

Exam Questions CCST-Networking

Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking Exam

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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: 11111111.11111111.1111100.00000000
- 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

DRAG DROP

Move each cloud computing service model from the list on the left to the correct example on the right

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

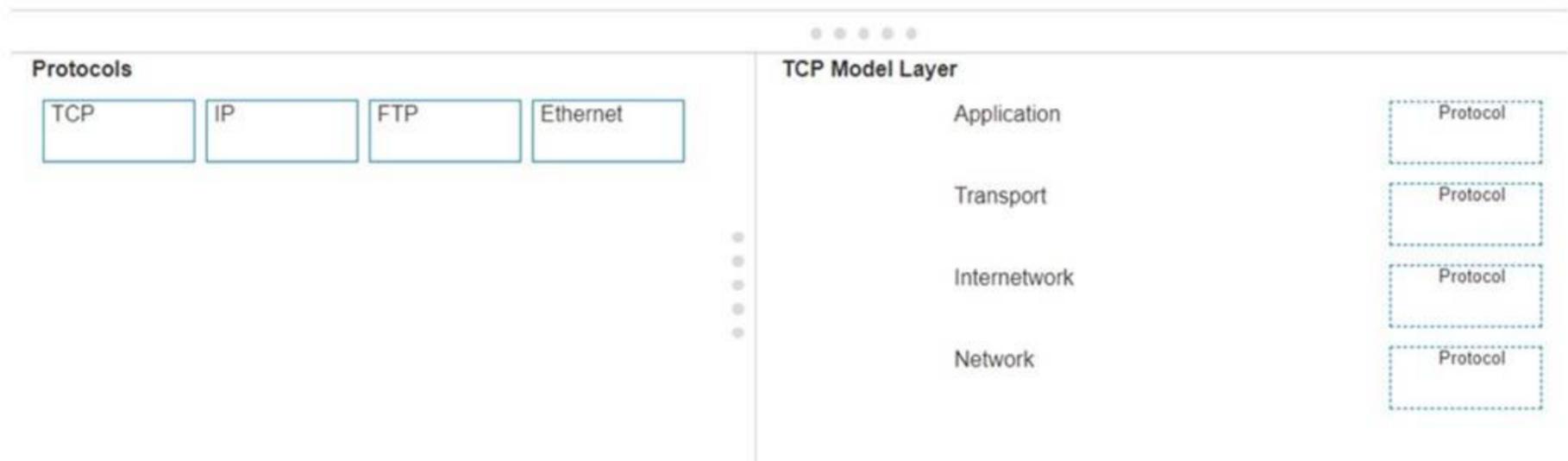
Explanation:

- ? Three virtual machines are connected by a virtual network in the cloud.
- ? Users access a web-based graphics design application in the cloud for a monthly fee.
- ? A company develops applications using cloud-based resources and tools.
- ? IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service): Provides virtualized hardware resources that customers can use to build their own computing environments.
- ? PaaS (Platform as a Service): Offers a platform with tools and services to develop, test, and deploy applications.
- ? SaaS (Software as a Service): Delivers fully functional applications over the internet that users can access and use without managing the underlying infrastructure.
- References:
- ? Cloud Service Models: Understanding IaaS, PaaS, SaaS
- ? NIST Definition of Cloud Computing:NIST Cloud Computing

NEW QUESTION 3

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 the Transport layer, which is responsible for providing communication between applications on different hosts.

? IP (Internet Protocol): IP is part of the Internetwork layer, which is tasked with routing packets across network boundaries to their destination.

? FTP (File Transfer Protocol): FTP operates at the Application layer, which supports application and end-user processes. It is used for transferring files over the network.

? Ethernet: While not a protocol within the TCP/IP stack, Ethernet is associated with the Network Interface layer, which corresponds to the link layer of the TCP/IP model and is responsible for the physical transmission of data.

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 process.

? 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 4

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 5

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The two interfaces can communicate over Layer 2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 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 6

