

CCST-Networking Fragen & Antworten & CCST-Networking Studienführer & CCST-Networking Prüfungsvorbereitung



Im 21. Jahrhundert, wo es viele Exzellente gibt, fehlen doch IT-Fachleute. Die Gesellschaft brauchen viele IT-Fachleute. IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Methode, die Fähigkeit der IT-Leute zu prüfen. Aber es ist nicht so einfach, die Cisco CCST-Networking IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Normalerweise werden die IT-Kandidaten an einem Kurs teilnehmen. Der Schulungskurs von ExamFragen ist von guter Qualität. Einen guten Kurs zu besuchen ist die Garantie für den Erfolg. Die Ähnlichkeit der Prüfungsunterlagen von ExamFragen beträgt 95%. Wenn Sie die Übungen von ExamFragen benutzen, können Sie 100% die Cisco CCST-Networking IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung nur einmal bestehen.

Wenn Sie in kurzer Zeit mit weniger Mühe sich ganz effizient auf die Cisco CCST-Networking Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten, benutzen Sie doch schnell die Schulungsunterlagen zur Cisco CCST-Networking Zertifizierungsprüfung. Sie werden von der Praxis bewährt. Viele Kandidaten haben bewiesen, dass man mit der Hilfe von ExamFragen die Prüfung 100% bestehen können. Mit ExamFragen können Sie Ihr Ziel erreichen und die beste Effekte erzielen.

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Cisco CCST-Networking Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 2	Infrastructure: The Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking exam measures network technicians' skills in identifying Cisco device status lights, using network diagrams to attach cables, recognizing various network ports. It also focuses on explaining basic routing concepts and understanding basic switching concepts.

Thema 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.
Thema 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).
Thema 5	• 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.

Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) NetworkingExam CCST-Networking Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q40-Q45):

40. Frage

Move the security options from the list on the left to its characteristic on the right. You may use each security option once, more than once, or not at all.

Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct answer.

Move the security options from the list on the left to its characteristic on the right. You may use each security option once, more than once, or not at all.

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Security Options	Characteristics	
WEP	Uses a RADIUS server for authentication	Security Option
WPA2-Personal	Uses a minimum of 40 bits for encryption	Security Option
WPA2-Enterprise	Uses AES and a pre-shared key for authentication	Security Option

Antwort:

Begründung:

Move the security options from the list on the left to its characteristic on the right. You may use each security option once, more than once, or not at all.

Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct answer.

Security Options	Characteristics	
WEP	Uses a RADIUS server for authentication	WPA2-Enterprise
WPA2-Personal	Uses a minimum of 40 bits for encryption	WEP
WPA2-Enterprise	Uses AES and a pre-shared key for authentication	WPA2-Personal

Explanation:

The correct matching of the security options to their characteristics is as follows:

- * WPA2-Enterprise: Uses a RADIUS server for authentication
- * WEP: Uses a minimum of 40 bits for encryption
- * WPA2-Personal: Uses AES and a pre-shared key for authentication

Here's why each security option matches the characteristic:

- * WPA2-Enterprise uses a RADIUS server for authentication, which provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for users who connect and use a network service.

- * WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) is an outdated security protocol that uses a minimum of 40 bits for encryption (and up to 104 bits), which is relatively weak by today's standards.

- * WPA2-Personal (Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 - Personal) uses the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) for encryption and a pre-shared key (PSK) for authentication, which is shared among users to access the network.

These security options are essential for protecting wireless networks from unauthorized access and ensuring data privacy.

41. Frage

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.

Factors

Inference

Knowledge

Possession

Examples

Entering a one-time security code sent to your device after logging in

Factor

Holding your phone to your face to be recognized

Factor

Specifying your user name and password to log on to a service

Factor

Antwort:

Begründung:

Factors	Examples
Inference	Entering a one-time security code sent to your device after logging in
Knowledge	Holding your phone to your face to be recognized
Possession	Specifying your user name and password to log on to a service

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: Inference

- * 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.

- * Inference: 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.

- * Factor: Possession

- * Explanation: This factor relates to something you have, such as a device that receives a security code.

- * Holding your phone to your face to be recognized.

- * Factor: Inference (typically referred to as Inference or Biometric)

- * Explanation: This factor relates to something you are, such as biometric authentication like facial recognition.

- * Specifying your username and password to log on to a service.

