CCST-Networking Dumps

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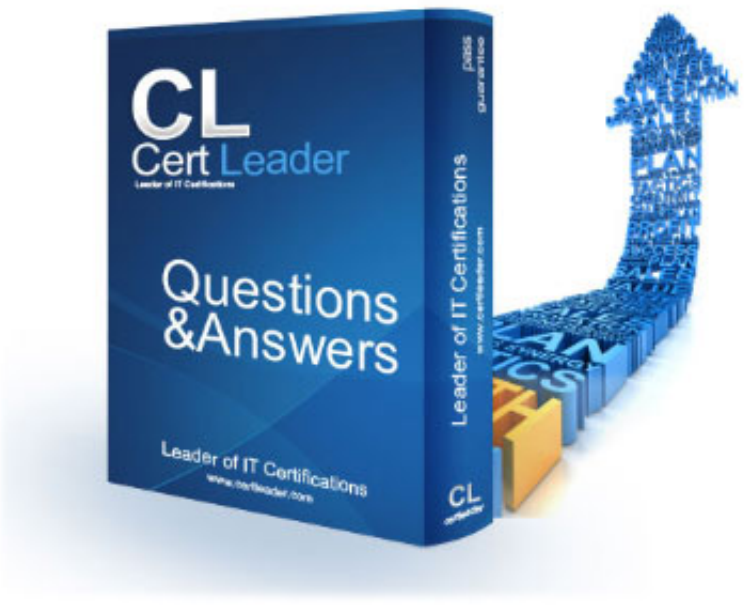
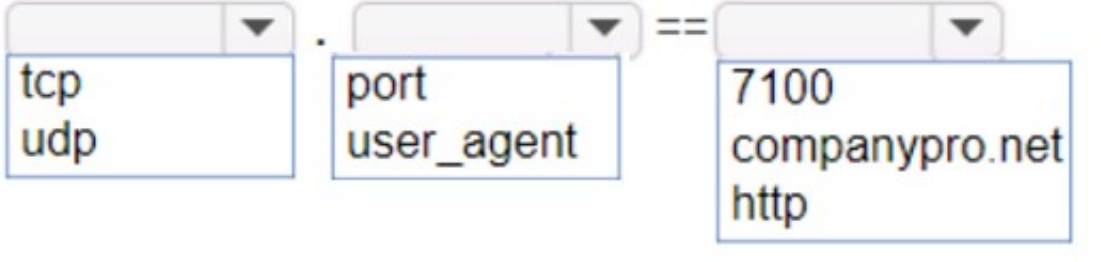


NEW QUESTION 1
HOTSPOT
An app on a user's computer is having problems downloading data. The app uses the following URL to download data:
https://www.companypro.net:7100/api
You need to use Wireshark to capture packets sent to and received from that URL. Which Wireshark filter options would you use to 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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 2
Which address is included in the 192.168.200.0/24 network?

A. 192.168.199.13
B. 192.168.200.13
C. 192.168.201.13
D. 192.168.1.13

Answer: B

Explanation:
•192.168.200.0/24 Network: This subnet includes all addresses from 192.168.200.0 to 192.168.200.255. The /24 indicates a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0, which allows for 256 addresses.
•192.168.199.13: This address is in the 192.168.199.0/24 subnet, not the 192.168.200.0/24 subnet.
•192.168.200.13: This address is within the 192.168.200.0/24 subnet.
•192.168.201.13: This address is in the 192.168.201.0/24 subnet, not the 192.168.200.0/24 subnet.
•192.168.1.13: This address is in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet, not the 192.168.200.0/24 subnet.
References:
•Subnetting Guide: Subnetting Basics

NEW QUESTION 3
You need to connect a computer's network adapter to a switch using a 1000BASE-T cable. Which connector should you use?

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

Answer: D

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:
•Ethernet Standards and Cables: Ethernet Cable Guide

NEW QUESTION 4
Which component of the AAA service security model provides identity verification?

A. Authorization
B. Auditing
C. Authentication
D. Accounting

Answer: C

Explanation:
The AAA service security model consists of three components: Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting.
•Authentication: This is the process of verifying the identity of a user or device. It ensures that only legitimate users can access the network or service.
•Authorization: This determines what an authenticated user is allowed to do or access within the network.
•Auditing/Accounting: This component tracks the actions of the user, including what resources they access and what changes they make.
Thus, the correct answer is C. Authentication. References :=
•Cisco AAA Overview
•Understanding AAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting)

NEW QUESTION 5
HOTSPOT
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.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The two interfaces are administratively shut down:
? The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned:
? The two interfaces 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 6
Which standard contains the specifications for Wi-Fi networks?

