

Exam Questions CCST-Networking

Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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.

Protocols

TCP

IP

FTP

Ethernet

TCP Model Layer

Application

Transport

Internetwork

Network

Protocol

Protocol

Protocol

Protocol

- 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 2

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 3

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.

Distribution Rack 1 - Building 5

Power Distribution Device0

S2

S1

R1

R2

Data Center Rack 2 - Building 1

R3

S3

Server0

Underground Conduit

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

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

Cable Type

Cable Type

Cable Type

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

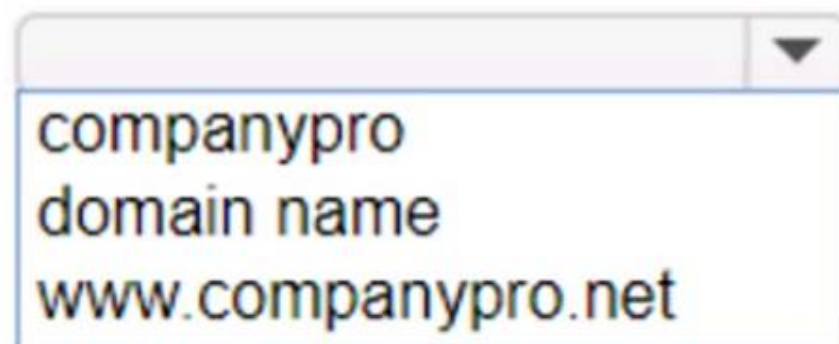
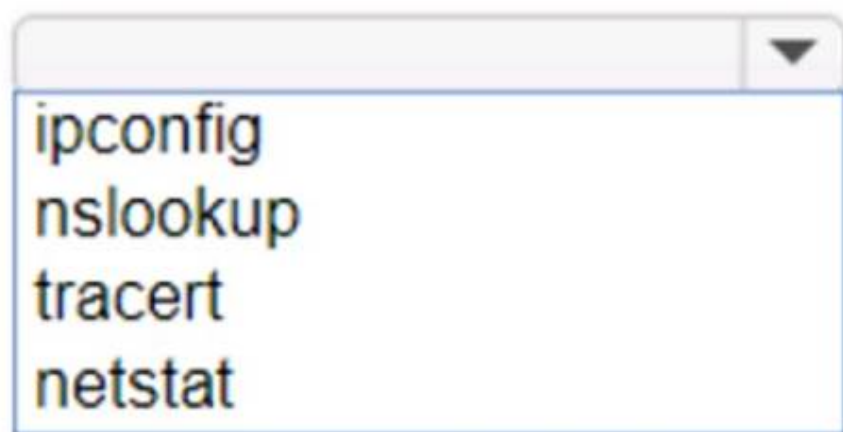
? Understanding Ethernet Cabling: Ethernet Cable Guide

NEW QUESTION 4

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 addresses¹. 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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

DRAG DROP

Move each network type from the list on the left to the correct example on the right.

Network Types

WAN

PAN

MAN

LAN

Examples

Two home office computers are connected to a switch by Ethernet cables.

Network Type

Three government buildings in the same city connect to a cable company over coaxial cables.

Network Type

A cell phone connects to a Bluetooth headset.

Network Type

A financial institution connects its branches through a telecommunications service provider.

Network Type

- 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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