



Cisco

100-150

Cisco Certified Support Technician (CCST) Networking

Version 6.0

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

(Limited Access)

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Question 1. (HOTSPOT)

For each statement about bandwidth and throughput, select True or False.

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

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Answer Area

	True	False
Low bandwidth can increase network latency.	☐	☐
High levels of network latency decrease network bandwidth.	☐	☐
You can increase throughput by decreasing network latency.	☐	☐

Answer:

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Answer Area

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You can increase throughput by decreasing network latency.	☒	☐

Explanation:

Network Performance Metrics: Cisco Network Performance

Understanding Bandwidth and Latency: Bandwidth vs. Latency

Question 2. (Single Select)

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.

Cisco Learning Network

IPv6 Addressing (Cisco)

Question 3. (Multi Select)

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? (Choose 2.)

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

- 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: A, D

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 network123.

Given the options: A. 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255 falls within the Class B private range. B. 192.16.0.0 to 192.16.255.255 is not a recognized private IP range. C. 11.0.0.0 to 11.255.255.255 is not a recognized private IP range. D. 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255 falls within the Class C private range.

Therefore, the correct selections that the company should use for their private networks are A and D.

Reserved IP addresses on Wikipedia

Private IP Addresses in Networking - GeeksforGeeks

Understanding Private IP Ranges, Uses, Benefits, and Warnings

Question 4. (DRAGDROP)

Move each protocol from the list on the left to its correct example on the right.

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Protocols

DHCP

DNS

ICMP

Examples

Perform a query to translate companypro.net to an IP address.

Assign the reserved IP address 10.10.10.200 to a web server at your company.

Perform a ping to ensure that a server is responding to network connections.

Protocol

Protocol

Protocol

Answer:

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DNS

DHCP

ICMP

Explanation:

DNS Basics: What is DNS?

DHCP Overview: What is DHCP?

ICMP and Ping: Understanding ICMP

Question 5. (Single Select)

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:



The OSI Model – The 7 Layers of Networking Explained in Plain English OSI Model - Network Direction
Which layer adds both header and trailer to the data? What is OSI Model | 7 Layers Explained -
GeeksforGeeks

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