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

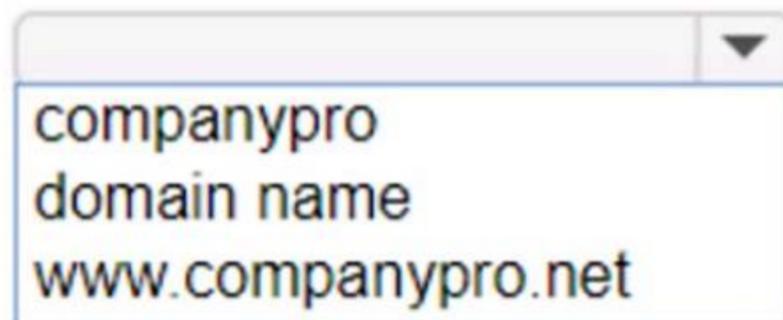
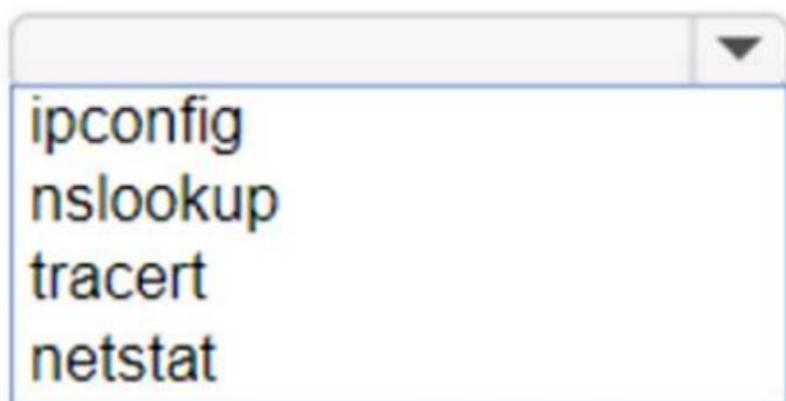
Explanation:

- 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 GHz. 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
- =====

NEW QUESTION 7

HOTSPOT

You want to list the IPv4 addresses associated with the host name www.companypro.net. Complete the command by selecting the correct option from each drop-down list.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

To list the IPv4 addresses associated with the host name `www.companypro.net`, you should use the following command:

```
nslookup www.companypro.net
```

This command will query the DNS servers to find the IP address associated with the hostname provided. If you want to ensure that it returns the IPv4 address, you can specify the `-type=A` option, which stands for Address records that hold IPv4 addresses. However, the `nslookup` command by default should return the IPv4 address if available.

To list the IPv4 addresses associated with the host name `www.companypro.net`, you should use the `nslookup` command.

```
? Command: nslookup
```

```
? Target:www.companypro.net So, the completed command is:
```

```
? nslookupwww.companypro.net
```

```
? nslookup: This command is used to query the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping or for any other specific DNS record.
```

```
? www.companypro.net: This is the domain name you want to query to obtain its associated IP addresses. References:
```

```
? Using nslookup: nslookup Command Guide
```

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 the console 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 network.

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 9

Which protocol allows you to securely upload files to another computer on the internet?

- A. SFTP
- B. ICMP
- C. NTP
- D. HTTP

Answer: A

Explanation:

SFTP, or Secure File Transfer Protocol, is a protocol that allows for secure file transfer capabilities between networked hosts. It is a secure extension of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). SFTP encrypts both commands and data, preventing passwords and sensitive information from being transmitted openly over the network. It is typically used for secure file transfers over the internet and is built on the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol. References :=

- What Is SFTP? (Secure File Transfer Protocol)
- How to Use SFTP to Safely Transfer Files: A Step-by-Step Guide
- Secure File Transfers: Best Practices, Protocols And Tools

The Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is a secure version of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) that uses SSH (Secure Shell) to encrypt all commands and data. This ensures that sensitive information, such as usernames, passwords, and files being transferred, are securely transmitted over the network.

- ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) is used for network diagnostics and is not designed for file transfer.
- NTP (Network Time Protocol) is used to synchronize clocks between computer systems and is not related to file transfer.
- HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) is used for transmitting web pages over the internet and does not inherently provide secure file transfer capabilities.

Thus, the correct protocol that allows secure uploading of files to another computer on the internet is SFTP.

References :=

- Cisco Learning Network
- SFTP Overview (Cisco)

NEW QUESTION 10

Which wireless security option uses a pre-shared key to authenticate clients?

- A. WPA2-Personal
- B. 802.1x
- C. 802.1q
- D. WPA2-Enterprise

Answer: A

Explanation:

WPA2-Personal, also known as WPA2-PSK (Pre-Shared Key), is the wireless security option that uses a pre-shared key to authenticate clients. This method is designed for home and small office networks and doesn't require an authentication server. Instead, every user on the network uses the same key or passphrase to connect.

References :=

- What is a Wi-Fi Protected Access Pre-Shared Key (WPA-PSK)?
- Exploring WPA-PSK and WiFi Security

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•WPA2-Personal: This wireless security option uses a pre-shared key (PSK) for authentication. Each client that connects to the network must use this key to gain access. It is designed for home and small office networks where simplicity and ease of use are important.

•WPA2-Enterprise: Unlike WPA2-Personal, WPA2-Enterprise uses 802.1x authentication with an authentication server (such as RADIUS) and does not rely on a pre-shared key.

•802.1x: This is a network access control protocol for LANs, particularly wireless LANs. It provides an authentication mechanism to devices wishing to attach to a LAN or WLAN.

•802.1q: This is a networking standard that supports VLAN tagging on Ethernet networks and is not related to wireless security.

References:

- Cisco Documentation on WPA2 Security: Cisco WPA2
- Understanding Wireless Security: Wireless Security Guide

NEW QUESTION 10

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