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CCNA v6.0 Routing and Switching – Cisco Students

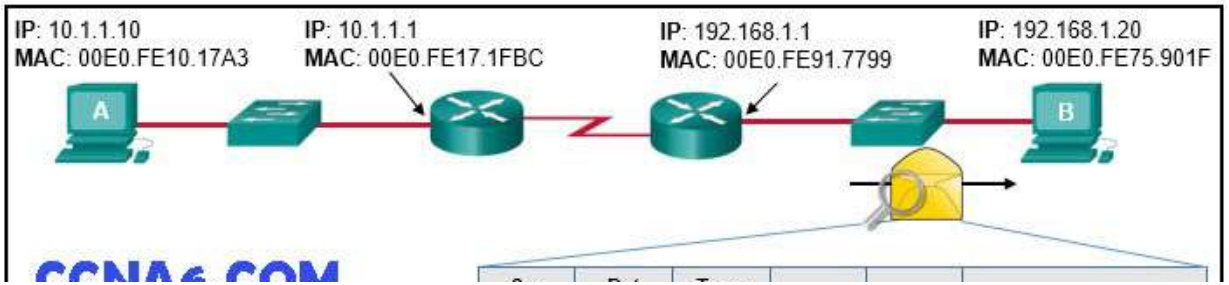
NA 2 V6.0 FINAL EXAM ANSWERS 2018 (OPTION B)

2 v6.0 8 May, 2017 No Comments admin CCNA 2 Final Exam, CCNA 2 v6, Final Exam, v6.0

CCNA 2 ROUTING AND SWITCHING ESSENTIALS V6.0 FINAL EXAM ANSWERS 2018

(OPTION B)

1 REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. HOST A HAS SENT A PACKET TO HOST B. WHAT WILL BE THE SOURCE MAC AND IP ADDRESSES ON THE PACKET WHEN IT ARRIVES AT HOST B?



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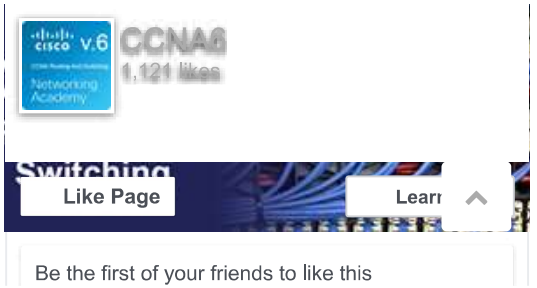

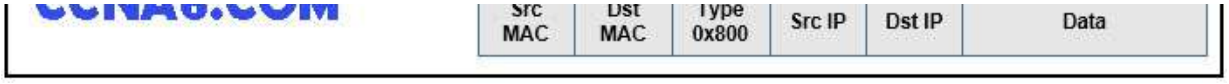

Source MAC: 00E0.FE91.7799
Source IP: 192.168.1.1

17
Shares

17

e MAC: 00E0.FE10.17A3
e IP: 10.1.1.10

e MAC: 00E0.FE91.7799
e IP: 10.1.1.10*

e MAC: 00E0.FE10.17A3
e IP: 192.168.1.1

e MAC: 00E0.FE91.7799
e IP: 10.1.1.1

HAT IS THE EFFECT OF CONFIGURING THE IPV6 UNICAST-ROUTING COMMAND ON OUTER?

ign the router to the all-nodes multicast group
ble the router as an IPv6 router*
mit only unicast packets on the router
vent the router from joining the all-routers multicast group

3 WHAT IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF A STATIC ROUTE THAT CREATES A GATEWAY OF LAST RESORT?

It backs up a route already discovered by a dynamic routing protocol.
It uses a single network address to send multiple static routes to one destination address.
It identifies the gateway IP address to which the router sends all IP packets for which it does not have a learned or static route.*
It is configured with a higher administrative distance than the original dynamic routing protocol has.

