

CCST-Networking Dumps

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

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- 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

The `show running-config` command 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. Unlike `show startup-config`, which shows the saved configuration that the router will use on the next reboot, `show running-config` reflects the live, current configuration in use.

References:= The information is supported by multiple sources that detail the use of Cisco commands, particularly the `show running-config` command 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

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.

☐☐

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 6

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.

Protocols

DHCP

DNS

ICMP

Examples

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.

Protocol

Protocol

Protocol

- 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 7

Which command will display the following output?

Image is command output that states the following.

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge, S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP,

Device ID	Local Intrfce	Holdtme	Capability	Platform	Port ID
esxi	Gig 0/5	177	S	VMware ES	vmnic0
esxi	Gig 0/7	177	S	VMware ES	vmnic1
esxi	Gig 0/6	177	S	VMware ES	vmnic2
981888fc23a7	Gig 0/47	160	R S	Meraki MR	Port 0
3456fec1d08	Gig 0/1	178	S	MS120-8LP	Port 9"

- A. show mac-address-table
- B. show cdp neighbor
- C. show inventory
- D. show ip interface

Answer: B

Explanation:

The command that will display the output provided, which includes capability codes, local interface details, device IDs, hold times, and platform port ID capabilities, is the show cdp neighbor command. This command is used in Cisco devices to display current information about neighboring devices detected by Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), which includes details such as the interface through which the neighbor is connected, the type of device, and the port ID of the device1.

References :=

- Cisco - show cdp neighbors

The provided output is from the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) neighbor table. The show cdp neighbor command displays information about directly connected Cisco devices, including Device ID, Local Interface, Holdtime, Capability, Platform, and Port ID.

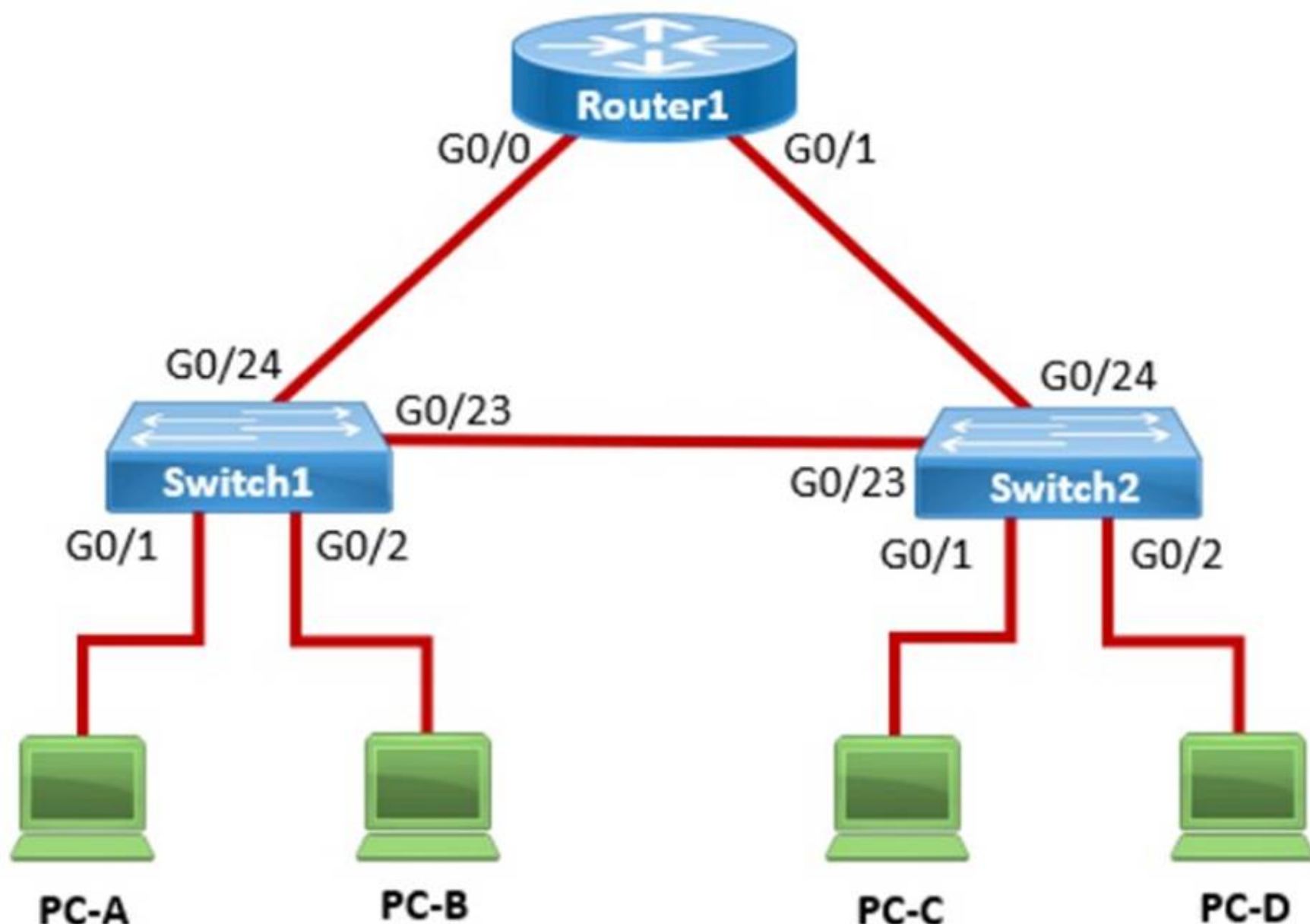
- A. show mac-address-table: Displays the MAC address table on the switch.
- C. show inventory: Displays information about the hardware inventory of the device.
- D. show ip interface: Displays IP interface status and configuration. Thus, the correct answer is B. show cdp neighbor.

