Cisco

Exam Questions CCST-Networking

Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) NetworkingExam

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NEW QUESTION 1
A host is given the IP address 172.16.100.25 and the subnet mask 255.255.252.0. What is the CIDR notation for this address?

A. 172.16.100.25 /23
B. 172.16.100.25 /20
C. 172.16.100.25 /21
D. 172.16.100.25 /22

Answer: D

Explanation:
The CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) notation for the subnet mask 255.255.252.0 is /22. This notation indicates that the first 22 bits of the IP address are used for network identification, and the remaining bits are used for host addresses within the network1. References :=
•Subnet Cheat Sheet – 24 Subnet Mask, 30, 26, 27, 29, and other IP Address CIDR Network References
==========
•Subnet Mask to CIDR Notation: The given subnet mask is 255.255.252.0. To convert this to CIDR notation:
•Convert the subnet mask to binary: 11111111.11111111.11111100.00000000
•Count the number of consecutive 1s in the binary form: There are 22 ones.
•Therefore, the CIDR notation is /22. References:
•Understanding Subnetting and CIDR: Cisco CIDR Guide

NEW QUESTION 2
Which command will display all the current operational settings configured on a Cisco router?

A. show protocols
B. show startup-config
C. show version
D. show running-config

Answer: D

Explanation:

Router
Theshow running-configcommand is used on a Cisco router to display the current operational settings that are actively configured in the router??s RAM. This command outputs all the configurations that are currently being executed by the router, which includes interface configurations, routing protocols, access lists, and other settings. Unlikeshow startup-config, which shows the saved configuration that the router will use on the next reboot,show running-configreflects the live, current configuration in use.
References:= The information is supported by multiple sources that detail the use of Cisco commands, particularly theshow running-configcommand as the standard for viewing the active configuration on a Cisco device123.
? show running-config: This command displays the current configuration running on the router. It includes all the operational settings and configurations applied to the router.
? show protocols: This command shows the status of configured protocols on the
router but not the entire configuration.
? show startup-config: This command displays the configuration saved in NVRAM, which is used to initialize the router on startup, but not necessarily the current running configuration.
? show version: This command provides information about the router's software version, hardware components, and uptime but does not display the running configuration.
References:

? Cisco IOS Commands: Cisco IOS Commands

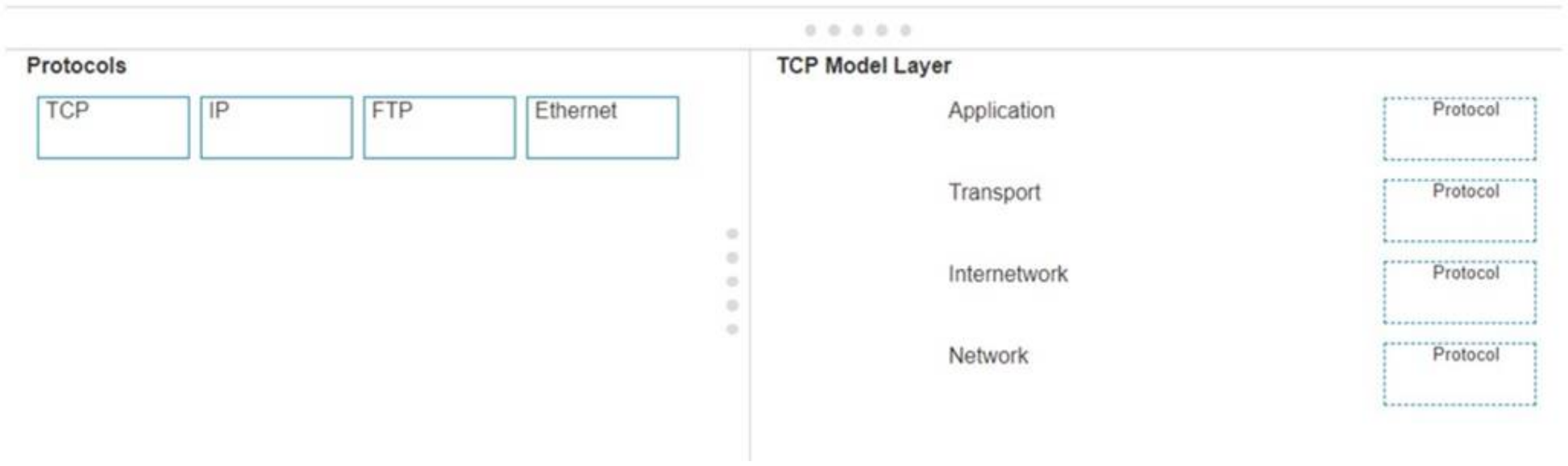
NEW QUESTION 3
What is the most compressed valid format of the IPv6 address 2001:0db8:0000:0016:0000:001b: 2000:0056?

