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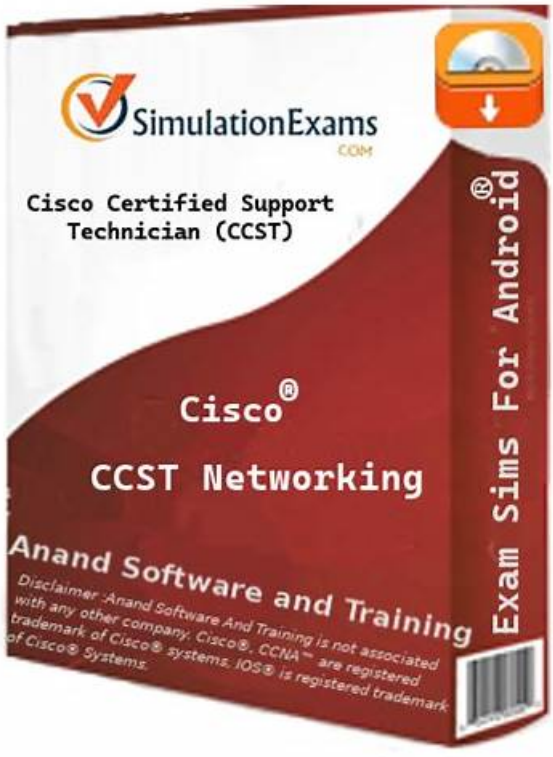

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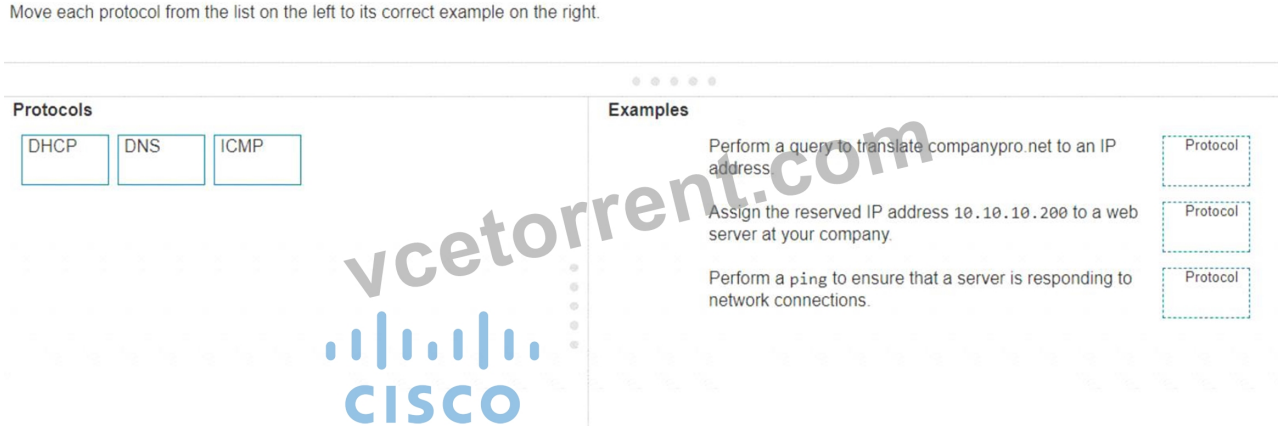
Cisco CCST-Networking Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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).
Topic 4	• 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.

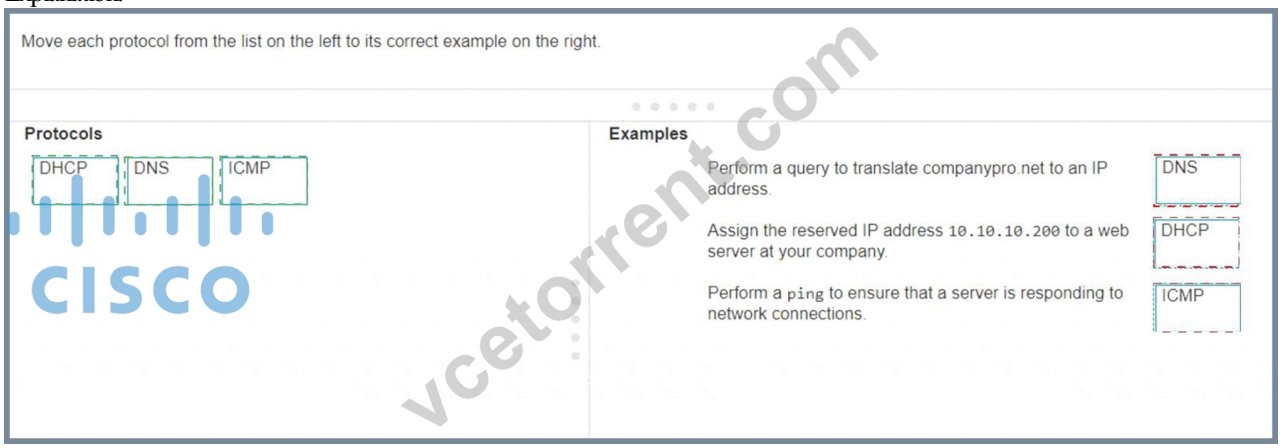
Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) NetworkingExam Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
Move each protocol from the list on the left to its correct example on the right.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

