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## 2026 100-150: Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking Authoritative Test Cram Pdf

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## Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

### NEW QUESTION # 31

Which information is included in the header of a UDP segment?

- A. MAC addresses
- B. IP addresses
- C. Sequence numbers
- D. Port numbers**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The header of a UDP (User Datagram Protocol) segment includes port numbers. Specifically, it contains the source port number and the destination port number, which are used to identify the sending and receiving applications. UDP headers do not include IP addresses or MAC addresses, as those are part of the IP and Ethernet frame headers, respectively. Additionally, UDP does not use

sequence numbers, which are a feature of TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) for ensuring reliable delivery of data segments1.

References :=

- \* Segmentation Explained with TCP and UDP Header
- \* User Datagram Protocol (UDP) - GeeksforGeeks
- \* Which three fields are used in a UDP segment header
- \* UDP Header: The header of a UDP segment includes the following key fields:
  - \* Source Port: The port number of the sending application.
  - \* Destination Port: The port number of the receiving application.
  - \* Length: The length of the UDP header and data.
  - \* Checksum Used for error-checking the header and data.
- \* IP Addresses: These are included in the IP header, not the UDP header.
- \* Sequence Numbers: These are part of the TCP header, not UDP.
- \* MAC Addresses: These are part of the Ethernet frame header and are not included in the UDP header.

References:

- \* RFC 768 - User Datagram Protocol: RFC 768
- \* Cisco Guide on UDP: Cisco UDP Guide

## NEW QUESTION # 32

Which standard contains the specifications for Wi-Fi networks?

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

**Answer: A**

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

## NEW QUESTION # 33

Computers in a small office are unable to access companypro.net. You run the ipconfig command on one of the computers. The results are shown in the exhibit.

You need to determine if you can reach the router.

```
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.0.14(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Sunday, January 8, 2023 11:00:02 AM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Sunday, January 8, 2023 12:00:12 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.0.1
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.0.1
DNS Servers . . . . . : 8.8.8.8
                                         8.8.4.4
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
```



Which command should you use? Complete the command by selecting the correct options from each drop- down lists.



**Answer:**

Explanation:



Explanation:

To determine if you can reach the router, you should use the ping command followed by the IP address of the router. The ping command is a network utility used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol (IP) network and to measure the round-trip time for messages sent from the originating host to a destination computer.

The Default Gateway in the ipconfig results is typically the router's IP address in a home or small office network. In this case, the Default Gateway is 192.168.0.1, which is the address you would ping to check connectivity to the router.

References :=

- \* How to Use the Ping Command
- \* Testing Network Connectivity with the Ping Command

To determine if you can reach the router, you should use the ping command with the IP address of the router.

- \* Command: ping
- \* Target: 192.168.0.1

So, the completed command is:

- \* ping 192.168.0.1

Step by Step Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

\* ping: The ping command sends ICMP Echo Request messages to the target IP address and waits for an Echo Reply. It is commonly used to test the reachability of a network device.

\* 192.168.0.1: This is the IP address of the default gateway (the router) as shown in the ipconfig output.

Pinging this address will help determine if the computer can communicate with the router.

References:

- \* Using the ping Command: ping Command Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 34

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"/>



**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

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



**Explanation:**

- \* Statement 1: Low bandwidth can increase network latency.
- \* True: Low bandwidth can result in increased network latency because the network may become congested, leading to delays in data transmission.
- \* Statement 2: High levels of network latency decrease network bandwidth.
- \* False: High levels of network latency do not decrease the available network bandwidth, but they do affect the perceived performance and throughput of the network.
- \* Statement 3: You can increase throughput by decreasing network latency.
- \* True: Decreasing network latency can increase throughput because data can be transmitted more quickly and efficiently without delays.
- \* 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.
- \* Low bandwidth can cause network congestion, which can increase latency as packets wait to be transmitted.
- \* High latency does not reduce the actual bandwidth but can affect the overall performance and efficiency of data transmission.
- \* Reducing latency can lead to higher throughput because the network can handle more data in a given period without delays.

**References:**

- \* Network Performance Metrics: Cisco Network Performance
- \* Understanding Bandwidth and Latency: Bandwidth vs. Latency

**NEW QUESTION # 35**

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. nslookup

- C. tracert
- D. ipconfig/all

**Answer: C**

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.

Reference: =

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 - Compartech, 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.

Reference:

\* Microsoft tracert Command: tracert Command Guide

\* Troubleshooting Network Issues with tracert: Network Troubleshooting Guide

## NEW QUESTION # 36

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