



**Vendor:** Cisco

**Exam Code:** 100-150

**Exam Name:** Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST)  
Networking

**Version:** DEMO

### QUESTION 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:**

IPv6 addresses can be compressed by removing leading zeros and replacing consecutive groups of zeros with a double colon (::).

Here's how to compress the address 2001:0db8:0000:0016:0000:001b:2000:0056:

Remove leading zeros from each segment:

2001:db8:0000:0016:0000:001b:2000:0056 becomes 2001:db8:0:16:0:1b:2000:56 Replace the longest sequence of consecutive zeros with a double colon (::).

In this case, the two consecutive zeros between the 16 and 1b:2001:db8:0:16::1b:2000:56

Thus, the most compressed valid format of the IPv6 address is 2001:db8:0:16::1b:2000:56.

### QUESTION 2

Which protocol allows you to securely upload files to another computer on the internet?

- A. SFTP
- B. ICMP
- C. NTP
- D. HTTP

**Answer: A**

#### **Explanation:**

SFTP, or Secure File Transfer Protocol, is a protocol that allows for secure file transfer capabilities between networked hosts. It is a secure extension of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). SFTP encrypts both commands and data, preventing passwords and sensitive information from being transmitted openly over the network. It is typically used for secure file transfers over the internet and is built on the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol.

### QUESTION 3

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

**Answer: AD**

#### **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

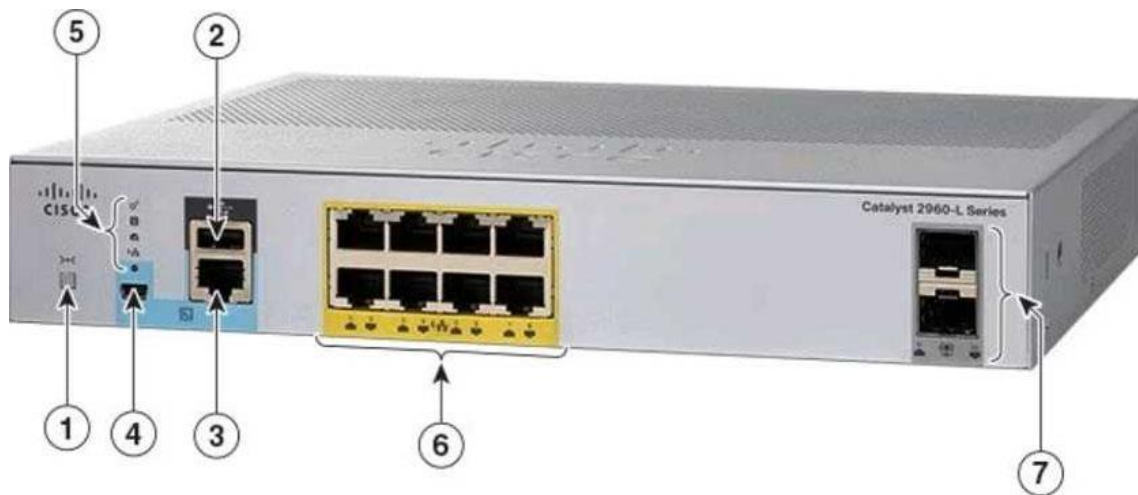
Class C: 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255

These ranges are defined by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and are used for local communications within a private network.

#### QUESTION 4

A Cisco PoE switch is shown in the following image.

Which type of port will provide both data connectivity and power to an IP phone?



- A. Port identified with number 2
- B. Ports identified with numbers 3 and 4
- C. Ports identified with number 6
- D. Ports identified with number 7

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

In the provided image of the Cisco PoE switch, the ports identified with number 6 are the standard RJ-45 Ethernet ports typically found on switches that provide both data connectivity and Power over Ethernet (PoE). PoE ports are designed to supply power to devices such as IP phones, wireless access points, and other PoE-enabled devices directly through the Ethernet cable.

Ports:

- 2: Console port (for management and configuration)
- 3 and 4: Specific function ports (often for management)
- 6: RJ-45 Ethernet ports (capable of providing PoE)
- 7: SFP ports (for fiber connections, typically do not provide PoE)

#### QUESTION 5

During the data encapsulation process, which OSI layer adds a header that contains MAC addressing information and a trailer used for error checking?

- A. Network
- B. Transport
- C. Data Link
- D. Session

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**



During the data encapsulation process, the Data Link layer of the OSI model is responsible for adding a header that contains MAC addressing information and a trailer used for error checking. The header typically includes the source and destination MAC addresses, while the trailer contains a Frame Check Sequence (FCS) which is used for error detection.

The Data Link layer ensures that messages are delivered to the proper device on a LAN using hardware addresses and translates messages from the Network layer into bits for the Physical layer to transmit. It also controls how data is placed onto the medium and is received from the medium through the physical hardware.

#### **QUESTION 6**

What is the purpose of assigning an IP address to the management VLAN interface on a Layer 2 switch?

- A. To enable the switch to act as a default gateway for the attached devices
- B. To enable the switch to resolve URLs for the attached the devices
- C. To enable the switch to provide DHCP services to other switches in the network
- D. To enable access to the CLI on the switch through Telnet or SSH

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The primary purpose of assigning an IP address to the management VLAN interface on a Layer 2 switch is to facilitate remote management of the switch. By configuring an IP address on the management VLAN, network administrators can access the switch's Command Line Interface (CLI) remotely using protocols such as Telnet or Secure Shell (SSH). This allows for convenient configuration changes, monitoring, and troubleshooting without needing physical access to the switch.

#### **QUESTION 7**

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 GHz<sup>1</sup>. 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.

**QUESTION 8**

Hotspot Question

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The two interfaces can communicate over Layer 2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

	True	False
The two interfaces are administratively shut down.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The two interfaces have default IP addresses assigned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The two interfaces can communicate over Layer 2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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