The correct matching of the protocols to their examples is as follows:
* DHCP: Assign the reserved IP address 10.10.10.200 to a web server at your company.
* DNS: Perform a query to translate companypro.net to an IP address.
* ICMP: Perform a ping to ensure that a server is responding to network connections.
Here's how each protocol corresponds to its example:
* DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)is used to assign IP addresses to devices on a network.
In this case, DHCP would be used to assign the reserved IP address 10.10.10.200 to a web server.
* DNS (Domain Name System)is used to translate domain names into IP addresses. Therefore, to translate companypro.net to an IP address, DNS would be utilized.
* ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)is used for sending error messages and operational
* information indicating success or failure when communicating with another IP address. An example of this is using the ping command to check if a server is responding to network connections.
These protocols are essential for the smooth operation of networks and the internet.
* Perform a query to translate companypro.net to an IP address.
* DNS (Domain Name System): DNS is used to resolve domain names to IP addresses.
* Assign the reserved IP address 10.10.10.200 to a web server at your company.
* DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol): DHCP is used to assign IP addresses to devices on a network.
* Perform a ping to ensure that a server is responding to network connections.
* ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol): ICMP is used by network devices to send error messages and operational information, and it is the protocol used by the ping command.
* DNS (Domain Name System): DNS translates human-friendly domain names like "companypro.net" into IP addresses that computers use to identify each other on the network.
* DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol): DHCP automatically assigns IP addresses to devices on a network, ensuring that no two devices have the same IP address.
* ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol): ICMP is used for diagnostic or control purposes, and the ping command uses ICMP to test the reachability of a host on an IP network.
References:
* DNS Basics: What is DNS?
* DHCP Overview: What is DHCP?
* ICMP and Ping: Understanding ICMP

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which two statements are true about the IPv4 address of the default gateway configured on a host? (Choose 2.) Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

- A. The same default gateway IPv4 address is configured on each host on the local network.
- B. The IPv4 address of the default gateway must be the first host address in the subnet.
- C. The default gateway is the IPv4 address of the router interface connected to the same local network as the host.
- D. The default gateway is the Loopback0 interface IPv4 address of the router connected to the same local network as the host.
- E. Hosts learn the default gateway IPv4 address through router advertisement messages.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
*Statement B: "The same default gateway IPv4 address is configured on each host on the local network." This is true because all hosts on the same local network (subnet) use the same default gateway IP address to send packets destined for other networks.
*Statement D: "The default gateway is the IPv4 address of the router interface connected to the same local network as the host." This is true because the default gateway is the IP address of the router's interface that is directly connected to the local network.
*Statement A: "The IPv4 address of the default gateway must be the first host address in the subnet." This is not necessarily true. The default gateway can be any address within the subnet range.
*Statement C: "The default gateway is the Loopback0 interface IPv4 address of the router connected to the same local network as the host." This is not true; the default gateway is the IP address of the router's physical or logical interface connected to the local network.
*Statement E: "Hosts learn the default gateway IPv4 address through router advertisement messages." This is generally true for IPv6 with Router Advertisement (RA) messages, but not typically how IPv4 hosts learn the default gateway address.
References:
*Cisco Default Gateway Configuration: Cisco Default Gateway

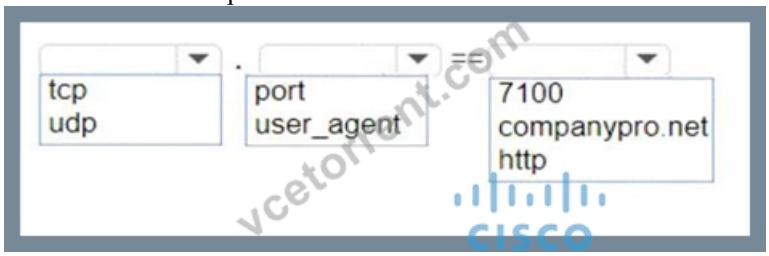
NEW QUESTION # 17
Which information is included in the header of a UDP segment?

