

# Test CCST-Networking Answers, CCST-Networking Actual Dumps

## CCST-Networking

- C. A network service is a communication protocol that allows two devices to exchange data over a computer network.  
D. A network service is a cloud-based platform that hosts and manages web applications.

**Correct Answer: A**

### Explanation/Reference:

Option 1: This option is correct. A network service refers to a software application that provides a specific capability or functionality to clients or other network services. Examples include DHCP, DNS, FTP, SSH, and HTTP. Option 2: This option is incorrect. A physical device that forwards data packets between computer networks is known as a network switch or router, not a network service. Option 3: This option is incorrect. A communication protocol is a set of rules that governs the format and exchange of data between devices. While network services may use communication protocols, the definition of a network service is not limited to just protocols. Option 4: This option is incorrect. A cloud-based platform that hosts and manages web applications is known as a platform as a service (PaaS) provider, not a network service.

### QUESTION 16

Which of the following routing protocols is best suited for a large enterprise network with multiple areas and a high amount of traffic?

- A. RIP  
B. OSPF  
C. EIGRP  
D. BGP

**Correct Answer: B**

### Explanation/Reference:

Option 1: Incorrect. RIP (Routing Information Protocol) is suitable for small networks with limited routers and low traffic. It is not recommended for large enterprise networks. Option 2: Correct. OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) is a link-state routing protocol that is well-suited for large enterprise networks with multiple areas and high traffic. It uses a hierarchical structure, supports multi-vendor environments, and can scale well. Option 3: Incorrect. EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol) is a Cisco-proprietary routing protocol that is suitable for medium-sized networks. While it can be used in large networks, OSPF is generally a better choice due to its open standard and scalability. Option 4: Incorrect. BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is primarily used in large service provider networks and the Internet. It is not typically used in enterprise networks, especially for internal routing within an organization.

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## Cisco CCST-Networking Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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## Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

### NEW QUESTION # 39

You need to connect a computer's network adapter to a switch using a 1000BASE-T cable. Which connector should you use?

- A. RJ-11
- B. RJ-45
- C. OS2 LC
- D. Coax

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\*1000BASE-T Cable: This refers to Gigabit Ethernet over twisted-pair cables (Cat 5e or higher).

\*Connector: RJ-45 connectors are used for Ethernet cables, including those used for 1000BASE-T.

\*Coax: Used for cable TV and older Ethernet standards like 10BASE2.

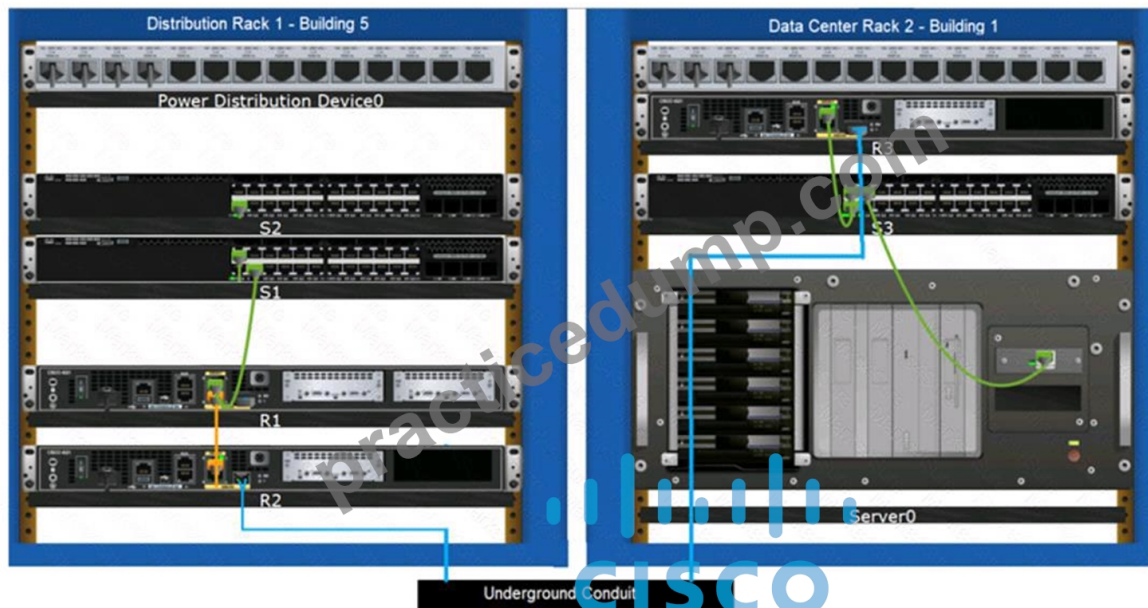
\*RJ-11: Used for telephone connections.

\*OS2 LC: Used for fiber optic connections.

