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Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) NetworkingExam Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

Answer:

Explanation:

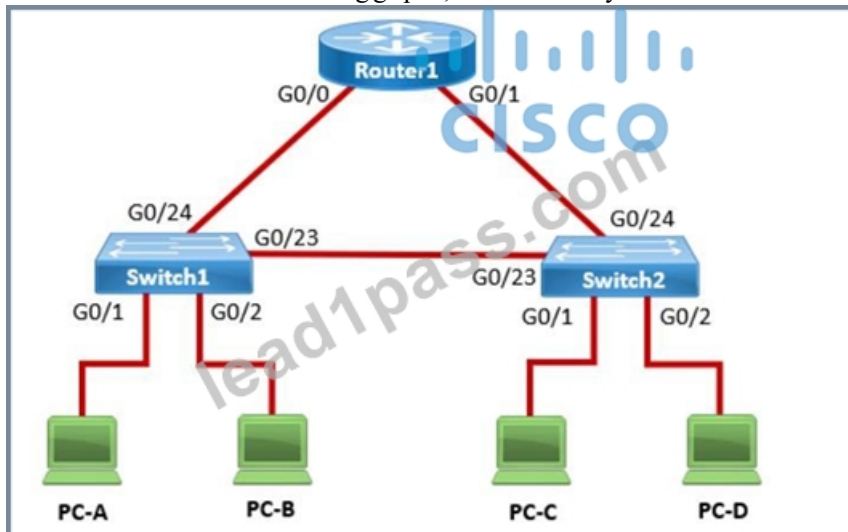
Explanation:

- * 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

NEW QUESTION # 38

In the network shown in the following graphic, Switch1 is a Layer 2 switch.



PC-A sends a frame to PC-C. Switch1 does not have a mapping entry for the MAC address of PC-C. Which action does Switch1 take?

- A. Switch1 floods the frame out all active ports except port G0/1.
- B. Switch1 drops the frame and sends an error message back to PC-A.
- C. Switch1 queries Switch2 for the MAC address of PC-C.
- D. Switch1 sends an ARP request to obtain the MAC address of PC-C.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding How Layer 2 Switches Handle Unknown MAC Addresses

Switches operate at Layer 2 (Data Link Layer) of the OSI model and maintain a MAC address table (CAM table) to forward frames efficiently.

- * When a switch receives a frame, it checks its MAC address table to see if it knows the destination MAC address.
- * If the destination MAC address is not in the table (meaning the switch does not know which port leads to PC-C), the switch follows the flooding behavior.

What Happens When Switch1 Receives a Frame from PC-A to PC-C?

- * Switch1 checks its MAC table:
- * The source MAC (PC-A) is recorded in the table on port G0/1.
- * The destination MAC (PC-C) is not in the table.
- * Switch1 does not know where PC-C is:
- * It floods the frame out of all active ports except the port it was received on (G0/1).
- * This means the frame is sent to:
- * Switch2 (via G0/23)

- * PC-B (via G0/2)
- * Switch2 receives the frame and follows the same process:
- * If Switch2 has PC-C's MAC in its table, it forwards the frame appropriately.
- * If not, it floods the frame again until PC-C replies.
- * Once PC-C responds, Switch1 and Switch2 learn its MAC address and update their tables.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

#A. Switch1 queries Switch2 for the MAC address of PC-C.

* Incorrect: Switches do not query other switches directly for MAC addresses. Instead, they rely on learning MAC addresses dynamically through frame forwarding.

#B. Switch1 drops the frame and sends an error message back to PC-A.

* Incorrect: Switches do not drop frames for unknown MAC addresses. Instead, they flood the frames out all ports except the incoming port.

#D. Switch1 sends an ARP request to obtain the MAC address of PC-C.

* Incorrect:

* ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) is only used to resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses.

* Since PC-A is sending a frame (Layer 2), not an IP packet (Layer 3), ARP is not involved here.

Conclusion

Since Switch1 does not know the destination MAC address, it floods the frame out all active ports except the port it was received on.

This is the default behavior of Layer 2 switches when they encounter an unknown MAC address.

Thus, the correct answer is #C. Switch1 floods the frame out all active ports except port G0/1.

References

- * Cisco CCNA 200-301 Official Guide - MAC Address Table & Frame Forwarding
- * RFC 894 - Standard for Ethernet Frame Forwarding
- * Cisco Networking Essentials - Switch Flooding Behavior

NEW QUESTION # 39

An engineer configured a new VLAN named VLAN2 for the Data Center team. When the team tries to ping addresses outside VLAN2 from a computer in VLAN2, they are unable to reach them.

What should the engineer configure?

- A. Additional VLAN
- **B. Default gateway**
- C. Static route
- D. Default route

Answer: B

Explanation:

When devices within a VLAN are unable to reach addresses outside their VLAN, it typically indicates that they do not have a configured path to external networks. The engineer should configure a default gateway for VLAN2. The default gateway is the IP address of the router's interface that is connected to the VLAN, which will route traffic from the VLAN to other networks.

References :

* Understanding and Configuring VLAN Routing and Bridging on a Router Using the IRB Feature

* VLAN 2 not able to ping gateway - Cisco Community

* VLANs: Virtual Local Area Networks (VLANs) logically segment network traffic to improve security and performance. Devices within the same VLAN can communicate directly.

* Default Gateway: For devices in VLAN2 to communicate with devices outside their VLAN, they need a default gateway configured. The default gateway is typically a router or Layer 3 switch that routes traffic between different VLANs and subnets.

* Additional VLAN: Not needed in this scenario as the issue is related to routing traffic outside VLAN2, not creating another VLAN.

* Default Route: While a default route on the router may be necessary, the primary issue for devices within VLAN2 is to have a configured default gateway.

* Static Route: This is used on routers to manually specify routes to specific networks but does not address the need for a default gateway on the client devices.

References:

* Cisco VLAN Configuration Guide: Cisco VLAN Configuration

* Understanding and Configuring VLANs: VLANs Guide

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is the most compressed valid format of the IPv6 address 2001:0db8:0000:0016:0000:001b:2000:0056?

- A. 2001:db8:0:16::1b:2000:56
- B. 2001:db8::16::1b:2:56
- C. 2001:db8::16::1b:2000:56
- D. 2001:db8:16::1b:2:56

Answer: A

Explanation:

IPv6 addresses can be compressed by removing leading zeros and replacing consecutive groups of zeros with a double colon (::). Here's how to compress the address 2001:0db8:0000:0016:0000:001b:2000:0056:

* Remove leading zeros from each segment:

* 2001:db8:0000:0016:0000:001b:2000:0056 becomes 2001:db8:0:16:0:1b:2000:56

* Replace the longest sequence of consecutive zeros with a double colon (::). In this case, the two consecutive zeros between the 16 and 1b:

* 2001:db8:0:16::1b:2000:56

Thus, the most compressed valid format of the IPv6 address is 2001:db8:0:16::1b:2000:56.

References=

* Cisco Learning Network

* IPv6 Addressing (Cisco)

NEW QUESTION # 41

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 42

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