4 REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHICH ROUTE WAS CONFIGURED AS A STATIC ROUTE TO A

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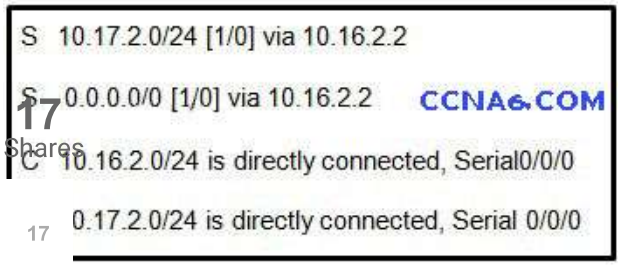
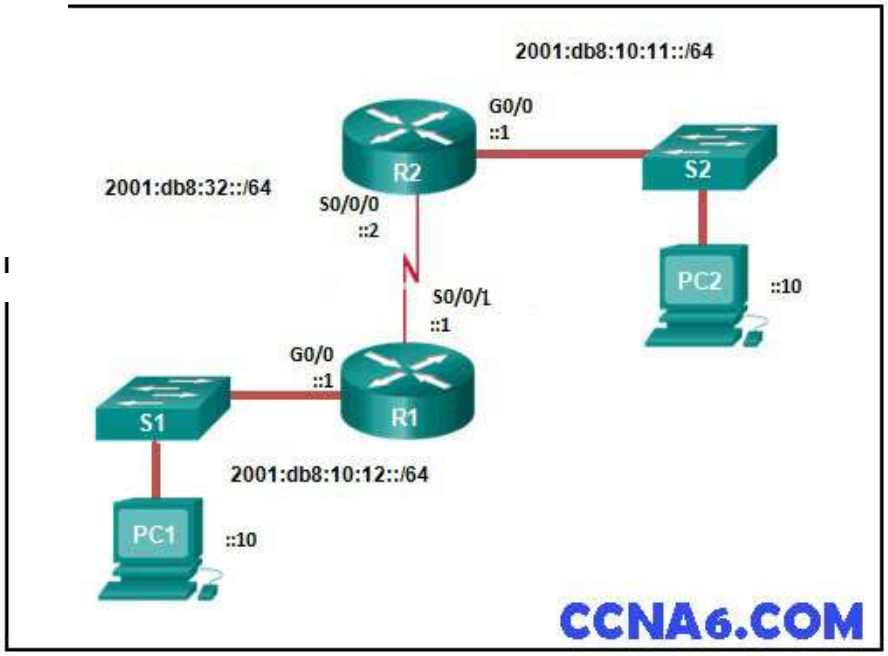
4 REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHICH ROUTE WAS CONFIGURED AS A STATIC ROUTE TO A SPECIFIC NETWORK USING THE NEXT-HOP ADDRESS?



17

.17.2.0/24 [1/0] via 10.16.2.2*
.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.16.2.2
.16.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
17.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 0/0/0

FER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHICH COMMAND WILL PROPERLY CONFIGURE AN IPV6 TIC ROUTE ON R2 THAT WILL ALLOW TRAFFIC FROM PC2 TO REACH PC1 WITHOUT RECURSIVE LOOKUPS BY ROUTER R2?

