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Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which command will display all the current operational settings configured on a Cisco router?

- A. show protocols
- B. show startup-config
- C. show running-config
- D. show version

Answer: C

Explanation:



Router

The show running-config command is used on a Cisco router to display the current operational settings that are actively configured in the router's RAM. This command outputs all the configurations that are currently being executed by the router, which includes interface configurations, routing protocols, access lists, and other settings. Unlike show startup-config, which shows the saved configuration that the router will use on the next reboot, show running-config reflects the live, current configuration in use.

References ⇒ The information is supported by multiple sources that detail the use of Cisco commands, particularly the show running-config command as the standard for viewing the active configuration on a Cisco device¹²³.

* show running-config: This command displays the current configuration running on the router. It includes all the operational settings and configurations applied to the router.

* show protocols: This command shows the status of configured protocols on the router but not the entire configuration.

* show startup-config: This command displays the configuration saved in NVRAM, which is used to initialize the router on startup, but not necessarily the current running configuration.

* show version: This command provides information about the router's software version, hardware components, and uptime but does not display the running configuration.

References:

* Cisco IOS Commands: Cisco IOS Commands

NEW QUESTION # 45

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.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
High levels of network latency decrease network bandwidth.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can increase throughput by decreasing network latency.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Explanation:

For each statement about bandwidth and throughput, select **True** or **False**.

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

Answer Area

Low bandwidth can increase network latency.

True



False



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

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which information is included in the header of a UDP segment?

- A. Sequence numbers
- **B. Port numbers**
- C. MAC addresses
- D. IP addresses

Answer: B

Explanation:

The header of a UDP (User Datagram Protocol) segment includes port numbers. Specifically, it contains the source port number and the destination port number, which are used to identify the sending and receiving applications. UDP headers do not include IP addresses or MAC addresses, as those are part of the IP and Ethernet frame headers, respectively. Additionally, UDP does not use sequence numbers, which are a feature of TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) for ensuring reliable delivery of data segments.

Reference: =

Segmentation Explained with TCP and UDP Header

User Datagram Protocol (UDP) - GeeksforGeeks

Which three fields are used in a UDP segment header

UDP Header: The header of a UDP segment includes the following key fields:

Source Port: The port number of the sending application.

Destination Port: The port number of the receiving application.

Length: The length of the UDP header and data.

Checksum: Used for error-checking the header and data.

IP Addresses: These are included in the IP header, not the UDP header.

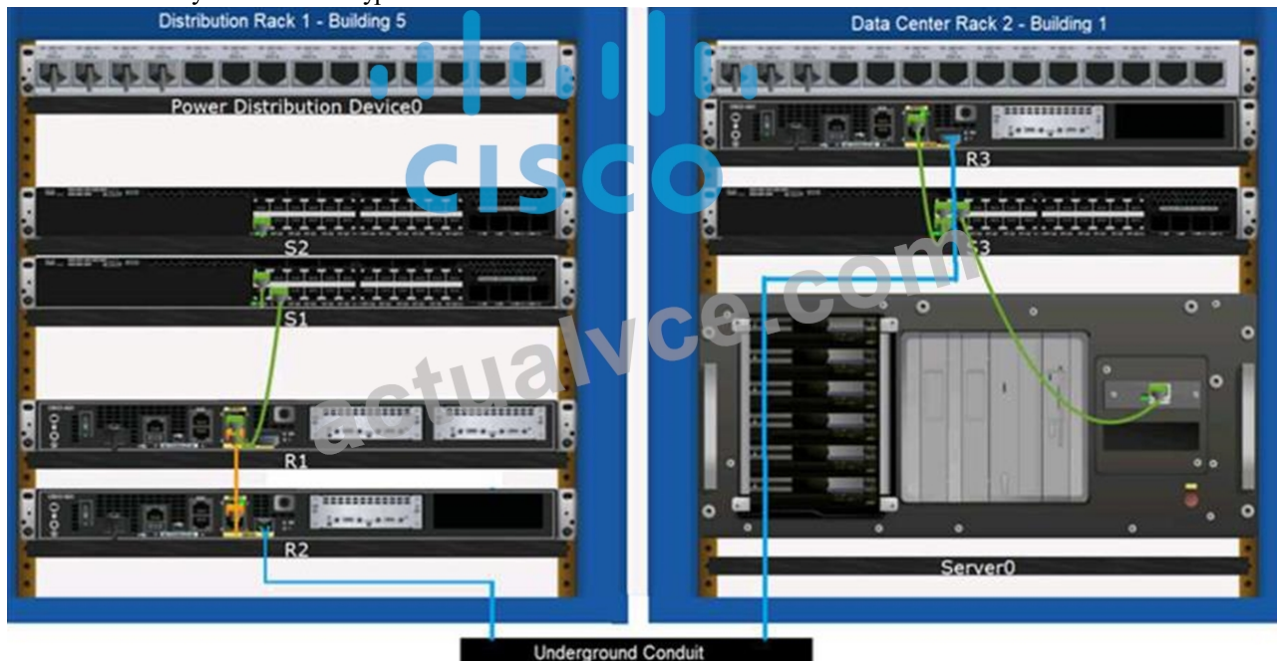
Sequence Numbers: These are part of the TCP header, not UDP.

