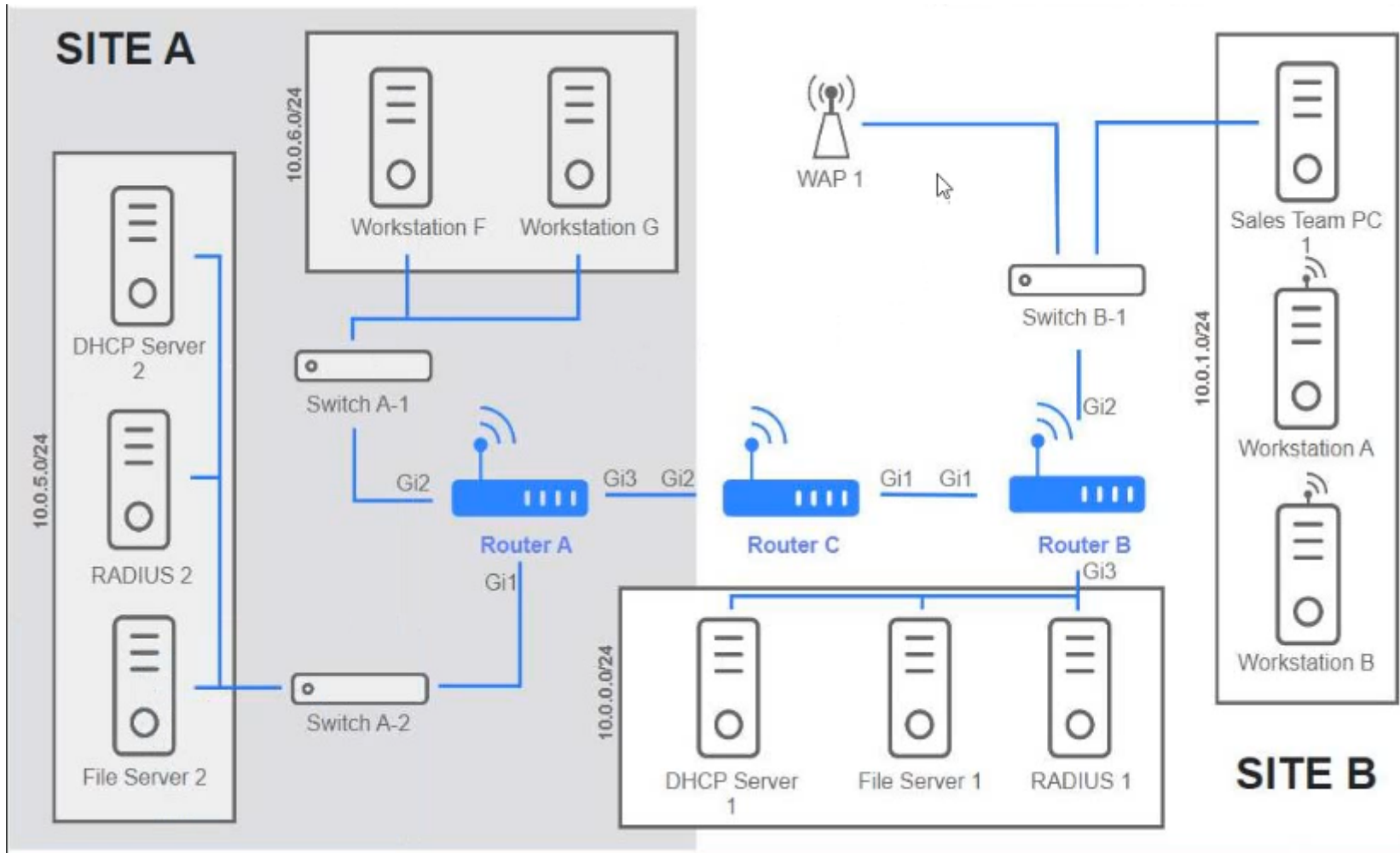
## SIMULATION

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 DIA
       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
```

## Options:

A- See the solution configuration below in Explanation

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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While troubleshooting a VoIP handset connection, a technician's laptop is able to successfully connect to network resources using the same port. The technician needs to identify the port on the switch. Which of the following should the technician use to determine the switch and port?