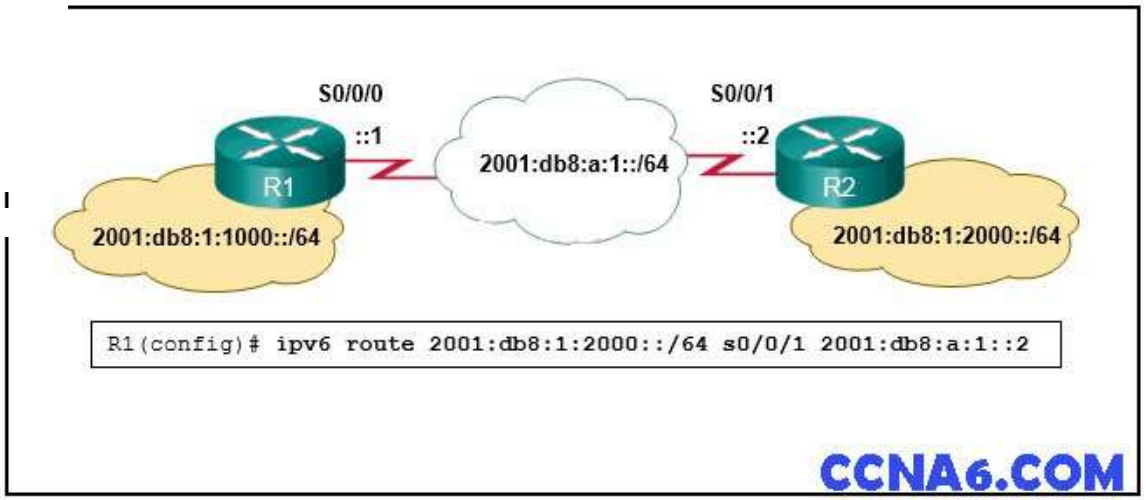


R2(config)# ipv6 route 2001:db8:10:12::/64 2001:db8:32::1
R2(config)# ipv6 route 2001:db8:10:12::/64 S0/0/0 *
R2(config)# ipv6 route ::/0 2001:db8:32::1
R2(config)# ipv6 route 2001:db8:10:12::/64 S0/0/1

6 A ROUTER HAS USED THE OSPF PROTOCOL TO LEARN A ROUTE TO THE 16.32.0/19 NETWORK. WHICH COMMAND WILL IMPLEMENT A BACKUP FLOATING TIC ROUTE TO THIS NETWORK?

te 172.16.0.0 255.255.240.0 S0/0/0 200
te 172.16.32.0 255.255.224.0 S0/0/0 200 *
te 172.16.0.0 255.255.224.0 S0/0/0 100
te 172.16.32.0 255.255.0.0 S0/0/0 100

FER TO THE EXHIBIT. AN ADMINISTRATOR IS ATTEMPTING TO INSTALL AN IPV6 TIC ROUTE ON ROUTER R1 TO REACH THE NETWORK ATTACHED TO ROUTER R2. ER THE STATIC ROUTE COMMAND IS ENTERED, CONNECTIVITY TO THE NETWORK TILL FAILING. WHAT ERROR HAS BEEN MADE IN THE STATIC ROUTE FIGURATION?



THE NETWORK PREFIX IS INCORRECT.
THE DESTINATION NETWORK IS INCORRECT.

THE INTERFACE IS INCORRECT. *

THE NEXT HOP ADDRESS IS INCORRECT.

8 WHICH STATEMENT DESCRIBES A ROUTE THAT HAS BEEN LEARNED DYNAMICALLY?

It is automatically updated and maintained by routing protocols.*

It is unaffected by changes in the topology of the network.

an administrative distance of 1.

17 entified by the prefix C in the routing table.

)MPARED WITH DYNAMIC ROUTES, WHAT ARE TWO ADVANTAGES OF USING TIC ROUTES ON A ROUTER? (CHOOSE TWO.)

mprove network security. *

use fewer router resources. *

mprove the efficiency of discovering neighboring networks.

ake less time to converge when the network topology changes.

automatically switch the path to the destination network when the topology changes.

O ENABLE RIP ROUTING FOR A SPECIFIC SUBNET, THE CONFIGURATION COMMAND WORK 172.16.64.32 WAS ENTERED BY THE NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR. WHAT RESS, IF ANY, APPEARS IN THE RUNNING CONFIGURATION FILE TO IDENTIFY THIS WORK?

