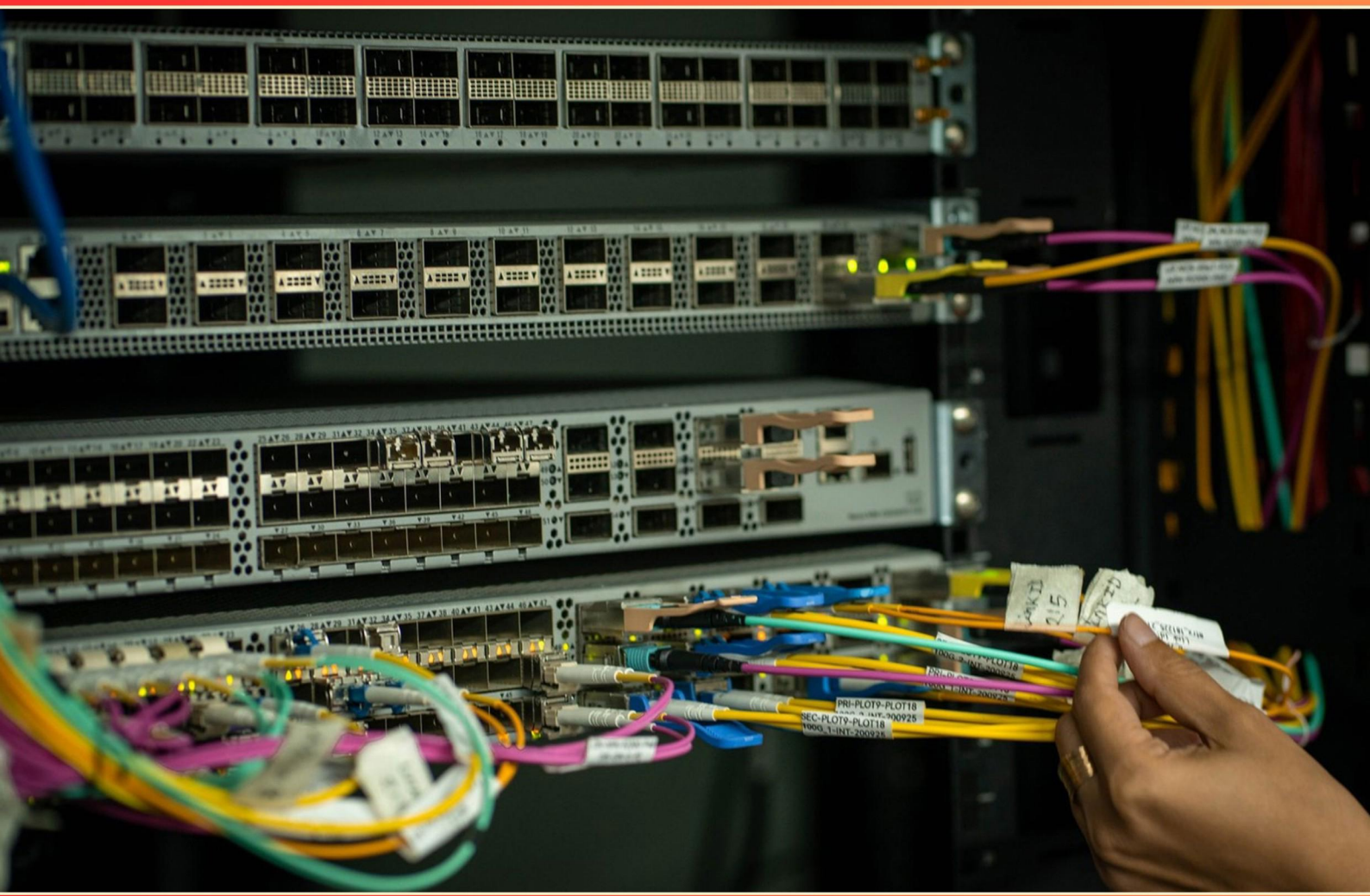
CISCO CERTIFIED SUPPORT TECHNICIAN (CCST) NETWORKING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **What command would you use to configure an interface with an IP address on a Cisco router?**

   A. set ip address [IP address] [subnet mask]

   B. configure interface [IP address] [subnet mask]

   C. ip config [IP address] [subnet mask]

   D. ip address [IP address] [subnet mask]

2. **What kind of devices typically benefit from Power over Ethernet?**

   A. Desktop computers

   B. Video cameras and wireless access points

   C. Printers

   D. Standard routers

3. **Which technology is paramount for increasing efficiency in data transmission in the 802.11 standard?**

   A. MIMO

   B. OFDMA

   C. Beamforming

   D. Frequency Hopping

4. **What LED status indicates that no Power over Ethernet (PoE) is being supplied?**

   A. Green

   B. Off

   C. Blinking amber

   D. Flashing green

5. **Which technology is likely to EXPERIENCE a major improvement in Wi-Fi 7?**

   A. Network security

   B. Data encapsulation

   C. Multi-user performance

   D. Signal strength

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6. What is the default subnet mask for Class C private IPv4 addresses?