A. GSM

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

Answer: C

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 GHz1. 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
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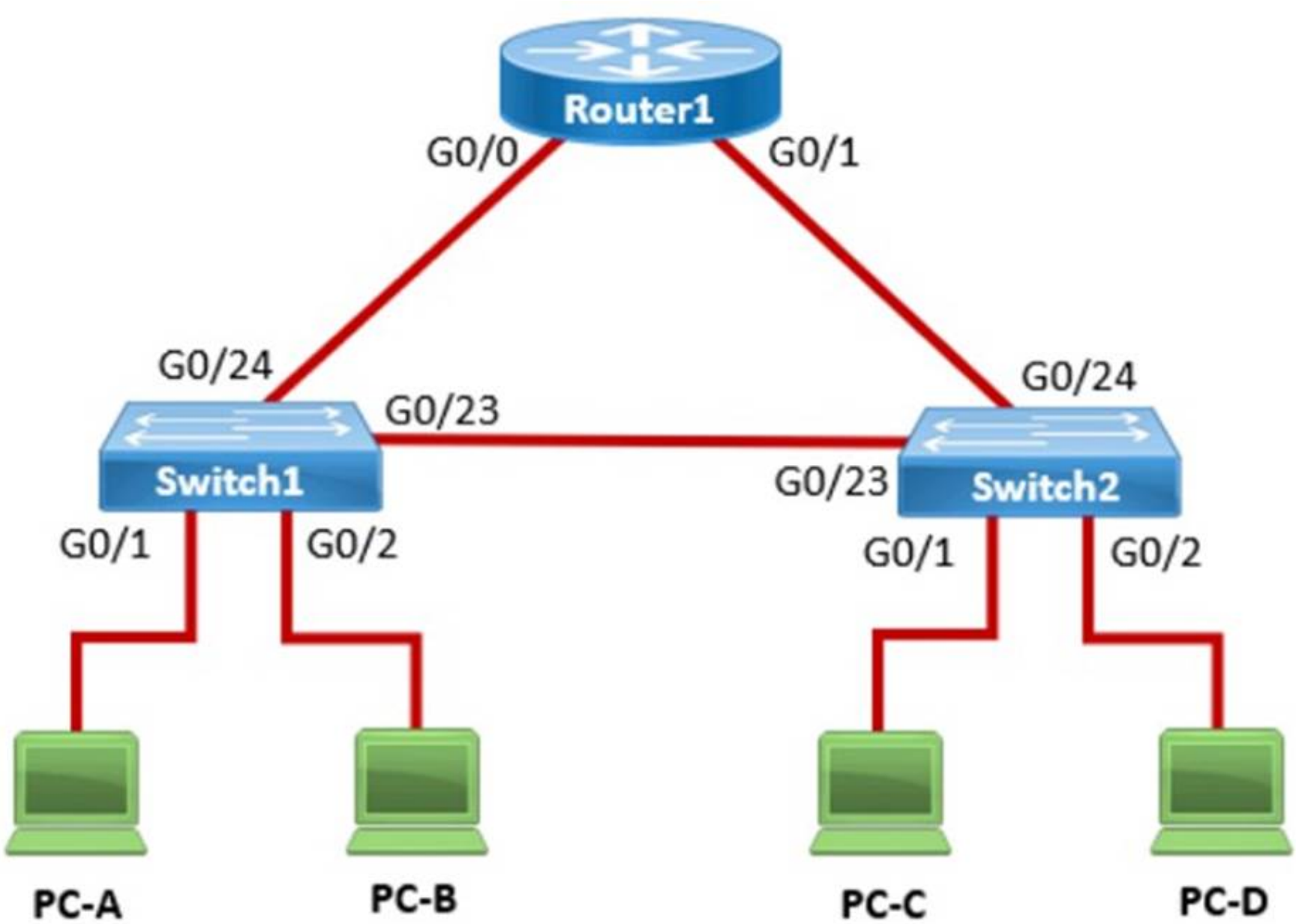
NEW QUESTION 7
In the network shown in the following graphic, Switch1 is a Layer 2 switch.