- * Factor: Knowledge

- * Explanation: This factor relates to something you know, such as a username and password.

- * 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 (Inference/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:

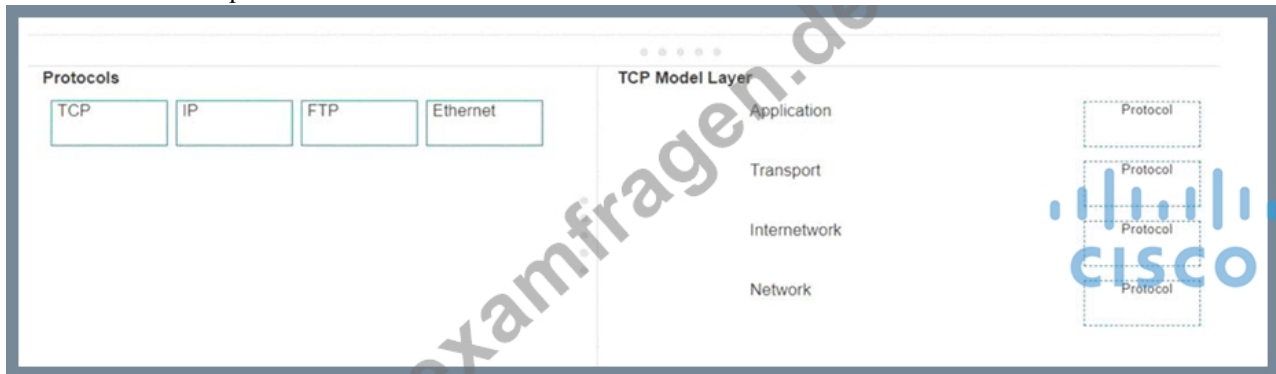
* Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) Explained: MFA Guide

* Understanding Authentication Factors: Authentication Factors

42. Frage

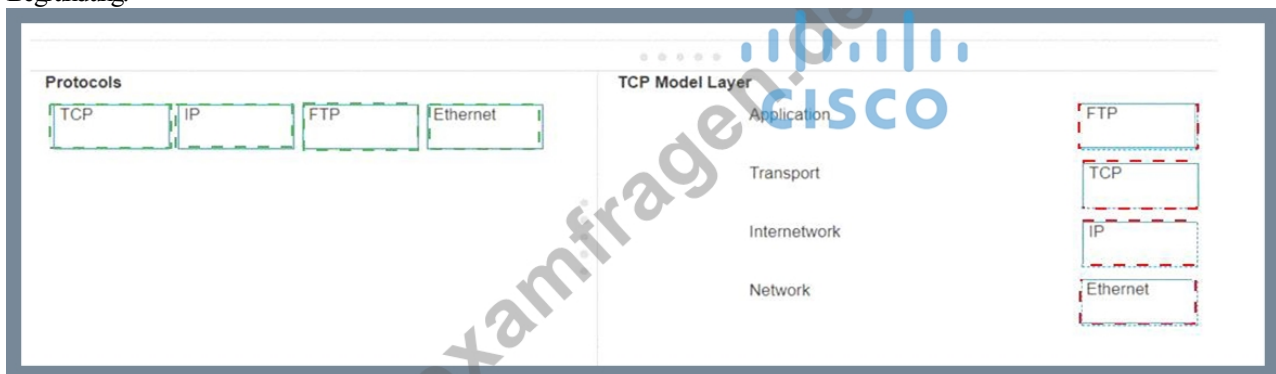
Move each protocol from the list on the left to the correct TCP/IP model layer on the right.

Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct match.



Antwort:

Begründung:



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 Interfacelayer, 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:

* 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

43. Frage

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.	☐	☐
High levels of network latency decrease network bandwidth.	☐	☐
You can increase throughput by decreasing network latency.	☐	☐

Antwort:

Begründung:

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.	☒	☐
High levels of network latency decrease network bandwidth.	☐	☒
You can increase throughput by decreasing network latency.	☒	☐

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

44. Frage

Which two pieces of information should you include when you initially create a support ticket? (Choose 2.)

- A. The description of the top-down fault-finding procedure
- **B. A detailed description of the fault**
- **C. A description of the conditions when the fault occurs**
- D. Details about the computers connected to the network
- E. The actions taken to resolve the fault

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

- * 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

45. Frage

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