A. 2001:db8: : 16: : 1b:2:56
B. 2001:db8: : 16: : 1b: 2000: 56
C. 2001:db8: 16: :1b:2:56
D. 2001:db8: 0:16: :1b: 2000:56

Answer: D

Explanation:
IPv6 addresses can be compressed by removing leading zeros and replacing consecutive groups of zeros with a double colon (::). Here??s how to compress the address 2001:0db8:0000:0016:0000:001b:2000:0056:
? Remove leading zeros from each segment:
? Replace the longest sequence of consecutive zeros with a double colon (::). In this case, the two consecutive zeros between the 16 and 1b:
Thus, the most compressed valid format of the IPv6 address is 2001:db8:0:16::1b:2000:56.
References:=
? Cisco Learning Network
? IPv6 Addressing (Cisco)

NEW QUESTION 4
DRAG DROP
Move each protocol from the list on the left to the correct TCP/IP model layer on the right. Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct match.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Here??s how each protocol aligns with the correct TCP/IP model layer:
? TCP (Transmission Control Protocol): This protocol belongs to theTransportlayer, which is responsible for providing communication between applications on different hosts1.
? IP (Internet Protocol): IP is part of theInternetworklayer, which is tasked with routing packets across network boundaries to their destination1.
? FTP (File Transfer Protocol): FTP operates at theApplicationlayer, which supports application and end-user processes.It is used for transferring files over the network1.
? Ethernet: While not a protocol within the TCP/IP stack, Ethernet is associated with theNetwork Interfacelayer, which corresponds to the link layer of the TCP/IP model and is responsible for the physical transmission of data1.
The TCP/IP model layers are designed to work collaboratively to transmit data from one layer to another, with each layer having specific protocols that perform functions necessary for the data transmission process1.
? TCP:
? IP:
? FTP:
? Ethernet:
? Transport Layer: This layer is responsible for providing communication services directly to the application processes running on different hosts. TCP is a core protocol in this layer.
? Internetwork Layer: This layer is responsible for logical addressing, routing, and
packet forwarding. IP is the primary protocol for this layer.
? Application Layer: This layer interfaces directly with application processes and provides common network services. FTP is an example of a protocol operating in this layer.
? Network Layer: In the TCP/IP model, this layer includes both the data link and physical layers of the OSI model. Ethernet is a protocol used in this layer to define network standards and communication protocols at the data link and physical levels.
References:
? TCP/IP Model Overview: Cisco TCP/IP Model
? Understanding the TCP/IP Model: TCP/IP Layers

NEW QUESTION 5
Which address is included in the 192.168.200.0/24 network?

A. 192.168.199.13

B. 192.168.200.13
C. 192.168.201.13
D. 192.168.1.13

Answer: B

Explanation:
•192.168.200.0/24 Network: This subnet includes all addresses from 192.168.200.0 to 192.168.200.255. The /24 indicates a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0, which allows for 256 addresses.
•192.168.199.13: This address is in the 192.168.199.0/24 subnet, not the 192.168.200.0/24 subnet.
•192.168.200.13: This address is within the 192.168.200.0/24 subnet.
•192.168.201.13: This address is in the 192.168.201.0/24 subnet, not the 192.168.200.0/24 subnet.
•192.168.1.13: This address is in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet, not the 192.168.200.0/24 subnet.
References:
•Subnetting Guide: Subnetting Basics

NEW QUESTION 6
You need to connect a computer's network adapter to a switch using a 1000BASE-T cable. Which connector should you use?

A. Coax
B. RJ-11
C. OS2 LC
D. RJ-45

Answer: D

Explanation:
•1000BASE-T Cable: This refers to Gigabit Ethernet over twisted-pair cables (Cat 5e or higher).
•Connector: RJ-45 connectors are used for Ethernet cables, including those used for 1000BASE-T.
•Coax: Used for cable TV and older Ethernet standards like 10BASE2.
•RJ-11: Used for telephone connections.
•OS2 LC: Used for fiber optic connections. References:
•Ethernet Standards and Cables: Ethernet Cable Guide

NEW QUESTION 7
HOTSPOT
You plan to use a network firewall to protect computers at a small office. For each statement about firewalls, select True or False.
Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

	True	False
A firewall can direct all web traffic to a specific IP address.	○	○
A firewall can block traffic to specific ports on internal computers.	○	○
A firewall can prevent specific apps from running on a computer.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? A firewall can direct all web traffic to a specific IP address.
? A firewall can block traffic to specific ports on internal computers.
? A firewall can prevent specific apps from running on a computer.
? Directing Web Traffic: Firewalls can manage traffic redirection using NAT and port forwarding rules to route web traffic to designated servers or devices within the network.
? Blocking Specific Ports: Firewalls can enforce security policies by blocking or
allowing traffic based on port numbers, ensuring that only permitted traffic reaches internal systems.
? Application Control: While firewalls manage network traffic, preventing applications
from running typically requires software specifically designed for endpoint protection and application management.
References:
? Understanding Firewalls: Firewall Capabilities
? Network Security Best Practices: Network Security Guide

