CCST-Networking模擬トレーリング、CCST-Networking試験過去問

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Cisco CCST-Networking 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Diagnosing Problems: In the CCST-Networking exam, Cisco network technicians are tested on their ability to employ troubleshooting methodologies and help desk practices, perform packet captures with Wireshark, run and interpret diagnostic commands. It also tests their skills to differentiate data collection methods for network devices, and execute basic show commands on Cisco devices.
トピック 2	• Standards and Concepts: The Cisco CCST-Networking exam assesses network technicians' knowledge of essential networking concepts, including identifying network building blocks, differentiating bandwidth from throughput, distinguishing various network types (LAN, WAN, MAN, CAN, PAN, WLAN), and comparing cloud versus on-premises services. It also measures understanding of common network applications and protocols.
トピック 3	• Security: Aspiring Cisco Network technicians taking the CCST-Networking exam need to describe firewall operations, foundational security concepts, and configure basic wireless security on home routers (WPAx). This ensures they can implement and understand essential security measures within a network.
トピック 4	• Endpoints and Media Types: This topic in the CCST-Networking exam covers the identification of common cables and connectors used in LANs, distinguishing Wi-Fi, cellular. Additionally, it focuses on wired technologies, describing endpoint devices, and demonstrating connectivity setup and checks across multiple operating systems (Windows, Linux, Mac OS, Android, and Apple iOS).
トピック 5	• Addressing and Subnet Formats: For aspiring Cisco network technicians, the CCST Networking exam evaluates the ability to compare private and public IP addresses, identify IPv4 addresses and subnet formats, and recognize IPv6 addresses and prefix formats. This ensures they can manage and configure network addressing effectively.

試験の準備方法-効果的なCCST-Networking模擬トレーリング試験-認定するCCST-Networking試験過去問

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Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) NetworkingExam 認定 CCST-Networking 試験問題 (Q28-Q33):

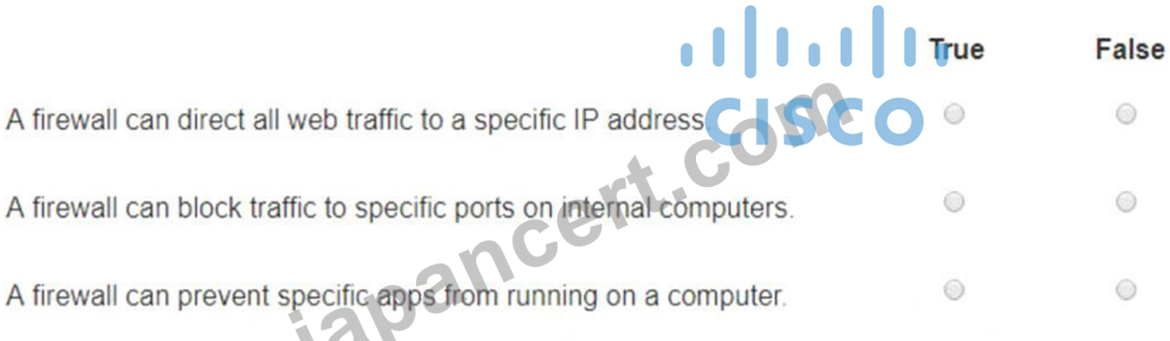
質問 # 28
Move each network type from the list on the left to the correct example on the right.

正解：

解説：

Explanation:
* Two home office computers are connected to a switch by Ethernet cables.
* Network Type: LAN (Local Area Network)
* Explanation: A LAN connects devices within a limited area such as a home, office, or building, using Ethernet cables or Wi-Fi.
* Three government buildings in the same city connect to a cable company over coaxial cables.
* Network Type: MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
* Explanation: A MAN connects networks across a city or campus, often using fiber optic or coaxial cables.
* A cell phone connects to a Bluetooth headset.
* Network Type: PAN (Personal Area Network)
* Explanation: A PAN connects devices within a personal workspace, typically using wireless technologies like Bluetooth.
* A financial institution connects its branches through a telecommunications service provider.
* Network Type: WAN (Wide Area Network)
* Explanation: A WAN connects multiple LANs over long distances, often using leased lines or satellite links provided by telecommunications companies.
* 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

質問 # 29
You plan to use a network firewall to protect computers at a small office.
For each statement about firewalls, select True or False.
Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.



