PassQueen
a.k.a dumpsqueen.com

Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking

Cisco 100-150

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 6

Total Premium Questions: 64

Buy Premium PDF

https://passqueen.com

support@passqueen.com

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Network Fundamentals	24
Topic 2, Network Access	7
Topic 3, Endpoint Connectivity	5
Topic 4, IP Connectivity	11
Topic 5, IP Services	5
Topic 6, Security Fundamentals	11
Topic 7, Mix Questions	1
Total	64

QUESTION NO: 1

What is the most compressed valid format of the IPv6 address 2001 :0db8:0000:0016:0000:001b: 2000:0056?

A. 2001:db8: : 16: : 1b:2:56

B. 2001:db8: : 16: : 1b: 2000: 56

C. 2001:db8: 16: :1b:2:56

D. 2001:db8: 0:16: :1b: 2000:56

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct representation is **2001:db8:0:16:0:1b:2000:56**. IPv6 notation consists of eight 16-bit hexadecimal fields separated by colons. To create the shortest valid form, leading zeroes are removed independently from every field. Thus, `0db8` becomes `db8`, `0000` becomes `0`, `0016` becomes `16`, `001b` becomes `1b`, and `0056` becomes `56`. The fields `2001` and `2000` already contain the necessary digits and remain unchanged.

Double-colon compression is reserved for a contiguous run of two or more all-zero fields. In this address, each all-zero field is isolated by a nonzero field, so no run is available for double-colon compression. Retaining each isolated zero as `0` preserves all eight fields and produces the most compressed valid textual form. This follows the IPv6 text-representation recommendations in RFC 5952, which specifies suppressing leading zeroes and using double-colon notation only for the longest sequence of two or more consecutive zero fields. Cisco's IPv6 overview also describes the standard hexadecimal-field structure used for IPv6 addressing: Cisco IPv6 Addressing Overview.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

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.	○	○

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Selections:

The configuration output contains only the interface declarations and no nondefault interface commands. Cisco switch physical interfaces are enabled by default (there is no configured `shutdown`), operate as Layer 2 switchports by default, and are normally in the default VLAN. No IP address is assigned to these Layer 2 physical switchports by default. Therefore, assuming appropriate physical connectivity, the ports can forward Layer 2 traffic between them.

QUESTION NO: 3

Examine the following output:

Which two conclusions can you make from the output of the tracert command? (Choose 2.)

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

A. The trace successfully reached the www.cisco.com server.

B. The trace failed after the fourth hop.

C. The IPv6 address associated with the www.cisco.com server is 2600:1408: c400: 38d: : b33.

D. The routers at hops 5 and 6 are offline.

E. The device sending the trace has IPv6 address 2600:1408:c400:38d :: b33.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

The trace successfully reached the www.cisco.com server because a completed traceroute identifies the destination as its final hop and ends with a completion indication. Traceroute works by sending probes with progressively larger hop limits and reporting the devices that return responses along the route. When the destination responds, the utility has demonstrated end-to-end reachability to that destination for the probes used at that time. Microsoft documents that `tracert` displays the route to a destination by sending ICMP echo requests with increasing Time to Live values: Microsoft tracert documentation.

The IPv6 address associated with the www.cisco.com server is 2600:1408: c400: 38d: : b33 because the final destination line of a successful IPv6 trace associates the resolved destination name with its destination IPv6 address. Removing the display whitespace, the valid compressed IPv6 representation is `2600:1408:c400:38d::b33`. IPv6 permits zero-compression with a double colon, as described in Cisco's IPv6 addressing overview: Cisco IPv6 addressing guide. Thus, the trace output establishes both successful delivery to the named server and the server address shown at the final hop.

QUESTION NO: 4

A user reports that a desktop computer has no network connectivity. The network adapter displays a cable disconnected message, and the corresponding switch port LED is off. After the technician replaces the Ethernet patch cable with a known-good cable, the switch port LED becomes green.

What was the most likely cause of the problem?

A. An incorrect VLAN assignment on the switch port

B. A faulty Ethernet patch cable

C. An incorrect IPv4 default gateway on the computer

D. A missing DNS server address on the computer

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

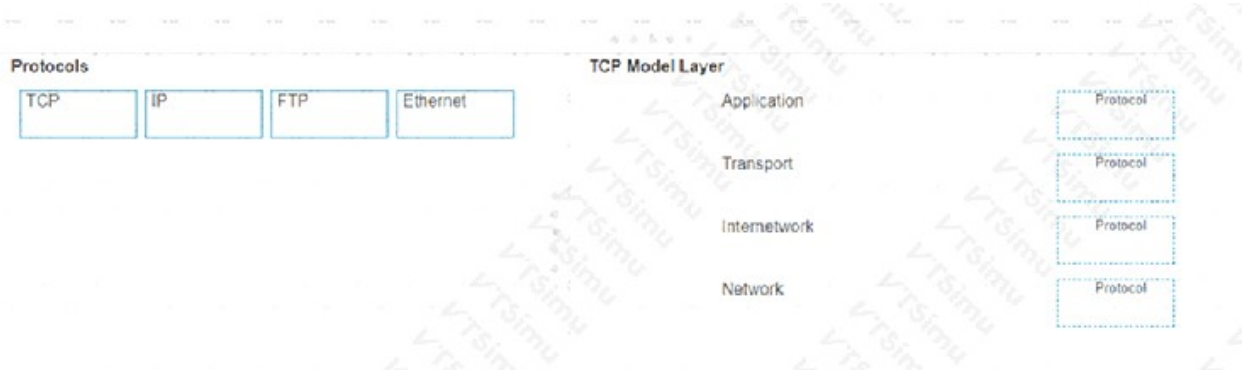
A faulty Ethernet patch cable was the most likely cause. The cable disconnected message and inactive switch port LED indicate that a physical Ethernet link was not established. When replacing the cable causes the port LED to become green, the new cable has restored the physical connection.

An incorrect IP address, subnet mask, or default gateway would not normally prevent the Ethernet link LED from coming up. Likewise, assigning the port to an incorrect VLAN could prevent network communication but would not cause the physical link to remain down.

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

Move each protocol from the list on the left to the correct TCP/IP model layer on the right.

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



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Place the protocols into the TCP/IP model layers as follows:

FTP provides application file-transfer services; TCP provides reliable transport; IP provides logical addressing and routing between networks; and Ethernet operates at the TCP/IP Network Access/Network layer (data-link and physical functions).

QUESTION NO: 6

A user receives an unexpected email that requests immediate password verification through a link. The sender address appears similar to, but does not exactly match, the organization's domain.

Which two actions should the user take? (Choose 2.)

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

A. Report the message through the organization's security or support process

B. Do not select the link or enter any credentials

C. Reply to the sender to verify whether the request is legitimate

D. Forward the message to coworkers so that they can review it

E. Enter the password if the linked page displays the organization logo

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The user should avoid selecting the link or entering credentials and should report the message through the organization's established security or support process. The mismatched sender domain and urgent credential request are common phishing indicators. Reporting allows the organization to investigate the message and protect other users.

Replying to the sender can confirm that the mailbox is active and may lead to further social-engineering attempts. Forwarding the message to coworkers spreads the threat rather than containing it.