

CCST-Networking Reliable Exam Preparation & Valid Dumps CCST-Networking Sheet



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of Pass4guide CCST-Networking dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1okA4mHuOKiYflG0G2UFTflwUqak8S8KM>

Our CCST-Networking real test was designed by many experts in different area, they have taken the different situation of customers into consideration and designed practical CCST-Networking study materials for helping customers save time. Whether you are a student or an office worker, we believe you will not spend all your time on preparing for CCST-Networking Exam, you are engaged in studying your specialized knowledge, doing housework, looking after children and so on. With our simplified information, you are able to study efficiently. And do you want to feel the true exam in advance? Just buy our CCST-Networking exam questions!

Cisco CCST-Networking Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	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.
Topic 3	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 4	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.
Topic 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.

CCST-Networking valid exam format & CCST-Networking free practice pdf & CCST-Networking latest study material

Notwithstanding zeroing in on our material, expecting that you went after in the Cisco CCST-Networking exam, you can guarantee your cash back as per systems. By seeing your goofs you can work on your show continually for the CCST-Networking Exam approach. You can give vast phony tests to make them ideal for Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) NetworkingExam (CCST-Networking) exam and can check their past given exams. Cisco CCST-Networking Dumps will give reliable free updates to our clients generally all the Cisco CCST-Networking certifications.

Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) NetworkingExam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

You purchase a new Cisco switch, turn it on, and connect to its console port. You then run the following command:

```
#show running-config | section include interface
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
!
<output omitted>
```

For each statement about the output, select True or False.

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

- | | True | False |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The two interfaces are administratively shut down. | ☐ | ☐ |
| The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned. | ☐ | ☐ |
| The two interfaces can communicate over Layer 2. | ☐ | ☐ |

Answer:

Explanation:

- | | True | False |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| The two interfaces are administratively shut down. | ☐ | ☒ |
| The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned. | ☐ | ☒ |
| The two interfaces can communicate over Layer 2. | ☒ | ☐ |

Explanation:

* The two interfaces are administratively shut down:

* False: The output does not show any "shutdown" command under the interfaces, which would indicate that they are

administratively shut down. Therefore, they are likely in their default state, which is administratively up.

* The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned:

* False: The output does not show any IP address configuration. In the default state, interfaces do not have IP addresses assigned unless explicitly configured.

* The two interfaces can communicate over Layer 2:

* True: By default, interfaces on a switch are Layer 2 interfaces capable of forwarding Ethernet frames. As there is no configuration provided that changes this, it can be assumed they can communicate over Layer 2.

* Interface Status: The absence of the "shutdown" command means the interfaces are not administratively shut down.

* IP Address Assignment: There is no evidence in the output that IP addresses have been assigned to the interfaces, which would typically be shown as "ip address" entries.

* Layer 2 Communication: Switch interfaces in their default state operate at Layer 2, enabling them to forward Ethernet frames and participate in Layer 2 communication.

References:

* Cisco IOS Interface Configuration: Cisco Interface Configuration

* Understanding Cisco Switch Interfaces: Cisco Switch Interfaces

NEW QUESTION # 33

A support technician examines the front panel of a Cisco switch and sees 4 Ethernet cables connected in the first four ports. Ports 1, 2, and 3 have a green LED. Port 4 has a blinking green light.

What is the state of the Port 4?

- A. Link is up and there is no activity.
- B. Link is up with cable malfunctions.
- **C. Link is up and active.**
- D. Link is up and not stable.

Answer: C

Explanation:

On a Cisco switch, a port with a blinking green LED typically indicates that the port is up (active) and is currently transmitting or receiving data. This is a normal state indicating active traffic on the port.

*A. Link is up with cable malfunctions: Usually indicated by an amber or blinking amber light.

*B. Link is up and not stable: Not typically indicated by a green blinking light.

*D. Link is up and there is no activity: Would be indicated by a solid green light without blinking.

Thus, the correct answer is C. Link is up and active.

