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100-150 Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking Exam Summary		
Exam Name	Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking	
Exam Number	100-150 CCST Networking	
Exam Price	\$125 USD	
Duration	50 minutes	
Number of Questions	40-50	
Passing Score	Variable (750-850 / 1000 Approx.)	
Recommended Training	Network Technician	
Exam Registration	PEARSON VUE	
Sample Questions	Cisco 100-150 Sample Questions	
Practice Exam	Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking Practice Test	

Topics covered in the Cisco CCST Networking 100-150 Exam

Section	Objectives
Standards and Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identify the fundamental conceptual building blocks of networks.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TCP/IP model, OSI model, frames and packets, addressing- Differentiate between bandwidth and throughput.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Latency, delay, speed test vs. Iperf- Differentiate between LAN, WAN, MAN, CAN, PAN, and WLAN.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and illustrate common physical and logical network topologies.- Compare and contrast cloud and on-premises applications and services.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public, private, hybrid, SaaS, PaaS, IaaS, remote work/hybrid work- Describe common network applications and protocols.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TCP vs. UDP (connection-oriented vs. connectionless), FTP, SFTP, TFTP, HTTP, HTTPS, DHCP, DNS, ICMP, NTP
Addressing and Subnet Formats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Compare and contrast private addresses and public addresses.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Address classes, NAT concepts

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Cisco CCST-Networking Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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).
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

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. ipconfig/all
- B. ping -t
- C. nslookup
- D. tracert

Answer: D

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 # 23

What is the purpose of assigning an IP address to the management VLAN interface on a Layer 2 switch?

- A. To enable access to the CLI on the switch through Telnet or SSH
- B. To enable the switch to resolve URLs for the attached devices
- C. To enable the switch to act as a default gateway for the attached devices
- D. To enable the switch to provide DHCP services to other switches in the network

Answer: A

Explanation:

The primary purpose of assigning an IP address to the management VLAN interface on a Layer 2 switch is to facilitate remote management of the switch. By configuring an IP address on the management VLAN, network administrators can access the switch's Command Line Interface (CLI) remotely using protocols such as Telnet or Secure Shell (SSH). This allows for convenient configuration changes, monitoring, and troubleshooting without needing physical access to the switch1.

References :=

*Understanding the Management VLAN

*Cisco - VLAN Configuration Guide

*Remote Management of Switches

Assigning an IP address to the management VLAN interface (often the VLAN 1 interface by default) on a Layer 2 switch allows network administrators to remotely manage the switch using protocols such as Telnet or SSH. This IP address does not affect the switch's ability to route traffic between VLANs but provides a means to access and configure the switch through its Command Line Interface (CLI).

*A: The switch does not act as a default gateway; this is typically a function of a Layer 3 device like a router.

*B: The switch does not resolve URLs; this is typically a function of DNS servers.

*C: The switch can relay DHCP requests but does not typically provide DHCP services itself; this is usually done by a dedicated DHCP server or router.

Thus, the correct answer is D. To enable access to the CLI on the switch through Telnet or SSH.

References :=

*Cisco VLAN Management Overview

*Cisco Catalyst Switch Management

NEW QUESTION # 24

During the data encapsulation process, which OSI layer adds a header that contains MAC addressing information and a trailer used for error checking?

- A. Session
- **B. Data Link**
- C. Network
- D. Transport

Answer: B

Explanation:



OSI model

During the data encapsulation process, the Data Link layer of the OSI model is responsible for adding a header that contains MAC addressing information and a trailer used for error checking. The header typically includes the source and destination MAC addresses, while the trailer contains a Frame Check Sequence (FCS) which is used for error detection1.

The Data Link layer ensures that messages are delivered to the proper device on a LAN using hardware addresses and translates messages from the Network layer into bits for the Physical layer to transmit. It also controls how data is placed onto the medium and is received from the medium through the physical hardware.

References:=

* The OSI Model - The 7 Layers of Networking Explained in Plain English

* OSI Model - Network Direction

* Which layer adds both header and trailer to the data?

* What is OSI Model | 7 Layers Explained - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 25

A local company requires two networks in two new buildings. The addresses used in these networks must 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. 11.0.0.0 to 11.255.255.255
- C. 192.16.0.0 to 192.16.255.255
- D. 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255

Answer: A,D

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 network.

Given the options: A.172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255 falls within the Class B private range. B.192.16.0.0 to 192.16.255.255 is not a recognized private IP range. C.11.0.0.0 to 11.255.255.255 is 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 A and D.

References:=

- * Reserved IP addresses on Wikipedia
- * Private IP Addresses in Networking - GeeksforGeeks
- * Understanding Private IP Ranges, Uses, Benefits, and Warnings

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which wireless security option uses a pre-shared key to authenticate clients?

- A. 802.1x
- B. WPA2-Personal
- C. WPA2-Enterprise
- D. 802.1q

Answer: B

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

*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 # 27

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