NEW QUESTION 8

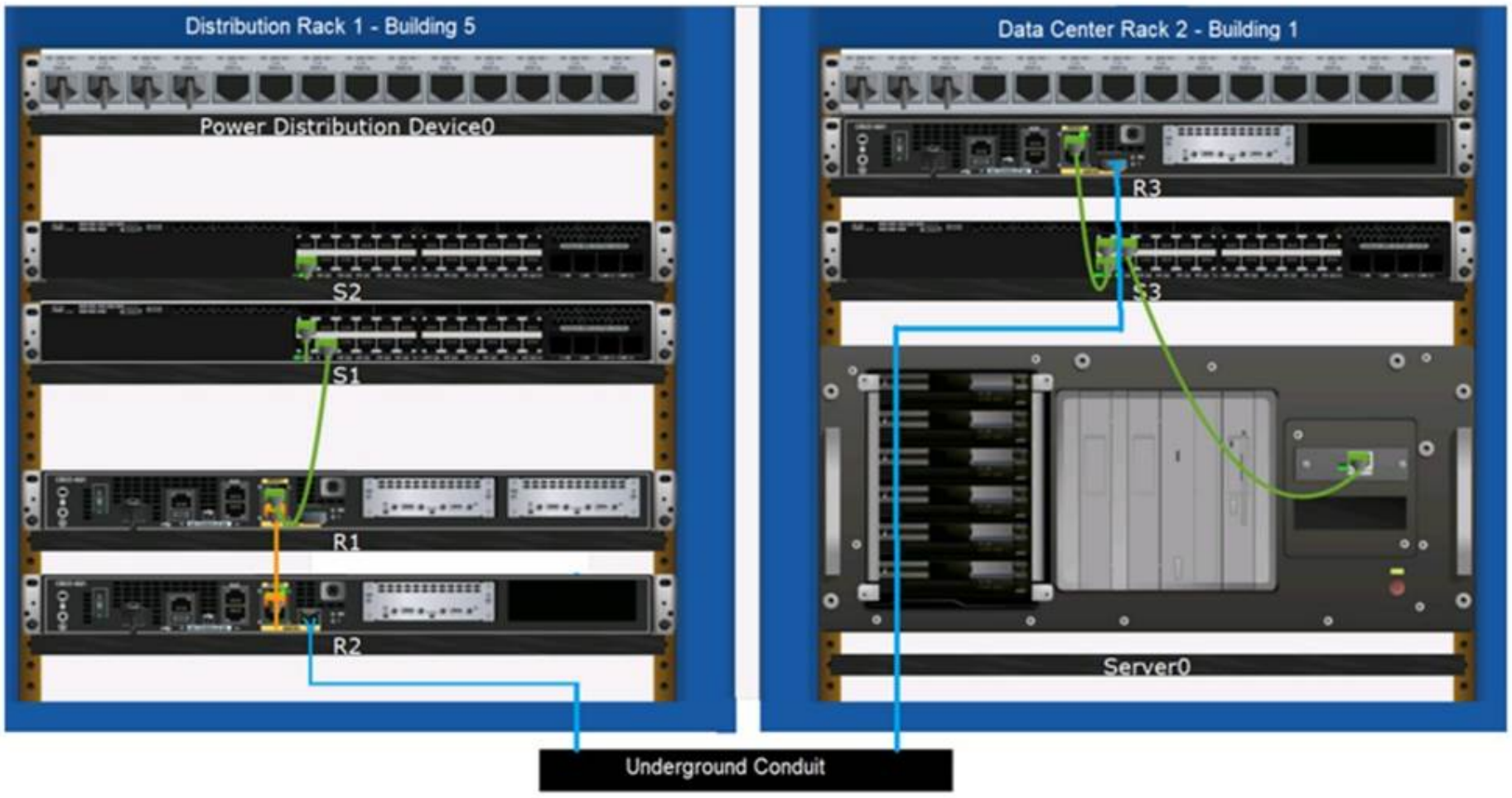
Which component of the AAA service security model provides identity verification?

A. Authorization
B. Auditing
C. Authentication
D. Accounting

Answer: C

Explanation:
The AAA service security model consists of three components: Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting.
•Authentication: This is the process of verifying the identity of a user or device. It ensures that only legitimate users can access the network or service.
•Authorization: This determines what an authenticated user is allowed to do or access within the network.
•Auditing/Accounting: This component tracks the actions of the user, including what resources they access and what changes they make.
Thus, the correct answer is C. Authentication. References :=
•Cisco AAA Overview
•Understanding AAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting)

NEW QUESTION 9
DRAG DROP
Examine the connections shown in the following image. Move the cable types on the right to the appropriate connection description on the left. You may use each cable type more than once or not at all.