References :=

*Cisco Switch LED Indicators

*Cisco Ethernet Switch LED Patterns

NEW QUESTION # 34

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	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



Answer:

Explanation:

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: Inherence
- * 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.
- * Inherence: 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 Inherence 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 (Inherence/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

NEW QUESTION # 35

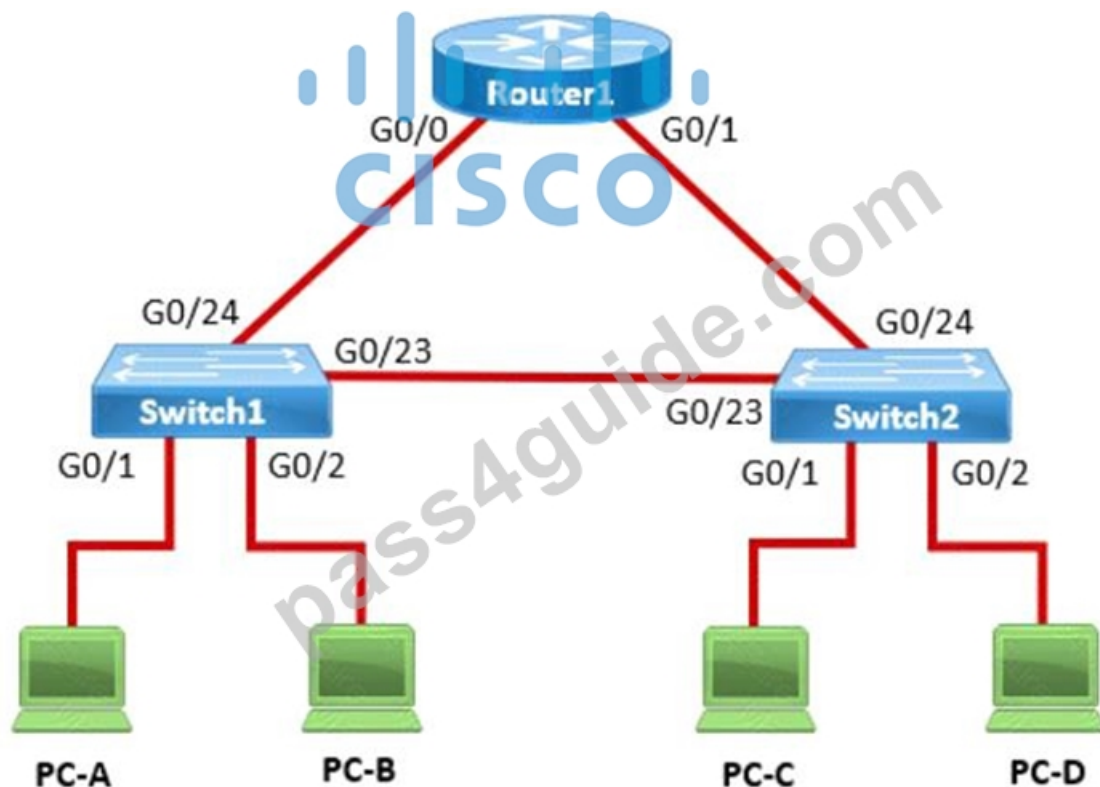
During the data encapsulation process, which OSI layer adds a header that contains MAC addressing information and a trailer used for error checking?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 36

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a network, when a Layer 2 switch (like Switch1) receives a frame destined for a MAC address that is not in its MAC address table, it performs a flooding operation. This means the switch will send the frame out of all ports except the port on which the frame was received. This flooding ensures that if the destination device is connected to one of the other ports, it will receive the frame and respond, allowing the switch to learn its MAC address.

* A. Switch1 queries Switch2 for the MAC address of PC-C: This does not happen in Layer 2 switches; they do not query other switches for MAC addresses.

* A. Switch1 drops the frame and sends an error message back to PC-A: This is not the default behavior for unknown unicast frames.

* D. Switch1 sends an ARP request to obtain the MAC address of PC-C: ARP is used by devices to map IP addresses to MAC addresses, not by switches to find unknown MAC addresses.

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

References:=

* Cisco Layer 2 Switching Overview

* Switching Mechanisms (Cisco)

NEW QUESTION # 37

.....

If you download and install on your personal computer online, you can copy to any other electronic products and use offline. The software test engine of Cisco CCST-Networking is very practical. You can study any time anywhere you want. Comparing to PDF version, the software test engine of Cisco CCST-Networking also can simulate the real exam scene so that you can overcome your bad mood for the real exam and attend exam casually.

Valid Dumps CCST-Networking Sheet: <https://www.pass4guide.com/CCST-Networking-exam-guide-torrent.html>

- P.S. Free & New CCST-Networking dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Pass4guide: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1okA4mHuOKiYfIG0G2UFTfwUqak8S8KM>

P.S. Free & New CCST-Networking dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Pass4guide: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1okA4mHuOKiYfIG0G2UFTfwUqak8S8KM>