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Exam Questions CCST-Networking

Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) NetworkingExam

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NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
HOTSPOT
An app on a user's computer is having problems downloading data. The app uses the following URL to download data:
https://www.companypro.net:7100/api
You need to use Wireshark to capture packets sent to and received from that URL. Which Wireshark filter options would you use to filter the results? Complete the command
by selecting the correct option from each drop-down list. Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.
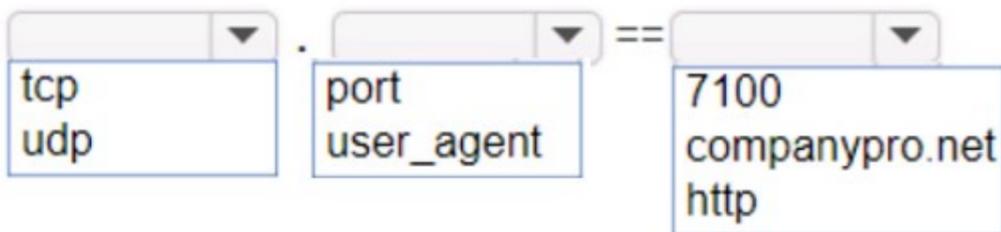
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
To capture packets sent to and received from the
URLhttps://www.companypro.net:7100/apiusing Wireshark, you would use the following filter options:
? Protocol:tcp
? Filter Type:port
? Port Number:7100
This filter setup in Wireshark will display all TCP packets that are sent to or received from port 7100, which is the port specified in the URL for the API service. Since HTTPS typically uses TCP as the transport layer protocol, filtering by TCP and the specific port number will help isolate the relevant packets for troubleshooting the app??s data download issues.
? cp: The app is using HTTPS, which relies on the TCP protocol for communication.
? port: The specific port number used by the application, which in this case is 7100.
? 7100: This is the port specified in the URL (https://www.companypro.net:7100/api). This filter will capture all TCP traffic on port 7100, allowing you to analyze the packets related to the application's data download.
References:
? Wireshark Filters: Wireshark Display Filters

NEW QUESTION 3
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 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

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 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				Examples	
DHCP	DNS	ICMP		Perform a query to translate companypro.net to an IP address.	Protocol
				Assign the reserved IP address 10.10.10.200 to a web server at your company.	Protocol
				Perform a ping to ensure that a server is responding to network connections.	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
DRAG DROP
Move the MFA factors from the list on the left to their correct examples on the right. You may use each factor once, more than once, or not at all.
Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct matching of the MFA factors to their examples is as follows:
? Entering a one-time security code sent to your device after logging in: Possession
? Holding your phone to your face to be recognized: Inherence
? Specifying your user name and password to log on to a service: Knowledge Here??s why each factor matches the example:
? Possession: This factor is something the user has, like a mobile device. A one-
time security code sent to this device falls under this category.
? Inherence: This factor is something the user is, such as a biometric characteristic.
Facial recognition using a phone is an example of this factor.
? Knowledge: This factor is something the user knows, like a password or PIN. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) enhances security by requiring two or more of these factors to verify a user??s identity before granting access.
? Entering a one-time security code sent to your device after logging in.
? Holding your phone to your face to be recognized.
? Specifying your username and password to log on to a service.
? Possession Factor: This involves something the user has in their possession.
Receiving a one-time security code on a device (e.g., phone) is an example of this.
? Inference Factor (Inherence/Biometric): This involves something inherent to the user, such as biometric verification (e.g., facial recognition or fingerprint scanning).
? Knowledge Factor: This involves something the user knows, such as login credentials (username and password).
References:
? Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) Explained: MFA Guide
? Understanding Authentication Factors: Authentication Factors

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
You want to store files that will be accessible by every user on your network. Which endpoint device do you need?

A. Access point
B. Server
C. Hub
D. Switch

Answer: B

Explanation:
 To store files that will be accessible by every user on a network, you would need aserver. A server is a computer system that provides data to other computers. It can serve data to systems on a local network (LAN) or a wide network (WAN) over the internet.In this context, a file server would be set up to store and manage files, allowing users on the network to access them from their own devices1.
References:=
? What is a Server?
? Understanding Servers and Their Functions
A server is a computer designed to process requests and deliver data to other computers over a local network or the internet. In this case, to store files that will be accessible by every user on the network, a file server is the appropriate endpoint device. It provides a centralized location for storing and managing files, allowing users to access and share files easily.
? A. Access point: Provides wireless connectivity to a network.
? C. Hub: A basic networking device that connects multiple Ethernet devices together, making them act as a single network segment.
? D. Switch: A networking device that connects devices on a computer network by using packet switching to forward data to the destination device.
Thus, the correct answer is B. Server.
References:=
? File Server Overview (Cisco)
? Server Roles in Networking (Cisco)

NEW QUESTION 10
DRAG DROP
Move each network type from the list on the left to the correct example on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Two home office computers are connected to a switch by Ethernet cables.
? Three government buildings in the same city connect to a cable company over coaxial cables.
? A cell phone connects to a Bluetooth headset.
? A financial institution connects its branches through a telecommunications service provider.
? LAN (Local Area Network): Used for connecting devices within a small geographical area such as a single building or home.
? MAN (Metropolitan Area Network): Covers a larger geographical area than a LAN,
typically a city or campus.

? PAN (Personal Area Network): Connects devices within the range of an individual person, such as connecting a phone to a Bluetooth headset.
? WAN (Wide Area Network): Spans large geographical areas, connecting multiple LANs across cities, countries, or continents.
References:
? Network Types Overview: Cisco Networking Basics
? Understanding Different Network Types: Network Types Guide

NEW QUESTION 10
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