Cable Types

- Coaxial Cable
- Console Cable
- Crossover UTP Cable
- Fiber Optic Cable
- Straight-through UTP Cable

Connections

Connects Switch S1 to Router R1 Gi0/0/1 interface	Cable Type
Connects Router R2 Gi0/0/0 to Router R3 Gi0/0/0 via underground conduit	Cable Type
Connects Router R1 Gi0/0/0 to Router R2 Gi0/0/1	Cable Type
Connects Switch S3 to Server0 network interface card	Cable Type

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Based on the image description provided, here are the cable types matched with the appropriate connection descriptions:
Connects Switch S1 to Router R1 Gi0/0/1 interfaceCable Type: = Straight-through UTP Cable
Connects Router R2 Gi0/0/0 to Router R3 Gi0/0/0 via underground conduitCable Type
: = Fiber Optic Cable
Connects Router R1 Gi0/0/0 to Router R2 Gi0/0/1Cable Type: = Crossover UTP Cable

Connects Switch S3 to Server0 network interface cardCable Type: = Straight-through UTP Cable
The choices are based on standard networking practices where:
? Straight-through UTP cablesare typically used to connect a switch to a router or a network interface card.
? Fiber optic cablesare ideal for long-distance, high-speed data transmission, such as connections through an underground conduit.
? Crossover UTP cablesare used to connect similar devices, such as router-to-router connections.
These matches are consistent with the color-coded cables in the image: green for switch connections, yellow for router-to-router connections within the same rack, and blue for inter-rack connections. The use of these cables follows the Ethernet cabling standards.
? Connects Switch S1 to Router R1 Gi0/0/1 interface:
? Connects Router R2 Gi0/0/0 to Router R3 Gi0/0/0 via underground conduit:
? Connects Router R1 Gi0/0/0 to Router R2 Gi0/0/1:
? Connects Switch S3 to Server0 network interface card:
? Straight-through UTP Cable: Used to connect different devices (e.g., switch to router, switch to server).
? Crossover UTP Cable: Used to connect similar devices directly (e.g., router to
router, switch to switch).
? Fiber Optic Cable: Used for long-distance and high-speed connections, often between buildings or data centers.
References:
? Network Cable Types and Uses: Cisco Network Cables
? Understanding Ethernet Cabling: Ethernet Cable Guide

NEW QUESTION 10
Examine the following output:

Examine the following command output:

```
C:\Admin>tracert www.cisco.com
5
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1    <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms  2603-6081-943f-72ec-a240-a0ff-fe67-3c14.res6.big.com [2603:6081:943f:72ec:a240:a0ff:fe67:3c14]
  2    13 ms    11 ms    16 ms  2603-90b3-0a00-01bb-0000-0000-0000-0001.wifi6.biginternet.com [2603:90b3:a00:1bb::1]
  3    17 ms    25 ms    18 ms  lag-61.zblnnc1001h.netops.exchange.com [2001:db8:a000:0:4::8:d4c]
  4    16 ms    13 ms    11 ms  lag-29.drhmncev02r.netops.exchange.com [2001:db8:a000:0:4::2:152]
  5     *        *        *     Request timed out.
  6     *        *        *     Request timed out.
  7    19 ms    18 ms    27 ms  lag-0.pr2.dca10.netops.provider.com [2001:db8:1998:0:4::517]
  8    21 ms    32 ms    23 ms  2001:db8:1998:0:8::639
  9    16 ms    15 ms    18 ms  vlan-103.r10.spine101.iad03.fab.netarch.provider.com [2600:1408:b400:40b::1]
 10    15 ms    17 ms    22 ms  vlan-110.r03.leaf101.iad03.fab.netarch.provider.com [2600:1408:b400:f03::1]
 11    17 ms    17 ms    23 ms  vlan-104.r08.tor101.iad03.fab.netarch.provider.com [2600:1408:b400:2908::1]
 12    25 ms    19 ms    19 ms  g2600-1408-c400-038d-0000-0000-0000-0b33.deploy.static.et.com [2600:1408:c400:38d::b33]

Trace complete.
```

