Cisco

Exam Questions CCST-Networking

Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) NetworkingExam

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NEW QUESTION 1

A local company requires two networks in two new buildings. The addresses used in these networksmust be in the private network range.
Which two address ranges should the company use? (Choose 2.) Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

A. 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255
B. 192.16.0.0 to 192.16.255.255
C. 11.0.0.0 to 11.255.255.255
D. 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The private IP address ranges that are set aside specifically for use within private networks and not routable on the internet are as follows:
? Class A: 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255
? Class B: 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255
? Class C: 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255
These ranges are defined by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and are used
for local communications within a private network123.
Given the options: A.172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255falls within the Class B private range. B. 192.16.0.0 to 192.16.255.255is not a recognized private IP range.
C.11.0.0.0 to 11.255.255.255is not a recognized private IP range. D.192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255 falls within the Class C private range.
Therefore, the correct selections that the company should use for their private networks are
AandD. References:=
? Reserved IP addresses on Wikipedia
? Private IP Addresses in Networking - GeeksforGeeks
? Understanding Private IP Ranges, Uses, Benefits, and Warnings

NEW QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You purchase a new Cisco switch, turn it on, and connect to its console port. You then run the following command:

```
#show running-config | section include interface
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
!
<output omitted>
```

For each statement about the output, select True or False. Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

	True	False
The two interfaces are administratively shut down.	○	○
The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned.	○	○
The two interfaces can communicate over Layer 2.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The two interfaces are administratively shut down:
? The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned:
? The two interfaces can communicate over Layer 2:
? Interface Status: The absence of the "shutdown" command means the interfaces are not administratively shut down.
? IP Address Assignment: There is no evidence in the output that IP addresses have
been assigned to the interfaces, which would typically be shown as "ip address" entries.
? Layer 2 Communication: Switch interfaces in their default state operate at Layer 2,
enabling them to forward Ethernet frames and participate in Layer 2 communication.

References:
? Cisco IOS Interface Configuration: Cisco Interface Configuration
? Understanding Cisco Switch Interfaces: Cisco Switch Interfaces

NEW QUESTION 3
DRAG DROP
Move each protocol from the list on the left to its correct example on the right.

Move each protocol from the list on the left to its correct example on the right.
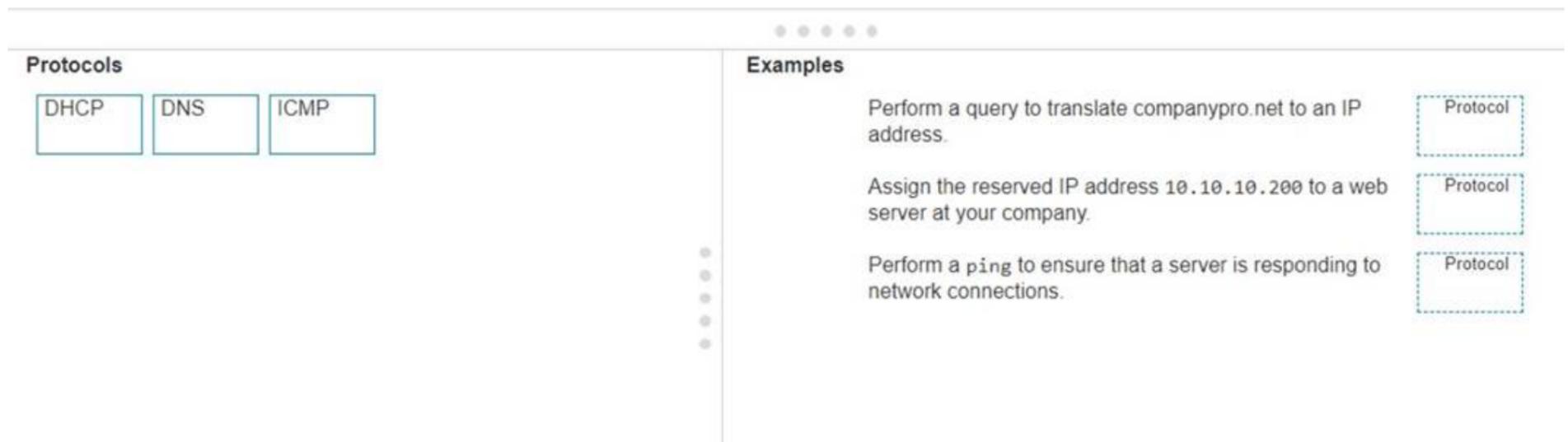
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct matching of the protocols to their examples is as follows:
? DHCP: Assign the reserved IP address 10.10.10.200 to a web server at your company.
? DNS: Perform a query to translate companypro.net to an IP address.
? ICMP: Perform a ping to ensure that a server is responding to network connections.
Here??s how each protocol corresponds to its example:
? DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)is used to assign IP addresses to devices on a network. In this case, DHCP would be used to assign the reserved IP address 10.10.10.200 to a web server.
? DNS (Domain Name System)is used to translate domain names into IP addresses.
Therefore, to translate companypro.net to an IP address, DNS would be utilized.
? ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)is used for sending error messages and operational information indicating success or failure when communicating with another IP address. An example of this is using the ping command to check if a server is responding to network connections.
These protocols are essential for the smooth operation of networks and the internet.
? Perform a query to translate companypro.net to an IP address.
? Assign the reserved IP address 10.10.10.200 to a web server at your company.
? Perform a ping to ensure that a server is responding to network connections.
? DNS (Domain Name System): DNS translates human-friendly domain names like "companypro.net" into IP addresses that computers use to identify each other on the network.
? DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol): DHCP automatically assigns IP
addresses to devices on a network, ensuring that no two devices have the same IP address.
? ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol): ICMP is used for diagnostic or control
purposes, and the ping command uses ICMP to test the reachability of a host on an IP network.
References:
? DNS Basics: What is DNS?
? DHCP Overview: What is DHCP?
? ICMP and Ping: Understanding ICMP