References:

### NEW QUESTION # 40

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	
<input type="text" value="Coaxial Cable"/>	Connects Switch S1 to Router R1 Gi0/0/1 interface	<input type="text" value="Cable Type"/>
<input type="text" value="Console Cable"/>	Connects Router R2 Gi0/0/0 to Router R3 Gi0/0/0 via underground conduit	<input type="text" value="Cable Type"/>
<input type="text" value="Crossover UTP Cable"/>	Connects Router R1 Gi0/0/0 to Router R2 Gi0/0/1	<input type="text" value="Cable Type"/>
<input type="text" value="Fiber Optic Cable"/>	Connects Switch S3 to Server0 network interface card	<input type="text" value="Cable Type"/>
<input type="text" value="Straight-through UTP Cable"/>		

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Cable Types	Connections	
<input type="text" value="Coaxial Cable"/>	Connects Switch S1 to Router R1 Gi0/0/1 interface	<input type="text" value="Straight-through UTP Cable"/>
<input type="text" value="Console Cable"/>	Connects Router R2 Gi0/0/0 to Router R3 Gi0/0/0 via underground conduit	<input type="text" value="Fiber Optic Cable"/>
<input type="text" value="Crossover UTP Cable"/>	Connects Router R1 Gi0/0/0 to Router R2 Gi0/0/1	<input type="text" value="Crossover UTP Cable"/>
<input type="text" value="Fiber Optic Cable"/>	Connects Switch S3 to Server0 network interface card	<input type="text" value="Straight-through UTP Cable"/>
<input type="text" value="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 interfaceCable Type: = Straight-through UTP Cable  
Connects Router R2 Gi0/0/0 to Router R3 Gi0/0/0 via underground conduitCable Type: = Fiber Optic Cable  
Connects Router R1 Gi0/0/0 to Router R2 Gi0/0/1Cable Type: = Crossover UTP Cable  
Connects Switch S3 to Server0 network interface cardCable 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
- \* Explanation: 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
- \* Explanation: 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
- \* Explanation: 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
- \* Explanation: 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.

References:

- \* Network Cable Types and Uses: Cisco Network Cables
- \* Understanding Ethernet Cabling: Ethernet Cable Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

Which standard contains the specifications for Wi-Fi networks?

- A. EIA/TIA 568A
- B. GSM
- C. LTE
- D. IEEE 802.3
- E. IEEE 802.11

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11 standard contains the specifications for Wi-Fi networks. It is a set of media access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) specifications for implementing wireless local area network (WLAN) computer communication in various frequencies, including but not limited to 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 6 GHz.

This standard is maintained by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and is commonly referred to as Wi-Fi. The standard has evolved over time to include several amendments that improve speed, range, and reliability of wireless networks.

References :=

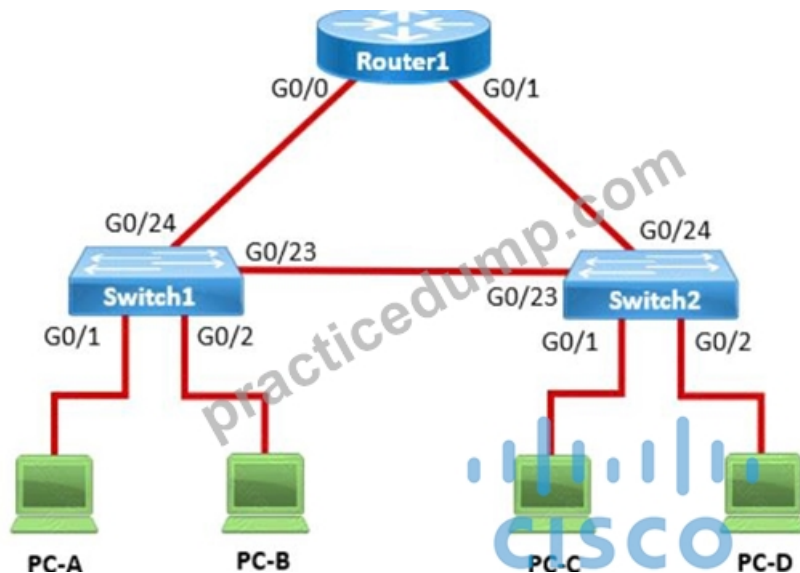
\*The Most Common Wi-Fi Standards and Types, Explained

\*802.11 Standards Explained: 802.11ax, 802.11ac, 802.11b/g/n, 802.11a

\*Wi-Fi Standards Explained - GeeksforGeeks

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

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 queries Switch2 for the MAC address of PC-C.
- **D. Switch1 drops the frame and sends an error message back to PC-A.**

**Answer: D**

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 # 43

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

**Answer: A**

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 VLANs: VLANs Guide

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