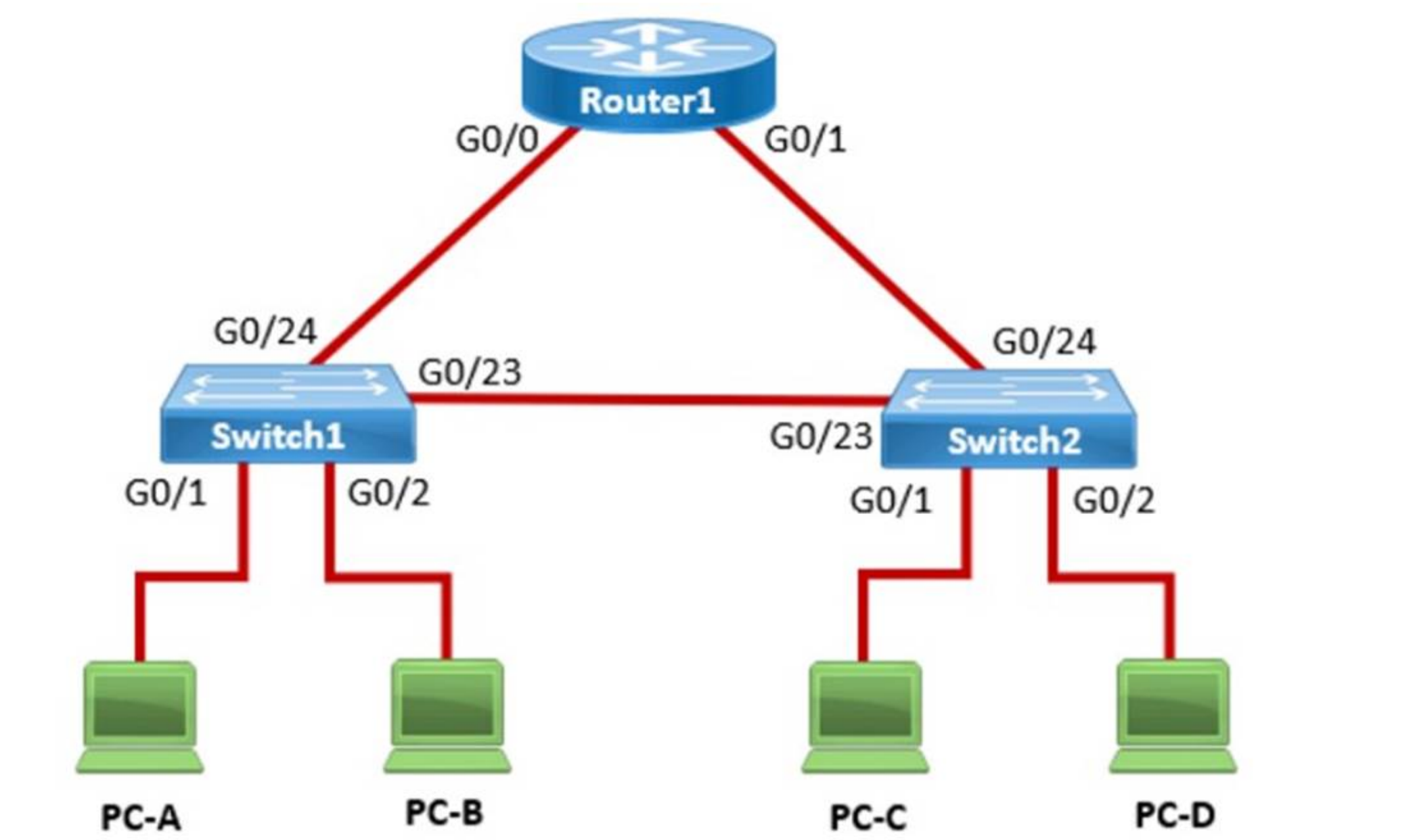
Which two conclusions can you make from the output of the tracert command? (Choose 2.) Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct answer.

A. The trace successfully reached the www.cisco.com server.
B. The trace failed after the fourth hop.
C. The IPv6 address associated with the www.cisco.com server is 2600:1408: c400: 38d: : b33.
D. The routers at hops 5 and 6 are offline.
E. The device sending the trace has IPv6 address 2600:1408:c400:38d :: b33.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
•Statement A: "The trace successfully reached the www.cisco.com server." This is true as indicated by the "Trace complete" message at the end, showing that the trace has reached its destination.
•Statement C: "The IPv6 address associated with the www.cisco.com server is 2600:1408:c400:38d::b33." This is true because the final hop in the trace, which is the destination, has this IPv6 address.
•Statement B: "The trace failed after the fourth hop." This is incorrect as the trace continues beyond the fourth hop, despite some intermediate timeouts.
•Statement D: "The routers at hops 5 and 6 are offline." This is not necessarily true. The routers might be configured to not respond to traceroute requests.
•Statement E: "The device sending the trace has IPv6 address 2600:1408:c400:38d::b33." This is incorrect; this address belongs to the destination server, not the sender. References:
•Understanding Traceroute: Traceroute Guide

NEW QUESTION 10
In the network shown in the following graphic, Switch1 is a Layer 2 switch.



PC-A sends a frame to PC-C. Switch1 does not have a mapping entry for the MAC address of PC-C. Which action does Switch1 take?

A. Switch1 queries Switch2 for the MAC address of PC-C.
B. Switch1 drops the frame and sends an error message back to PC-A.
C. Switch1 floods the frame out all active ports except port G0/1.
D. Switch1 sends an ARP request to obtain the MAC address of PC-C.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a network, when a Layer 2 switch (like Switch1) receives a frame destined for a MAC address that is not in its MAC address table, it performs a flooding operation. This means the switch will send the frame out of all ports except the port on which the frame was received. This flooding ensures that if the destination device is connected to one of the other ports, it will receive the frame and respond, allowing the switch to learn its MAC address.
? A. Switch1 queries Switch2 for the MAC address of PC-C: This does not happen in
Layer 2 switches; they do not query other switches for MAC addresses.
? A. Switch1 drops the frame and sends an error message back to PC-A: This is not the default behavior for unknown unicast frames.
? D. Switch1 sends an ARP request to obtain the MAC address of PC-C: ARP is used by devices to map IP addresses to MAC addresses, not by switches to find unknown MAC addresses.
Thus, the correct answer is B. Switch1 floods the frame out all active ports except port G0/1.
References:=
? Cisco Layer 2 Switching Overview
? Switching Mechanisms (Cisco)

NEW QUESTION 13
HOTSPOT
For each statement about bandwidth and throughput, select True or False. Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

For each statement about bandwidth and throughput, select **True** or **False**.

Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

Answer Area

	True	False
Low bandwidth can increase network latency.	○	○
High levels of network latency decrease network bandwidth.	○	○
You can increase throughput by decreasing network latency.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Statement 1: Low bandwidth can increase network latency.
? Statement 2: High levels of network latency decrease network bandwidth.
? Statement 3: You can increase throughput by decreasing network latency.
? Bandwidth vs. Latency: Bandwidth refers to the maximum rate at which data can be transferred over a network path. Latency is the time it takes for a data packet to travel from the source to the destination.
References:
? Network Performance Metrics: Cisco Network Performance
? Understanding Bandwidth and Latency: Bandwidth vs. Latency

NEW QUESTION 14
Which two statements are true about the IPv4 address of the default gateway configured on a host? (Choose 2.)
Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

A. The IPv4 address of the default gateway must be the first host address in the subnet.
B. The same default gateway IPv4 address is configured on each host on the local network.
C. The default gateway is the Loopback0 interface IPv4 address of the router connected to the same local network as the host.
D. The default gateway is the IPv4 address of the router interface connected to the same local network as the host.
E. Hosts learn the default gateway IPv4 address through router advertisement messages.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
•Statement B: "The same default gateway IPv4 address is configured on each host on the local network." This is true because all hosts on the same local network (subnet) use the same default gateway IP address to send packets destined for other networks.
•Statement D: "The default gateway is the IPv4 address of the router interface connected to the same local network as the host." This is true because the default gateway is the IP address of the router's interface that is directly connected to the local network.
•Statement A: "The IPv4 address of the default gateway must be the first host address in the subnet." This is not necessarily true. The default gateway can be any address within the subnet range.
•Statement C: "The default gateway is the Loopback0 interface IPv4 address of the router connected to the same local network as the host." This is not true; the default gateway is the IP address of the router's physical or logical interface connected to the local network.
•Statement E: "Hosts learn the default gateway IPv4 address through router advertisement messages." This is generally true for IPv6 with Router Advertisement (RA) messages, but not typically how IPv4 hosts learn the default gateway address.
References:
•Cisco Default Gateway Configuration: Cisco Default Gateway

NEW QUESTION 17
A help desk technician receives the four trouble tickets listed below. Which ticket should receive the highest priority and be addressed first?

A. Ticket 1: A user requests relocation of a printer to a different network jack in the same offic
B. The jack must be patched and made active.
C. Ticket 2: An online webinar is taking place in the conference roo
D. The video conferencing equipment lost internet access.
E. Ticket 3: A user reports that response time for a cloud-based application is slower than usual.
F. Ticket 4: Two users report that wireless access in the cafeteria has been down for the last hour.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When prioritizing trouble tickets, the most critical issues affecting business operations or high-impact activities should be addressed first. Here's a breakdown of the tickets:
? Ticket 1: Relocation of a printer, while necessary, is not urgent and does not

impact critical operations.
? Ticket 2: An ongoing webinar losing internet access is critical, especially if the webinar is time-sensitive and involves multiple participants.
? Ticket 3: Slower response time for a cloud-based application is important but typically not as urgent as a complete loss of internet access for a live event.
? Ticket 4: Wireless access down in the cafeteria affects users but does not have the same immediate impact as a live webinar losing connectivity.
Thus, the correct answer is B. Ticket 2: An online webinar is taking place in the conference
room. The video conferencing equipment lost internet access.
References:=
? IT Help Desk Best Practices
? Prioritizing IT Support Tickets

NEW QUESTION 19
A Cisco switch is not accessible from the network. You need to view its running configuration.
Which out-of-band method can you use to access it?