**Options:**

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A- LLDP

B- IKE

C- VLAN

D- netstat

**Answer:**

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A

### **Explanation:**

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Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is a network protocol used for discovering devices and their capabilities on a local area network, primarily at the data link layer (Layer 2). It helps in identifying the connected switch and the specific port to which a device is connected. When troubleshooting a VoIP handset connection, the technician can use LLDP to determine the exact switch and port where the handset is connected. This protocol is widely used in network management to facilitate the discovery of network topology and simplify troubleshooting.

Other options such as IKE (Internet Key Exchange), VLAN (Virtual LAN), and netstat (network statistics) are not suitable for identifying the switch and port information. IKE is used in setting up secure IPsec connections, VLAN is used for segmenting networks, and netstat provides information about active connections and listening ports on a host but not for discovering switch port details.

## **Question 3**

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A network administrator's device is experiencing severe Wi-Fi interference within the corporate headquarters causing the device to constantly drop off the network. Which of the following is most likely the cause of the issue?

### Options:

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- A- Too much wireless reflection
- B- Too much wireless absorption
- C- Too many wireless repeaters
- D- Too many client connections

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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Severe Wi-Fi interference within a corporate headquarters causing devices to constantly drop off the network is most likely due to too much wireless reflection. Wireless reflection occurs when Wi-Fi signals bounce off surfaces like walls, metal, or glass, causing multipath interference. This can lead to poor signal quality and frequent disconnections. Other causes like wireless absorption, too many repeaters, or too many client connections can also affect Wi-Fi performance, but excessive reflection is a common culprit in environments with many reflective surfaces. Reference: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives - Wireless Networks section.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company wants to implement data loss prevention by restricting user access to social media platforms and personal cloud storage on workstations. Which of the following types of filtering should the company deploy to achieve these goals?

**Options:**

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A- Port

B- DNS

C- MAC

D- Content

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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To implement data loss prevention (DLP) and restrict user access to social media platforms and personal cloud storage, the company should deploy content filtering. Content filtering examines the data being transmitted over the network and can block specific types of content or websites based on predefined policies. This type of filtering is effective in preventing access to specific web services and ensuring that sensitive information does not leave the network through unauthorized channels. Port, DNS, and MAC filtering serve different purposes and are not as effective for DLP in this context. Reference: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives - Network Security section.



## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A network administrator is configuring a new switch and wants to ensure that only assigned devices can connect to the switch. Which of the following should the administrator do?

### Options:

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- A- Configure ACLs.
- B- Implement a captive portal.
- C- Enable port security.
- D- Disable unnecessary services.

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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To ensure that only assigned devices can connect to a switch, the network administrator should enable port security. Port security restricts port access based on MAC addresses, allowing only pre-configured devices to connect to the network. This helps prevent unauthorized devices from gaining access to the network. Other options like configuring ACLs, implementing a captive portal, or disabling unnecessary services serve different security purposes and do not directly restrict physical port access based on device identity. Reference: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives - Network Security section.

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A customer needs six usable IP addresses. Which of the following best meets this requirement?

### Options:

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- A- 255.255.255.128
- B- 255.255.255.192
- C- 255.255.255.224
- D- 255.255.255.240

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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To meet the requirement of six usable IP addresses, the subnet mask 255.255.255.240 (also represented as /28) is the best fit. A /28 subnet provides 16 total IP addresses, out of which 14 are usable (the first address is the network address, and the last address is the broadcast address). This meets and exceeds the requirement for six usable IP addresses, ensuring there are enough addresses for future expansion if needed. The other options provide either too few or too many addresses for this specific requirement. Reference: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives - IP Addressing section.

## Question 7

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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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?

**Options:**

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A- Patch

B- UPS

C- MDF

D- Rack

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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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.

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