NEW QUESTION 4
Which standard contains the specifications for Wi-Fi networks?

A. GSM
B. LTE
C. IEEE 802.11
D. IEEE 802.3
E. EIA/TIA 568A

Answer: C

Explanation:
The IEEE 802.11 standard contains the specifications for Wi-Fi networks. It is a set of media access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) specifications for implementing wireless local area network (WLAN) computer communication in various frequencies, including but not limited to 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 6 GHz1. This standard is maintained by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and is commonly referred to as Wi-Fi. The standard has evolved over time to include several amendments that improve speed, range, and reliability of wireless networks.
References :=
•The Most Common Wi-Fi Standards and Types, Explained
•802.11 Standards Explained: 802.11ax, 802.11ac, 802.11b/g/n, 802.11a
•Wi-Fi Standards Explained - GeeksforGeeks

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NEW QUESTION 5
In the network shown in the following graphic, Switch1 is a Layer 2 switch.
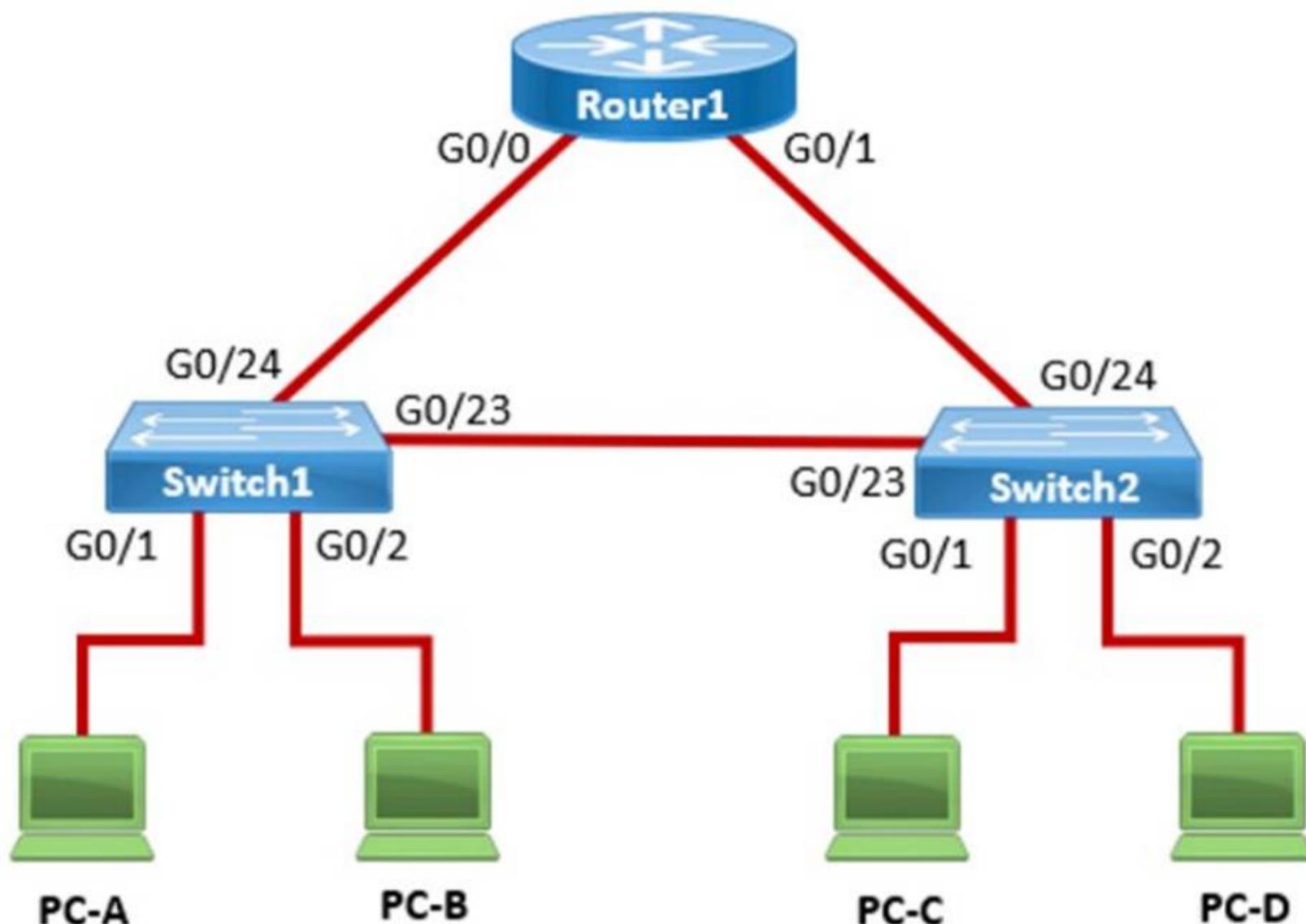
PC-A sends a frame to PC-C. Switch1 does not have a mapping entry for the MAC address of PC-C. Which action does Switch1 take?

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 6
A user initiates a trouble ticket stating that an external web page is not loading. You determine that other resources both internal and external are still reachable. Which command can you use to help locate where the issue is in the network path to the external web page?

A. ping -t
B. tracert
C. ipconfig/all
D. nslookup

Answer: B

Explanation:
The tracert command is used to determine the route taken by packets across an IP network. When a user reports that an external web page is not loading, while other resources are accessible, it suggests there might be an issue at a certain point in the network path to the specific web page. The tracert command helps to diagnose where the breakdown occurs by displaying a list of routers that the packets pass through on their way to the destination. It can identify the network segment where the packets stop progressing, which is valuable for pinpointing where the connectivity issue lies. References := Cisco CCST Networking Certification FAQs – CISCONET Training Solutions, Command Prompt (CMD): 10 network-related commands you should know, Network Troubleshooting

Commands Guide: Windows, Mac & Linux - Comparitech, How to Use the Traceroute and Ping Commands to Troubleshoot Network, Network Troubleshooting Techniques: Ping,

Traceroute, PathPing.

•tracert Command: This command is used to determine the path packets take to reach a destination. It lists all the hops (routers) along the way and can help identify where the delay or failure occurs.

•ping -t: This command sends continuous ping requests and is useful for determining if a host is reachable but does not provide path information.

•ipconfig /all: This command displays all current TCP/IP network configuration values and can be used to verify network settings but not to trace a network path.

•nslookup: This command queries the DNS to obtain domain name or IP address mapping, useful for DNS issues but not for tracing network paths.

References:

•Microsoft tracert Command: tracert Command Guide

•Troubleshooting Network Issues with tracert: Network Troubleshooting Guide

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
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
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If you have any more questions or need further assistance, feel free to ask!

NEW QUESTION 10
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Relate Links

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