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?

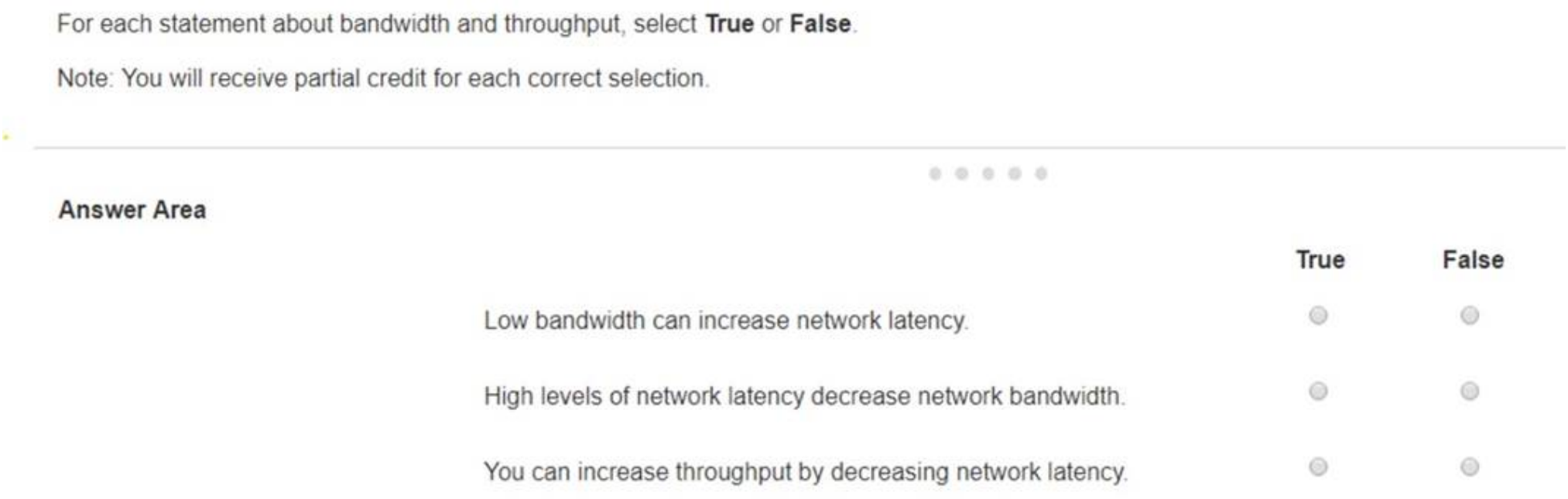
A. Switch1 queries Switch2 for the MAC address of PC-C.
B. Switch1 drops the frame and sends an error message back to PC-A.
C. Switch1 floods the frame out all active ports except port G0/1.
D. Switch1 sends an ARP request to obtain the MAC address of PC-C.

Answer: B

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 8

HOTSPOT
For each statement about bandwidth and throughput, select True or False. Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Statement 1: Low bandwidth can increase network latency.
? Statement 2: High levels of network latency decrease network bandwidth.
? Statement 3: You can increase throughput by decreasing network latency.
? 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.
References:
? Network Performance Metrics: Cisco Network Performance
? Understanding Bandwidth and Latency: Bandwidth vs. Latency

NEW QUESTION 9
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 IPv4 address of the default gateway must be the first host address in the subnet.
B. The same default gateway IPv4 address is configured on each host on the local network.
C. The default gateway is the Loopback0 interface IPv4 address of the router connected to the same local network as the host.
D. The default gateway is the IPv4 address of the router interface connected to the same local network as the host.
E. Hosts learn the default gateway IPv4 address through router advertisement messages.

Answer: BD

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 10
An engineer configured a new VLAN named VLAN2 for the Data Center team. When the teamtries to ping addresses outside VLAN2 from a computer in VLAN2, they are unable to reach them. What should the engineer configure?