MAC Addresses: These are part of the Ethernet frame header and are not included in the UDP header.
 Reference: RFC 768 - User Datagram Protocol: RFC 768
 Cisco Guide on UDP: Cisco UDP Guide

NEW QUESTION # 47

DRAG DROP

Examine the connections shown in the following image. Move the cable types on the right to the appropriate connection description on the left. You may use each cable type more than once or not at all.



Cable Types	Connections	Cable Type
Coaxial Cable	Connects Switch S1 to Router R1 Gi0/0/1 interface	
Console Cable	Connects Router R2 Gi0/0/0 to Router R3 Gi0/0/0 via underground conduit	
Crossover UTP Cable	Connects Router R1 Gi0/0/0 to Router R2 Gi0/0/1	
Fiber Optic Cable		
Straight-through UTP Cable	Connects Switch S3 to Server0 network interface card	

Answer:

Explanation:

Cable Types	Connections	Cable Type
Coaxial Cable	Connects Switch S1 to Router R1 Gi0/0/1 interface	Straight-through UTP Cable
Console Cable	Connects Router R2 Gi0/0/0 to Router R3 Gi0/0/0 via underground conduit	Fiber Optic Cable
Crossover UTP Cable	Connects Router R1 Gi0/0/0 to Router R2 Gi0/0/1	Crossover UTP Cable
Fiber Optic Cable		
Straight-through UTP Cable	Connects Switch S3 to Server0 network interface card	Straight-through UTP Cable

Explanation:

Based on the image description provided, here are the cable types matched with the appropriate connection descriptions:
 Connects Switch S1 to Router R1 Gi0/0/1 interface Cable Type: = Straight-through UTP Cable

Connects Router R2 Gi0/0/0 to Router R3 Gi0/0/0 via underground conduit Cable Type: = Fiber Optic Cable

Connects Router R1 Gi0/0/0 to Router R2 Gi0/0/1 Cable Type: = Crossover UTP Cable

Connects Switch S3 to Server0 network interface card Cable Type: = Straight-through UTP Cable

The choices are based on standard networking practices where:

Straight-through UTP cables are typically used to connect a switch to a router or a network interface card.

Fiber optic cables are ideal for long-distance, high-speed data transmission, such as connections through an underground conduit.

Crossover UTP cables are used to connect similar devices, such as router-to-router connections.

These matches are consistent with the color-coded cables in the image: green for switch connections, yellow for router-to-router connections within the same rack, and blue for inter-rack connections. The use of these cables follows the Ethernet cabling standards.

Connects Switch S1 to Router R1 Gi0/0/1 interface:

Cable Type: Straight-through UTP Cable

A straight-through UTP cable is typically used to connect different types of devices, such as a switch to a router.

Connects Router R2 Gi0/0/0 to Router R3 Gi0/0/0 via underground conduit:

Cable Type: Fiber Optic Cable

Fiber optic cables are used for long-distance connections, such as those through an underground conduit between buildings.

Connects Router R1 Gi0/0/0 to Router R2 Gi0/0/1:

Cable Type: Crossover UTP Cable

A crossover UTP cable is typically used to connect similar devices directly, such as router to router connections.

Connects Switch S3 to Server0 network interface card:

Cable Type: Straight-through UTP Cable

A straight-through UTP cable is typically used to connect a switch to an end device, such as a server.

Straight-through UTP Cable: Used to connect different devices (e.g., switch to router, switch to server).

Crossover UTP Cable: Used to connect similar devices directly (e.g., router to router, switch to switch).

Fiber Optic Cable: Used for long-distance and high-speed connections, often between buildings or data centers.

Reference: Network Cable Types and Uses: Cisco Network Cables

Understanding Ethernet Cabling: Ethernet Cable Guide

NEW QUESTION # 48

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? Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection. (Choose 2.)

- A. 192.16.0.0 to 192.16.255.255
- B. 11.0.0.0 to 11.255.255.255
- C. 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255
- D. 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255

Answer: C,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.

Reference: =

Reserved IP addresses on Wikipedia

Private IP Addresses in Networking - GeeksforGeeks

Understanding Private IP Ranges, Uses, Benefits, and Warnings

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Also, you can change this to fit your mood or intent at any 100-150 time under Settings, which we discuss later in this chapter, Xiu's enemies pointed out that aphasia and even language barriers reach the theory of unconscious memory through Dumps 100-150 Collection scientific research, and the concept that through human physiology, human consciousness is essentially unimportant.

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