正解：

解説：

Explanation:
* A firewall can direct all web traffic to a specific IP address.
* True: Firewalls can be configured to perform Network Address Translation (NAT) and port forwarding, which can direct all web traffic (typically on port 80 and 443) to a specific internal IP address.
* A firewall can block traffic to specific ports on internal computers.
* True: Firewalls can be configured with access control lists (ACLs) or rules to block traffic to specific ports on internal computers, enhancing security by restricting unwanted or harmful traffic.
* A firewall can prevent specific apps from running on a computer.
* False: Firewalls typically control traffic flow and do not prevent specific applications from running on a computer. Application control is usually managed by endpoint security software or application control systems.
* Directing Web Traffic: Firewalls can manage traffic redirection using NAT and port forwarding rules to route web traffic to designated servers or devices within the network.
* Blocking Specific Ports: Firewalls can enforce security policies by blocking or allowing traffic based on port numbers, ensuring that only permitted traffic reaches internal systems.
* Application Control: While firewalls manage network traffic, preventing applications from running typically requires software specifically designed for endpoint protection and application management.
References:
* Understanding Firewalls: Firewall Capabilities
* Network Security Best Practices: Network Security Guide

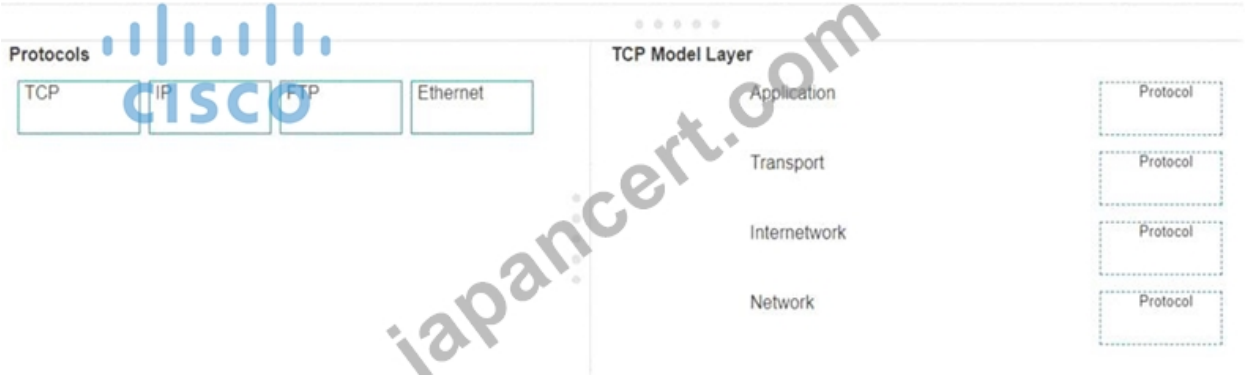
質問 # 30
Which protocol allows you to securely upload files to another computer on the internet?