A. 255.255.0.0

B. 255.255.255.0

C. 255.0.0.0

D. N/A

7. What does a blinking green speed LED indicate?

A. 10 Mbps

B. 100 Mbps

C. 1 Gbps

D. No connection speed

8. What command is used to verify the connectivity between two hosts in a network?

A. tracert

B. ping

C. ipconfig

D. netstat

9. What functionality does an SFP (Small Form-Factor Pluggable) port provide?

A. Offers only copper connections

B. Supports both copper and fiber connections

C. Provides higher power output

D. Can only connect to end devices

10. What command is used to display the current configuration on a Cisco device?

A. show interfaces

B. show running-config

C. display configuration

D. get config

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Answers

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1. D
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What command would you use to configure an interface with an IP address on a Cisco router?

A. set ip address [IP address] [subnet mask]

B. configure interface [IP address] [subnet mask]

C. ip config [IP address] [subnet mask]

D. ip address [IP address] [subnet mask]

The command to configure an interface with an IP address on a Cisco router is "ip address [IP address] [subnet mask]". This command is typically used in interface configuration mode, where the user specifies the IP address and its corresponding subnet mask. This command directly assigns an IP address to the selected interface, thereby allowing the device to communicate on the network. By entering this command under the specific interface configuration context, you ensure that the settings are applied only to that particular interface, which is the correct way to manage IP configurations on Cisco devices. The importance of using the correct syntax cannot be overstated. In Cisco IOS (Internetwork Operating System), commands follow specific formats and are case-sensitive, which means using an incorrect command would result in an error or a failure to apply the intended configuration.

2. What kind of devices typically benefit from Power over Ethernet?

A. Desktop computers

B. Video cameras and wireless access points

C. Printers

D. Standard routers

Power over Ethernet (PoE) is a technology that allows network cables to carry electrical power along with data to remote devices, eliminating the need for separate power supplies. This capability is particularly advantageous for devices that require both data connectivity and power but may be located in areas where it is difficult or impractical to provide a standard electrical outlet. Video cameras and wireless access points are typical examples of devices that benefit from Power over Ethernet. Video cameras, especially IP surveillance cameras, often need to be installed in locations such as ceilings or outside buildings where access to traditional power sources can be challenging. By using PoE, these cameras can receive the necessary power directly through the Ethernet cable, simplifying installation and reducing the amount of wiring required. Wireless access points also significantly benefit from PoE for similar reasons. They are often installed in ceilings or walls in locations where it can be difficult to run power cabling. Using PoE allows network administrators to place access points wherever they are needed most for optimal Wi-Fi coverage without worrying about the proximity to power outlets. The other device categories, like desktop computers, printers, and standard routers, typically either draw more power than PoE can provide or have less challenging installation environments where standard power sources can be accessed easily. Desktops and

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3. Which technology is paramount for increasing efficiency in data transmission in the 802.11 standard?

A. MIMO

B. OFDMA

C. Beamforming

D. Frequency Hopping

The correct choice is OFDMA, which stands for Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access. This technology plays a crucial role in enhancing the efficiency of data transmission within the 802.11 standard, particularly in the 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6) standard. OFDMA allows multiple users to share the same channel simultaneously by dividing the channel into smaller sub-channels, enabling better utilization of available bandwidth. This method is particularly effective in dense environments where many devices are trying to connect to the same access point. By allocating sub-carriers to different users, OFDMA reduces latency and increases overall throughput, as it allows for more simultaneous data transmissions without causing interference. This makes it especially beneficial for applications that require consistent and high data rates, like video streaming or online gaming. In contrast, while technologies like MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) and beamforming also improve data transmission, they focus more on enhancing signal quality and range rather than maximizing user access and capacity in a shared medium. Frequency hopping is a method more commonly associated with Bluetooth technology and is less relevant to the context of 802.11 standards for wireless networking efficiency.

4. What LED status indicates that no Power over Ethernet (PoE) is being supplied?

A. Green

B. Off

C. Blinking amber

D. Flashing green

The status LED being off signifies that no Power over Ethernet (PoE) is being supplied to the connected device. In networking equipment, particularly switches and routers that support PoE, different LED colors and states indicate various power statuses and operational conditions. When the LED is completely off, it usually means that there is no power being delivered to the port, which directly correlates to the absence of PoE. In contrast, other LED indicators such as green, blinking amber, or flashing green typically represent different operational statuses or issues, such as the presence of power, a fault condition, or active data transmission. Therefore, the off status is specifically associated with the lack of PoE supply, making it the correct answer.

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5. Which technology is likely to EXPERIENCE a major improvement in Wi-Fi 7?