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

Answer: A

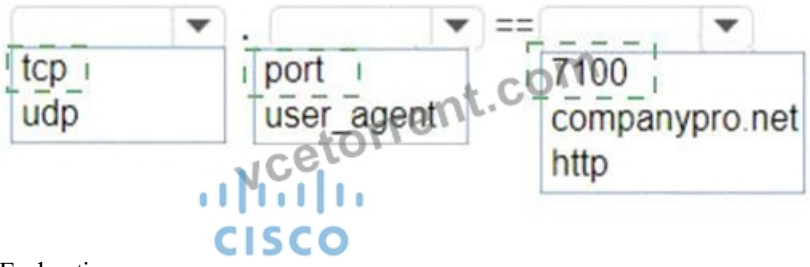
Explanation:
The header of a UDP (User Datagram Protocol) segment includesport numbers. Specifically, it contains the source port number and the destination port number, which are used to identify the sending and receiving applications. UDP headers do not include IP addresses or MAC addresses, as those 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 segments1.
References:=
* 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.
References:
* RFC 768 - User Datagram Protocol: RFC 768
* Cisco Guide on UDP: Cisco UDP Guide

NEW QUESTION # 18
An app on a user's computer is having problems downloading data. The app uses the following URL to download data:
https://www.companypro.net:7100/api
You need to use Wireshark to capture packets sent to and received from that URL.
Which Wireshark filter options would you use to filter the results? Complete the command by selecting the correct option from each drop-down list.
Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.



Answer:

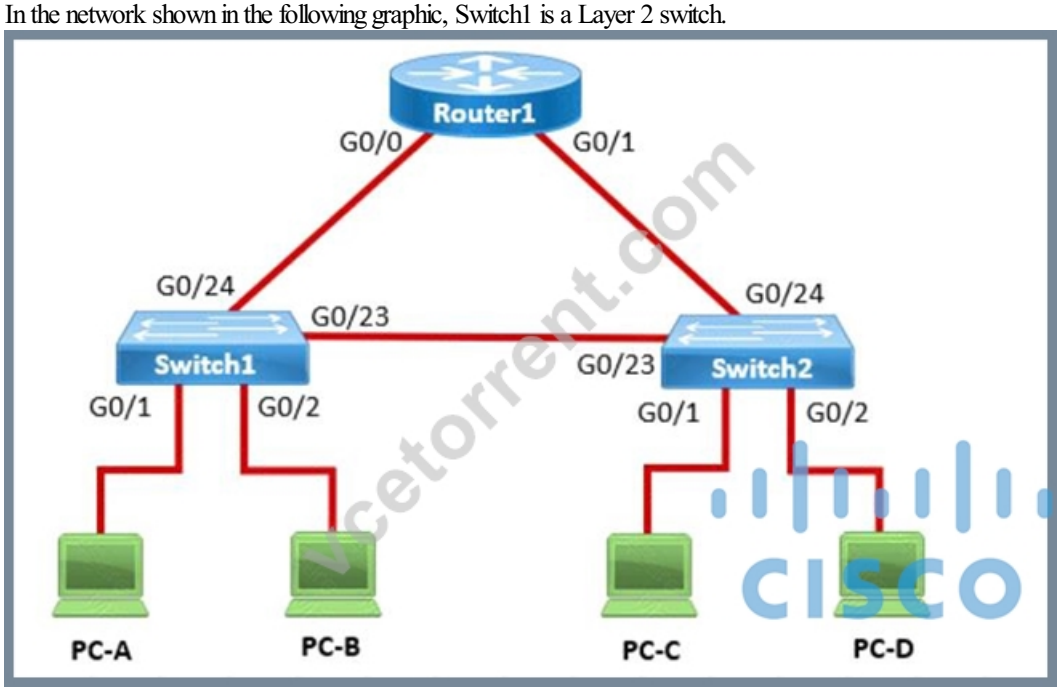
Explanation:



Explanation:
To capture packets sent to and received from the URLhttps://www.companypro.net:7100/apiusing Wireshark, you would use the

following filter options:
* Protocol:tcp
* Filter Type:port
* Port Number:7100
This filter setup in Wireshark will display all TCP packets that are sent to or received from port 7100, which is the port specified in the URL for the API service. Since HTTPS typically uses TCP as the transport layer protocol, filtering by TCP and the specific port number will help isolate the relevant packets for troubleshooting the app's data download issues.
* cp: The app is using HTTPS, which relies on the TCP protocol for communication.
* port: The specific port number used by the application, which in this case is 7100.
* 7100: This is the port specified in the URL (https://www.companypro.net:7100/api).
This filter will capture all TCP traffic on port 7100, allowing you to analyze the packets related to the application's data download.
References:
* Wireshark Filters: Wireshark Display Filters

NEW QUESTION # 19
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 queries Switch2 for the MAC address of PC-C.
- C. Switch1 drops the frame and sends an error message back to PC-A.
- D. Switch1 floods the frame out all active ports except port G0/1.

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 # 20
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