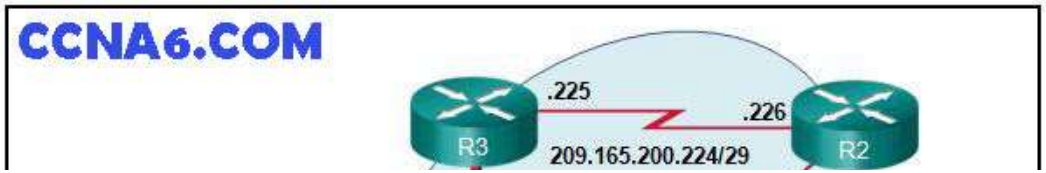
6.64.32

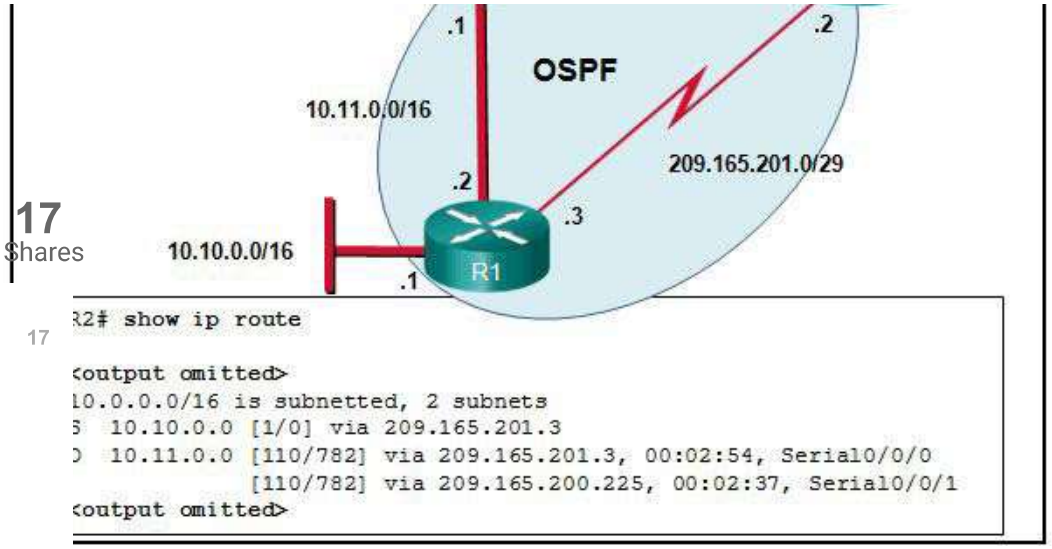
172.16.64.0

2.16.0.0*

No address is displayed.

11 REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHAT IS THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTANCE VALUE THAT INDICATES THE ROUTE FOR R2 TO REACH THE 10.10.0.0/16 NETWORK?






```
R2# show ip route

<output omitted>
10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
S   10.10.0.0 [1/0] via 209.165.201.3
D   10.11.0.0 [110/782] via 209.165.201.3, 00:02:54, Serial0/0/0
              [110/782] via 209.165.200.225, 00:02:37, Serial0/0/1
<output omitted>
```


/HICH ROUTE WILL A ROUTER USE TO FORWARD AN IPV4 PACKET AFTER MINING ITS ROUTING TABLE FOR THE BEST MATCH WITH THE DESTINATION RESS?

| 1 child route
| 1 parent route
| 1 ultimate route*
a level 2 supernet route

13 WHICH TWO FACTORS ARE IMPORTANT WHEN DECIDING WHICH INTERIOR GATEWAY ROUTING PROTOCOL TO USE? (CHOOSE TWO.)

scalability*
ISP selection
speed of convergence*
the autonomous system that is used
campus backbone architecture

14 EMPLOYEES OF A COMPANY CONNECT THEIR WIRELESS LAPTOP COMPUTERS TO THE ENTERPRISE LAN VIA WIRELESS ACCESS POINTS THAT ARE CABLED TO THE ETHERNET PORTS OF SWITCHES. AT WHICH LAYER OF THE THREE-LAYER HIERARCHICAL NETWORK DESIGN MODEL DO THESE SWITCHES OPERATE?

17
Shares

DISTRIBUTION

A LINK

17

SICAL

ESS*

E

/HICH NETWORK DESIGN MAY BE RECOMMENDED FOR A SMALL CAMPUS SITE T CONSISTS OF A SINGLE BUILDING WITH A FEW USERS?

vork design where the access and core layers are collapsed into a single layer

apsed core network design*

e-tier campus network design where the access, distribution, and core are all separate layers, each one with very ic functions

vork design where the access and distribution layers are collapsed into a single layer

/HICH INFORMATION DOES A SWITCH USE TO KEEP THE MAC ADDRESS TABLE ORMATION CURRENT?

stination MAC address and the incoming port

the destination MAC address and the outgoing port

the source and destination MAC addresses and the incoming port

the source and destination MAC addresses and the outgoing port

the source MAC address and the incoming port*

the source MAC address and the outgoing port

17 WHICH ADVANTAGE DOES THE STORE-AND-FORWARD SWITCHING METHOD HAVE COMPARED WITH THE CUT-THROUGH SWITCHING METHOD?

collision detecting

frame error checking*

faster frame forwarding
frame forwarding using IPv4 Layer 3 and 4 information

18 WHICH CHARACTERISTIC DESCRIBES CUT-THROUGH SWITCHING?

17
Error-free fragments are forwarded, so switching occurs with lower latency.
Frames **Frames are forwarded without any error checking.***
Only outgoing frames are checked for errors.
17 ing is used to support different Ethernet speeds.