A. Network security

B. Data encapsulation

C. Multi-user performance

D. Signal strength

Wi-Fi 7, also known as IEEE 802.11be, introduces several significant enhancements that focus on improving performance, especially in environments with multiple users. One of the standout features of Wi-Fi 7 is its ability to support Multi-User MIMO (MU-MIMO) capabilities, which allows multiple devices to communicate with the access point simultaneously. This technology enhances the overall user experience in dense environments, such as offices or public areas, where many devices contend for bandwidth. Furthermore, Wi-Fi 7 employs techniques like Multi-Link Operation (MLO), enabling devices to use multiple frequency bands and channels at the same time. This is especially beneficial for applications requiring high throughput and low latency, such as online gaming or 4K video streaming, as it results in better resource allocation and improved network efficiency under heavy load. Thus, the focus on enhancing multi-user performance directly addresses the increasing demand for higher data rates and better connectivity in environments with many simultaneous users. In contrast, while network security, data encapsulation, and signal strength are vital components of wireless networking, the advancements brought by Wi-Fi 7 are primarily centered around optimizing performance for multiple users interacting with the network simultaneously. Therefore, it's this aspect of multi-user performance that is likely to

6. What is the default subnet mask for Class C private IPv4 addresses?

A. 255.255.0.0

B. 255.255.255.0

C. 255.0.0.0

D. N/A

The default subnet mask for Class C private IPv4 addresses is indeed 255.255.255.0. Class C addresses are defined by their first three octets as being part of the network and the last octet for host addresses. In the case of private Class C addresses, the range is specifically from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255. A subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 divides the IP address into 24 bits for the network part (the first three octets) and 8 bits for the host part (the last octet), which allows for a maximum of 256 IP addresses in this subnet. Out of these, two addresses are reserved: one for the network address and one for the broadcast address, leaving 254 usable IP addresses for hosts. Understanding this mask is critical for configuring networks that utilize private IP space since it defines how devices communicate and how network traffic is managed. The choice of 255.255.255.0 thus aligns perfectly with the characteristics of Class C private address allocations.

7. What does a blinking green speed LED indicate?

A. 10 Mbps

B. 100 Mbps

C. 1 Gbps

D. No connection speed

A blinking green speed LED typically indicates a connection speed of 1 Gbps. This is a standard behavior for network devices, where the color and blinking pattern of the LED provide visual feedback regarding the operational status and speed of the network connection. A steady green light usually indicates that a connection is established at a specific speed, while the blinking behavior suggests active data transmission at that speed. In terms of speed categorization, 1 Gbps connections are commonly associated with gigabit Ethernet technology, which is widespread in modern networking environments. The LED behavior serves as an immediate diagnostic tool for users and network administrators to confirm the speed and health of the network link without needing to log into devices or check software interfaces.

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8. What command is used to verify the connectivity between two hosts in a network?

A. tracert

B. ping

C. ipconfig

D. netstat

The command used to verify the connectivity between two hosts in a network is "ping." When you execute this command, it sends Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request messages to the target host. If the target host is reachable and active, it responds with ICMP Echo Reply messages. This process allows you to determine whether the network path to the host is operating correctly and whether the host is present on the network. The ping command also provides information about the round-trip time for messages sent to the destination, which can help assess the quality of the network connection. In summary, ping is essential for troubleshooting network connectivity issues, and it serves as a fundamental tool in network diagnostics.

9. What functionality does an SFP (Small Form-Factor Pluggable) port provide?

A. Offers only copper connections

B. Supports both copper and fiber connections

C. Provides higher power output

D. Can only connect to end devices

An SFP (Small Form-Factor Pluggable) port is designed to accommodate a range of transceiver modules that enable both copper and fiber connections. This versatility means that network administrators can choose the appropriate type of connection for their specific requirements. For instance, SFP modules can be used with optical fiber to facilitate long-distance communication, or with copper cabling for short connections. This flexibility is crucial in modern networking environments, allowing for scalability and adaptability according to the network needs. The other options do not accurately reflect the functionality of SFP ports. While copper connections alone are supported, the capability to also accept fiber connections distinguishes SFP ports and makes them more widely applicable in various networking scenarios. Moreover, the power output of an SFP port is not inherently higher nor limited to a specific type of end device, but instead is dependent on the transceiver being used and its configuration within the network.

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10. What command is used to display the current configuration on a Cisco device?

A. show interfaces

B. show running-config

C. display configuration

D. get config

The command that displays the current configuration on a Cisco device is indeed "show running-config." This command provides a comprehensive view of the active configuration settings by displaying all the configurations that are currently in effect in the device's memory. When you enter "show running-config," you can see various configuration details, such as interface settings, routing protocols, access control lists, and more. This command is essential for network administrators to troubleshoot issues, verify configurations, and ensure that the device is operating as intended. In contrast, other commands listed do not achieve the same result. For instance, "show interfaces" specifically displays details about the network interfaces, such as their status and statistics, but does not show the overall configuration. "display configuration" is not a recognized command in Cisco's IOS command set and would not execute successfully. Similarly, "get config" is not a valid command in Cisco IOS, making it ineffective for this purpose. Thus, "show running-config" is the correct and standard command used for displaying the current configuration on a Cisco device.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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