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## Cisco CCST-Networking Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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).</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

**Topic 5**

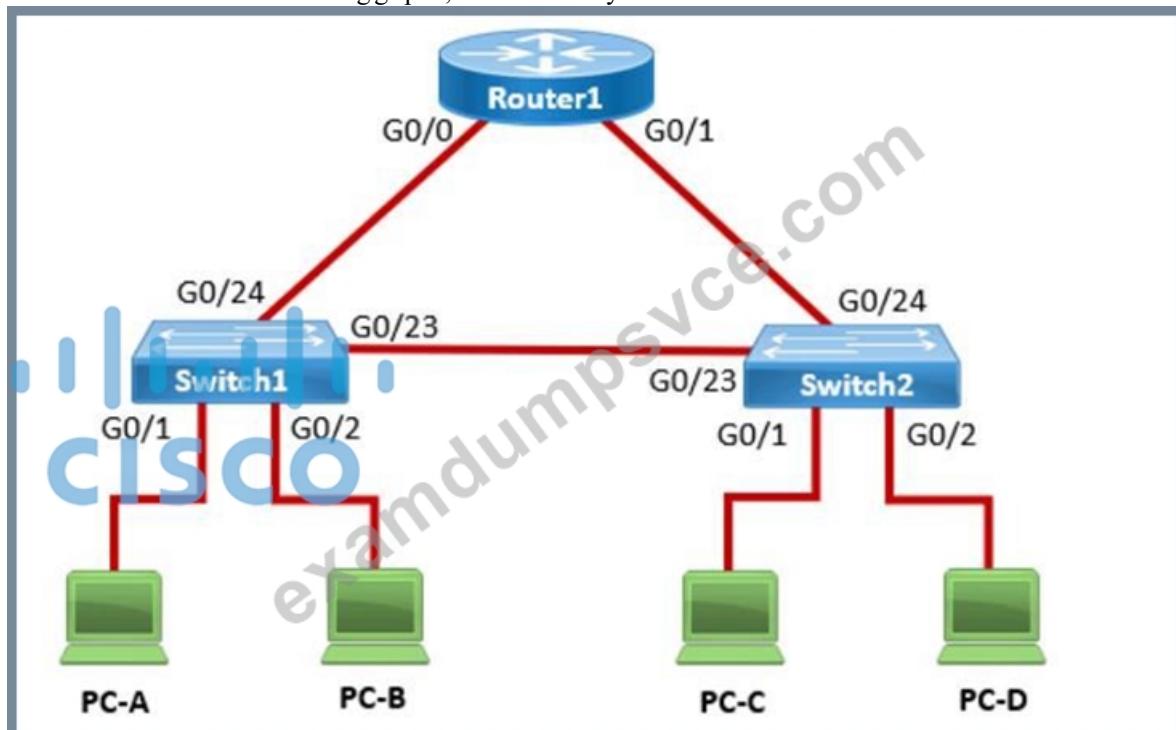
- Security: Aspiring Cisco Network technicians taking the CCST-Networking exam need to describe firewall operations, foundational security concepts, and configure basic wireless security on home routers (WPAX). This ensures they can implement and understand essential security measures within a network.

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**Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking Exam Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):****NEW QUESTION # 35**

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 sends an ARP request to obtain the MAC address of PC-C.
- 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: 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 # 36

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.

	True	False
A firewall can direct all web traffic to a specific IP address.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
A firewall can block traffic to specific ports on internal computers.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A firewall can prevent specific apps from running on a computer.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**CISCO**

**Answer:**

Explanation:



A firewall can direct all web traffic to a specific IP address.

True	False
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

A firewall can block traffic to specific ports on internal computers.

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
----------------------------------	-----------------------

A firewall can prevent specific apps from running on a computer.

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
-----------------------	----------------------------------

#### 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

#### NEW QUESTION # 37

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.

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
----------------------------------	-----------------------

The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned.

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
-----------------------	----------------------------------

The two interfaces can communicate over Layer 2.

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
-----------------------	----------------------------------

**Answer:**

Explanation:

The two interfaces are administratively shut down.

True

False



The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned.

True

False



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 # 38

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 39

A Cisco PoE switch is shown in the following image. Which type of port will provide both data connectivity and power to an IP phone?



- A. Ports identified with number 7
- B. Ports identified with numbers 3 and 4
- C. Port identified with number 2
- D. Ports identified with number 6

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In the provided image of the Cisco PoE switch, the ports identified with number 6 are the standard RJ-45 Ethernet ports typically found on switches that provide both data connectivity and Power over Ethernet (PoE).

PoE ports are designed to supply power to devices such as IP phones, wireless access points, and other PoE- enabled devices directly through the Ethernet cable.

Ports:

- \*2: Console port (for management and configuration)
- \*3 and 4: Specific function ports (often for management)
- \*6: RJ-45 Ethernet ports (capable of providing PoE)
- \*7: SFP ports (for fiber connections, typically do not provide PoE)

Thus, the correct answer is C. Ports identified with number 6.

References :=

\*Cisco Catalyst 2960-L Series Switches Data Sheet

\*Cisco PoE Overview

### NEW QUESTION # 40

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