References :=

- Cisco CDP Neighbor Command
- Understanding CDP

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
High levels of network latency decrease network bandwidth.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can increase throughput by decreasing network latency.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 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 10

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 10

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 office.
- B. The jack must be patched and made active.
- C. Ticket 2: An online webinar is taking place in the conference room.
- 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: =

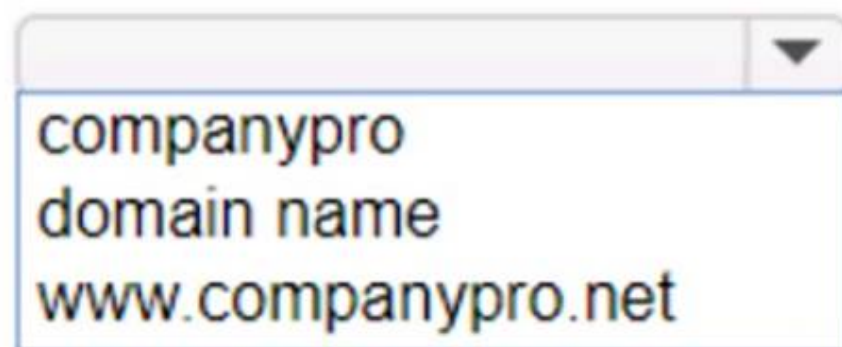
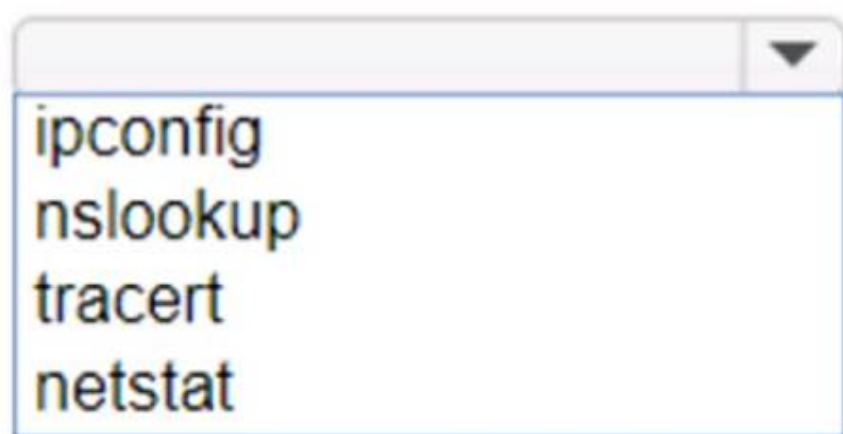
? IT Help Desk Best Practices

? Prioritizing IT Support Tickets

NEW QUESTION 15

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:

? `nslookup www.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 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 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 24

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