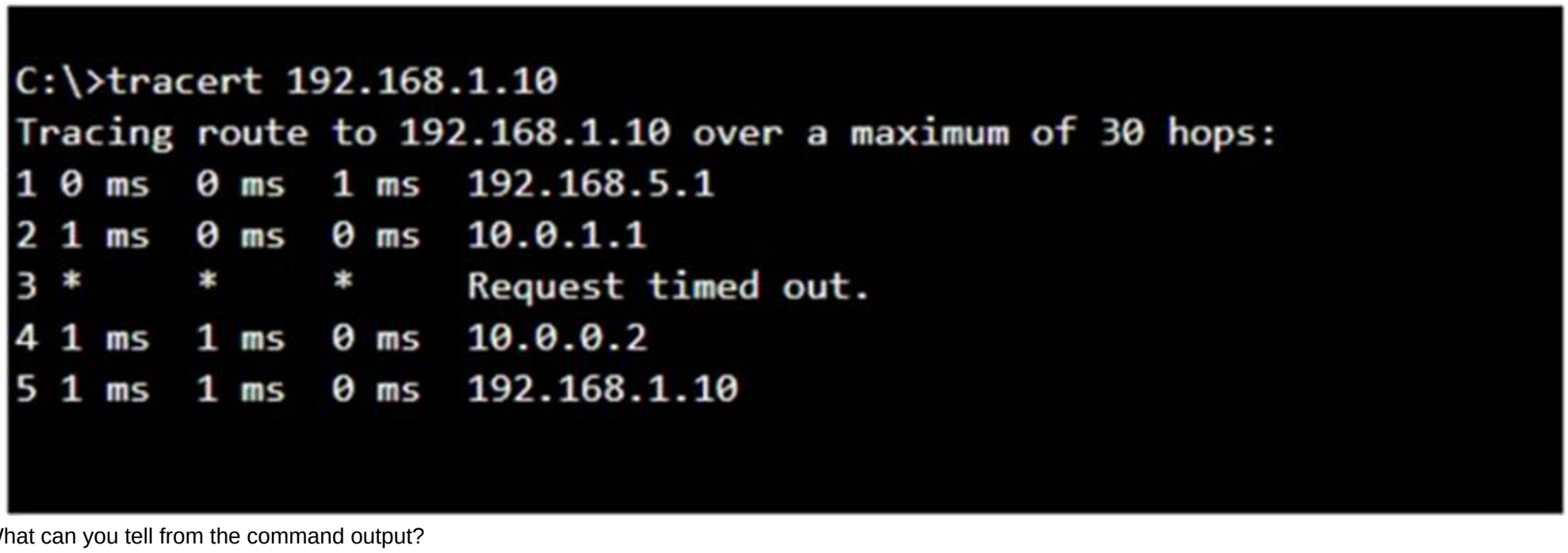
A. SNMP
B. Console
C. SSH
D. Telnet

Answer: B

Explanation:

Out-of-band management
When a Cisco switch is not accessible from the network, the recommended out-of-band method to access its running configuration is through theconsole port. Out-of-band management involves accessing the network device through a dedicated management channel that is not part of the data network.The console port provides direct access to the switch??s Command Line Interface (CLI) without using the network, which is essential when the switch cannot be accessed remotely via the network12.
References:=
? Out-of-band (OOB) network interface configuration guidelines
? Out of band management configuration
==========
If you have any more questions or need further assistance, feel free to ask!

NEW QUESTION 24
A user reports that a company website is not available. The help desk technician issues a tracert command to determine if the server hosting the website isreachable over the network. The output of the command is shown as follows:



What can you tell from the command output?

A. The router at hop 3 is not forwarding packets to the IP address 192.168.1.10.
B. The server address 192.168.1.10 is being blocked by a firewall on the router at hop 3.
C. The server with the address 192.168.1.10 is reachable over the network.
D. Requests to the web server at 192.168.1.10 are being delayed and time out.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The tracert command output shows the path taken to reach the destination IP address, 192.168.1.10. The command output indicates:
•Hops 1 and 2 are successfully reached.
•Hop 3 times out, meaning the router at hop 3 did not respond to the tracert request. However, this does not necessarily indicate a problem with forwarding packets, as some routers may be configured to block or not respond to ICMP requests.
•Hops 4 and 5 are successfully reached, with hop 5 being the destination IP 192.168.1.10, indicating that the server is reachable.
Thus, the correct answer is C. The server with the address 192.168.1.10 is reachable over the network.
References :=
•Cisco Traceroute Command
•Understanding Traceroute
The tracert command output indicates that the server with the address 192.168.1.10 is reachable over the network. The asterisk (*) at hop 3 suggests that the probe sent to that hop did not return a response, which could be due to a variety of reasons such as a firewall blocking ICMP packets or the router at that hop being configured not to respond to ICMP requests. However, since the subsequent hops (4 and 5) are showing response times, it means that the packets are indeed getting through and the server is reachable12. References :=
•How to Use Traceroute Command to Read Its Results
•How to Use the Tracert Command in Windows

NEW QUESTION 26
Which two pieces of information should you include when you initially create a support ticket? (Choose 2.)