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

Answer: C

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 networks12.
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

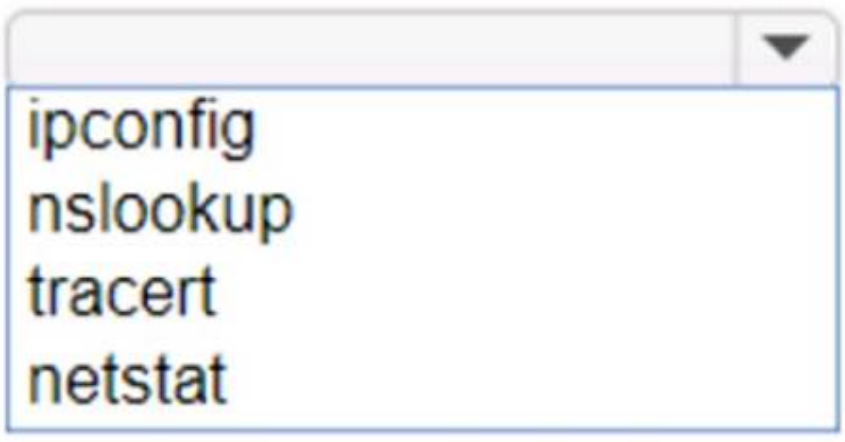
NEW QUESTION 10
A help desk technician receives the four trouble tickets listed below. Which ticket should receive the highest priority and be addressed first?

A. Ticket 1: A user requests relocation of a printer to a different network jack in the same offic
B. The jack must be patched and made active.
C. Ticket 2: An online webinar is taking place in the conference roo
D. The video conferencing equipment lost internet access.
E. Ticket 3: A user reports that response time for a cloud-based application is slower than usual.
F. Ticket 4: Two users report that wireless access in the cafeteria has been down for the last hour.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When prioritizing trouble tickets, the most critical issues affecting business operations or high-impact activities should be addressed first. Here's a breakdown of the tickets:
? Ticket 1: Relocation of a printer, while necessary, is not urgent and does not
impact critical operations.
? Ticket 2: An ongoing webinar losing internet access is critical, especially if the webinar is time-sensitive and involves multiple participants.
? Ticket 3: Slower response time for a cloud-based application is important but typically not as urgent as a complete loss of internet access for a live event.
? Ticket 4: Wireless access down in the cafeteria affects users but does not have the same immediate impact as a live webinar losing connectivity.
Thus, the correct answer is B. Ticket 2: An online webinar is taking place in the conference
room. The video conferencing equipment lost internet access.
References:=
? IT Help Desk Best Practices
? Prioritizing IT Support Tickets

NEW QUESTION 13
HOTSPOT
You want to list the IPv4 addresses associated with the host name www.companypro.net. Complete the command by selecting the correct option from each drop-down list.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
To list the IPv4 addresses associated with the host name www.companypro.net, you should use the following command:
nslookup www.companypro.net
This command will query the DNS servers to find the IP address associated with the hostname provided.If you want to ensure that it returns the IPv4 address, you can specify the-type=Aoption, which stands for Address records that hold IPv4 addresses1. However,
thenslookupcommand by default should return the IPv4 address if available.
To list the IPv4 addresses associated with the host namewww.companypro.net, you should use thenslookupcommand.
? Command: nslookup
? Target:www.companypro.net So, the completed command is:
? nslookupwww.companypro.net
? nslookup: This command is used to query the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping or for any other specific DNS record.
? www.companypro.net: This is the domain name you want to query to obtain its

associated IP addresses. References:
? Using nslookup: nslookup Command Guide

NEW QUESTION 14
You want to store files that will be accessible by every user on your network. Which endpoint device do you need?

A. Access point
B. Server
C. Hub
D. Switch

Answer: B

Explanation:
To store files that will be accessible by every user on a network, you would need aserver. A server is a computer system that provides data to other computers. It can serve data to systems on a local network (LAN) or a wide network (WAN) over the internet.In this context, a file server would be set up to store and manage files, allowing users on the network to access them from their own devices1.
References:=
? What is a Server?
? Understanding Servers and Their Functions
A server is a computer designed to process requests and deliver data to other computers over a local network or the internet. In this case, to store files that will be accessible by every user on the network, a file server is the appropriate endpoint device. It provides a centralized location for storing and managing files, allowing users to access and share files easily.
? A. Access point: Provides wireless connectivity to a network.
? C. Hub: A basic networking device that connects multiple Ethernet devices together, making them act as a single network segment.
? D. Switch: A networking device that connects devices on a computer network by using packet switching to forward data to the destination device.
Thus, the correct answer is B. Server.
References:=
? File Server Overview (Cisco)
? Server Roles in Networking (Cisco)

NEW QUESTION 17
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