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

正解：B

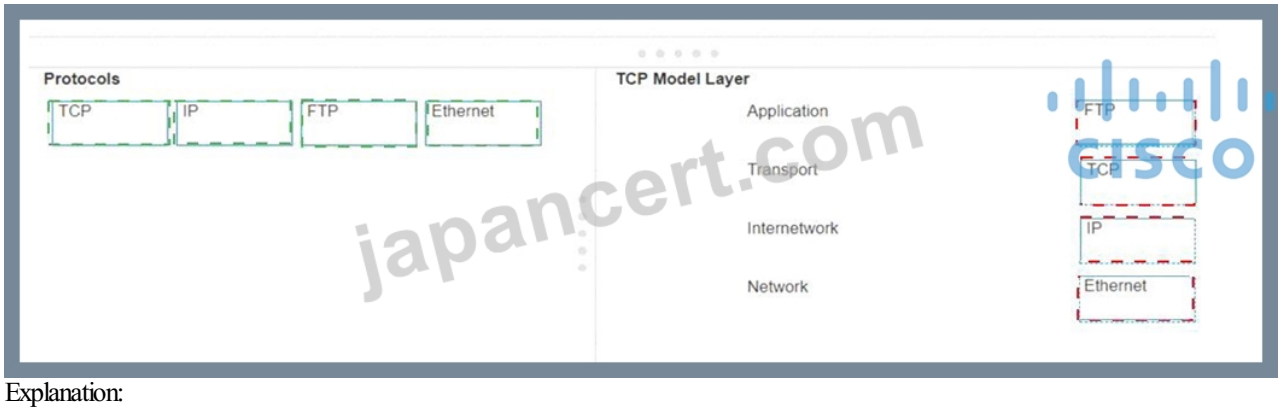
解説：
SFTP, or Secure File Transfer Protocol, is a protocol that allows for secure file transfer capabilities between networked hosts. It is a secure extension of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). SFTP encrypts both commands and data, preventing passwords and sensitive information from being transmitted openly over the network. It is typically used for secure file transfers over the internet and is built on the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol1.
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)

質問 # 31
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.



正解：

解説：



Explanation:
Here's how each protocol aligns with the correct TCP/IP model layer:
* TCP (Transmission Control Protocol): This protocol belongs to theTransportlayer, which is responsible for providing communication between applications on different hosts1.
* IP (Internet Protocol): IP is part of theInternetworklayer, which is tasked with routing packets across network boundaries to their destination1.
* FTP (File Transfer Protocol): FTP operates at theApplicationlayer, which supports application and end-user processes.It is used for transferring files over the network1.

* Ethernet: While not a protocol within the TCP/IP stack, Ethernet is associated with theNetwork Interfacelayer, which corresponds to the link layer of the TCP/IP model and is responsible for the physical transmission of data1.
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 process1.
* TCP:
* TCP Model Layer: Transport
* Explanation: The Transport layer is responsible for end-to-end communication and error handling. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) operates at this layer to provide reliable, ordered, and error-checked delivery of data.
* IP:
* TCP Model Layer: Internetwork
* Explanation: The Internetwork layer, also known as the Internet layer, is responsible for logical addressing and routing. IP (Internet Protocol) operates at this layer to route packets across networks.
* FTP:
* TCP Model Layer: Application
* Explanation: The Application layer provides network services to applications. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) operates at this layer to transfer files between computers over a network.
* Ethernet:
* TCP Model Layer: Network
* Explanation: The Network layer, also known as the Link layer in the TCP/IP model, is responsible for physical addressing and access to the physical medium. Ethernet operates at this layer to provide the physical and data link functions.
* 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

質問 # 32
You plan to use a network firewall to protect computers at a small office.
For each statement about firewalls, select True or False.
Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

正解：

解説：
Explanation:
* A firewall can direct all web traffic to a specific IP address.
* True: Firewalls can be configured to perform Network Address Translation (NAT) and port forwarding, which can direct all web traffic (typically on port 80 and 443) to a specific internal IP address.
* A firewall can block traffic to specific ports on internal computers.
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* Directing Web Traffic: Firewalls can manage traffic redirection using NAT and port forwarding rules to route web traffic to designated servers or devices within the network.
* Blocking Specific Ports: Firewalls can enforce security policies by blocking or allowing traffic based on port numbers, ensuring that only permitted traffic reaches internal systems.
* Application Control: While firewalls manage network traffic, preventing applications from running typically requires software specifically designed for endpoint protection and application management.
References:
* Understanding Firewalls: Firewall Capabilities
* Network Security Best Practices: Network Security Guide

質問 # 33
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CCST-Networking試験過去問: https://www.japancert.com/CCST-Networking.html

- 実際的なCCST-Networking模擬トレーリング試験-試験の準備方法-最新のCCST-Networking試験過去問 □ ウェブサイト➤ www.passtest.jp □から[CCST-Networking]を開いて検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいCCST-Networking日本語独学書籍
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