A. A detailed description of the fault
B. Details about the computers connected to the network
C. A description of the conditions when the fault occurs
D. The actions taken to resolve the fault
E. The description of the top-down fault-finding procedure

Answer: AC

Explanation:
? Statement A: "A detailed description of the fault." This is essential for support staff to understand the nature of the problem and begin troubleshooting effectively.
? Statement C: "A description of the conditions when the fault occurs." This helps in reproducing the issue and identifying patterns that might indicate the cause of the fault.
? Statement B: "Details about the computers connected to the network." While useful, this is not as immediately critical as understanding the fault itself and the conditions under which it occurs.
? Statement D: "The actions taken to resolve the fault." This is important but typically follows the initial report.
? Statement E: "The description of the top-down fault-finding procedure." This is more of a troubleshooting methodology than information typically included in an initial support ticket.
References:
? Best Practices for Submitting Support Tickets: Support Ticket Guidelines

NEW QUESTION 31
Which device protects the network by permitting or denying traffic based on IP address, port number, or application?

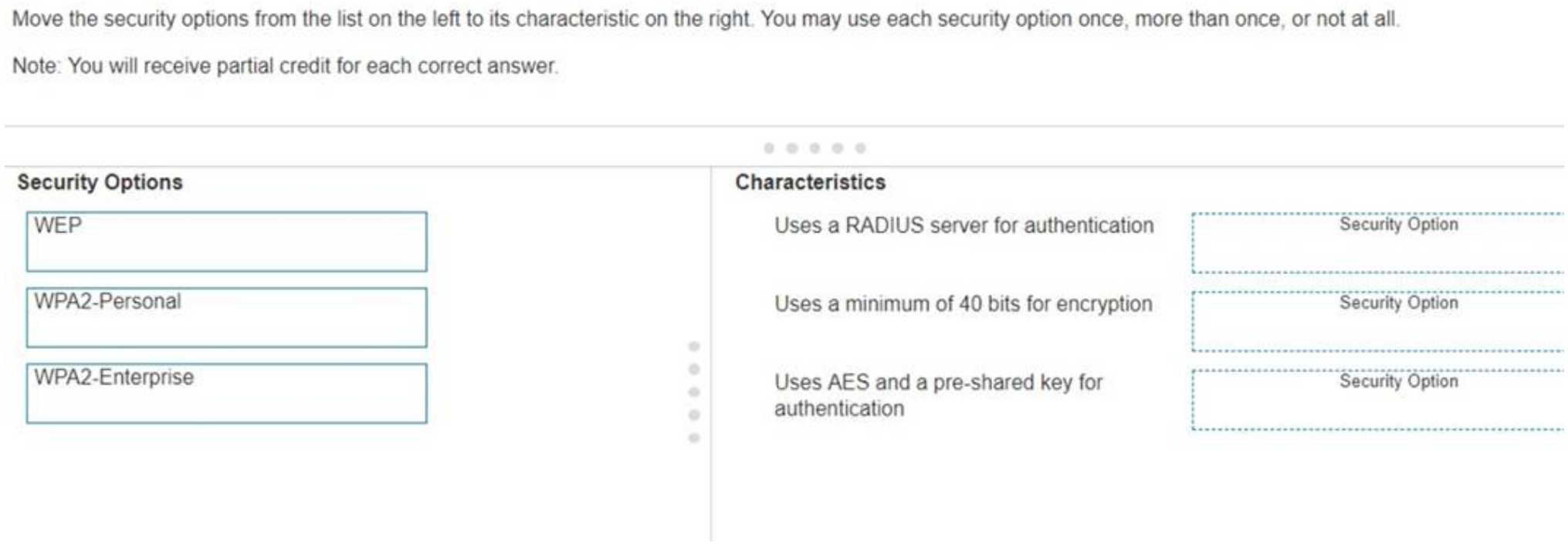
A. Firewall
B. Access point
C. VPN gateway
D. Intrusion detection system

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Firewall: A firewall is a network security device that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules. It permits

or denies traffic based on IP addresses, port numbers, or applications.
? Access Point: This is a device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network using Wi-Fi. It does not perform traffic filtering based on IP, port, or application.
? VPN Gateway: This device allows for secure connections between networks over the internet, but it is not primarily used for traffic filtering based on IP, port, or application.
? Intrusion Detection System (IDS): This device monitors network traffic for suspicious activity and policy violations, but it does not actively permit or deny traffic.
References:
? Understanding Firewalls: Firewall Basics

NEW QUESTION 35
DRAG DROP
Move the security options from the list on the left to its characteristic on the right. You may use each security option once, more than once, or not at all.
Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct answer.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct matching of the security options to their characteristics is as follows:
? WPA2-Enterprise: Uses a RADIUS server for authentication
? WEP: Uses a minimum of 40 bits for encryption
? WPA2-Personal: Uses AES and a pre-shared key for authentication Here??s why each security option matches the characteristic:
? WPA2-Enterpriseuses a RADIUS server for authentication, which provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for users who connect and use a network service.
? WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy)is an outdated security protocol that uses a minimum of 40 bits for encryption (and up to 104 bits), which is relatively weak by today??s standards.
? WPA2-Personal(Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 - Personal) uses the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) for encryption and a pre-shared key (PSK) for authentication, which is shared among users to access the network.
These security options are essential for protecting wireless networks from unauthorized access and ensuring data privacy.

NEW QUESTION 37
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