/HAT IS A RESULT OF CONNECTING TWO OR MORE SWITCHES TOGETHER?

umber of broadcast domains is increased.
ze of the broadcast domain is increased.*
umber of collision domains is reduced.
ze of the collision domain is increased.

N WHAT SITUATION WOULD A LAYER 2 SWITCH HAVE AN IP ADDRESS FIGURED?

the Layer 2 switch needs to forward user traffic to another device
the Layer 2 switch is the default gateway of user traffic
the Layer 2 switch needs to be remotely managed*
the Layer 2 switch is using a routed port

NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR IS CONFIGURING A NEW CISCO SWITCH FOR REMOTE MANAGEMENT ACCESS. WHICH THREE ITEMS MUST BE CONFIGURED ON THE SWITCH FOR THE TASK? (CHOOSE THREE.)

IP address*
VTP domain
vty lines*
default VLAN
default gateway *
loopback address

22 AS PART OF THE NEW SECURITY POLICY, ALL SWITCHES ON THE NETWORK ARE

CONFIGURED TO AUTOMATICALLY LEARN MAC ADDRESSES FOR EACH PORT. ALL RUNNING CONFIGURATIONS ARE SAVED AT THE START AND CLOSE OF EVERY BUSINESS DAY. A SEVERE THUNDERSTORM CAUSES AN EXTENDED POWER OUTAGE SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS. WHEN THE SWITCHES ARE BROUGHT BACK ONLINE, THE DYNAMICALLY LEARNED MAC ADDRESSES ARE RETAINED. WHICH PORT SECURITY CONFIGURATION ENABLED THIS?

17 Shares

17

ecure MAC addresses
ic secure MAC addresses
secure MAC addresses
secure MAC addresses*

NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR IS CONFIGURING PORT SECURITY ON A CISCO TCH. WHEN A VIOLATION OCCURS, WHICH VIOLATION MODE THAT IS CONFIGURED AN INTERFACE WILL CAUSE PACKETS WITH AN UNKNOWN SOURCE ADDRESS TO BE PPED WITH NO NOTIFICATION SENT?

t
t *
own

/HICH COMMANDS ARE USED TO RE-ENABLE A PORT THAT HAS BEEN DISABLED A RESULT OF A PORT SECURITY VIOLATION?

utdown
no shutdown*

shutdown
no switchport port-security

shutdown
no switchport port-security violation shutdown

shutdown
no switchport port-security maximum

25 WHICH TWO CHARACTERISTICS DESCRIBE THE NATIVE VLAN? (CHOOSE TWO.)

Designed to carry traffic that is generated by users, this type of VLAN is also known as the default VLAN.

The native VLAN traffic will be untagged across the trunk link.*

This VLAN is necessary for remote management of a switch.

High priority traffic, such as voice traffic, uses the native VLAN.

ative VLAN provides a common identifier to both ends of a trunk.*

/HICH TYPE OF TRAFFIC IS DESIGNED FOR A NATIVE VLAN?

enerated

d

ged *

gement

N ADMINISTRATOR IS TRYING TO REMOVE CONFIGURATIONS FROM A SWITCH. ER USING THE COMMAND ERASE STARTUP-CONFIG AND RELOADING THE SWITCH, ADMINISTRATOR FINDS THAT VLANS 10 AND 100 STILL EXIST ON THE SWITCH. ' WERE THESE VLANS NOT REMOVED?

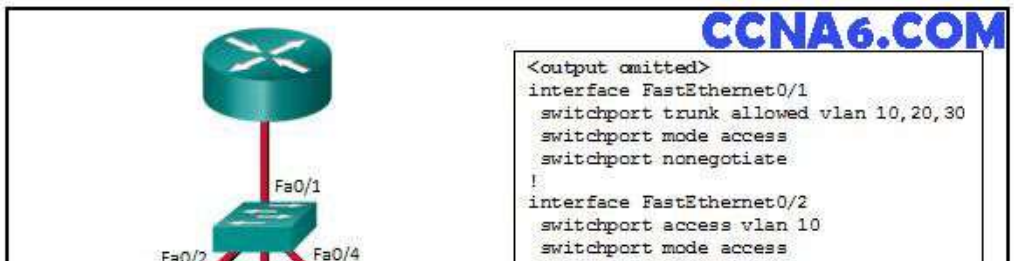
VLANs are default VLANs that cannot be removed.

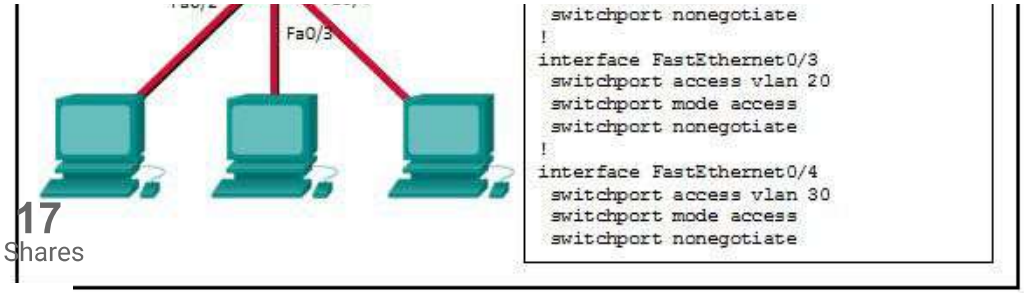
VLANs cannot be deleted unless the switch is in VTP client mode.

VLANs can only be removed from the switch by using the no vlan 10 and no vlan 100 commands.

se these VLANs are stored in a file that is called vlan.dat that is located in flash memory, this file must be ally deleted.*

28 REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. INTER-VLAN COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VLAN 10, VLAN 20, AND VLAN 30 IS NOT SUCCESSFUL. WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?





17

ccess interfaces do not have IP addresses and each should be configured with an IP address.

witch interface FastEthernet0/1 is configured as an access interface and should be configured as a trunk ace.*

witch interface FastEthernet0/1 is configured to not negotiate and should be configured to negotiate.

witch interfaces FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/3, and FastEthernet0/4 are configured to not negotiate and should nfigured to negotiate.

NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR IS CONFIGURING AN ACL WITH THE COMMAND ESS-LIST 10 PERMIT 172.16.32.0 0.0.15.255. WHICH IPV4 ADDRESS MATCHES THE ?

5.20.2
5.26.254
6.36.255*
5.48.5

HE COMPUTERS USED BY THE NETWORK ADMINISTRATORS FOR A SCHOOL ARE THE 10.7.0.0/27 NETWORK. WHICH TWO COMMANDS ARE NEEDED AT A MINIMUM TO APPLY AN ACL THAT WILL ENSURE THAT ONLY DEVICES THAT ARE USED BY THE NETWORK ADMINISTRATORS WILL BE ALLOWED TELNET ACCESS TO THE ROUTERS? (CHOOSE TWO.)

access-class 5 in*

access-list 5 deny any

access-list standard VTY
permit 10.7.0.0 0.0.0.127

access-list 5 permit 10.7.0.0 0.0.0.31*

ip access-group 5 out

ip access-group 5 in

NETWORK ENGINEER HAS CREATED A STANDARD ACL TO CONTROL SSH ACCESS ROUTER. WHICH COMMAND WILL APPLY THE ACL TO THE VTY LINES?

s-group 11 in
s-class 11 in*
s-list 11 in
s-list 110 in

/HICH SET OF COMMANDS WILL CONFIGURE A ROUTER AS A DHCP SERVER THAT . ASSIGN IPV4 ADDRESSES TO THE 192.168.100.0/23 LAN WHILE RESERVING THE T 10 AND THE LAST ADDRESSES FOR STATIC ASSIGNMENT?

p excluded-address 192.168.100.1 192.168.100.10
p excluded-address 192.168.100.254
p pool LAN-POOL-100
rk 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.0
ault-gateway 192.168.100.1

p excluded-address 192.168.100.1 192.168.100.10
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.101.254
ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-100
network 192.168.100.0 255.255.254.0
default-router 192.168.100.1**

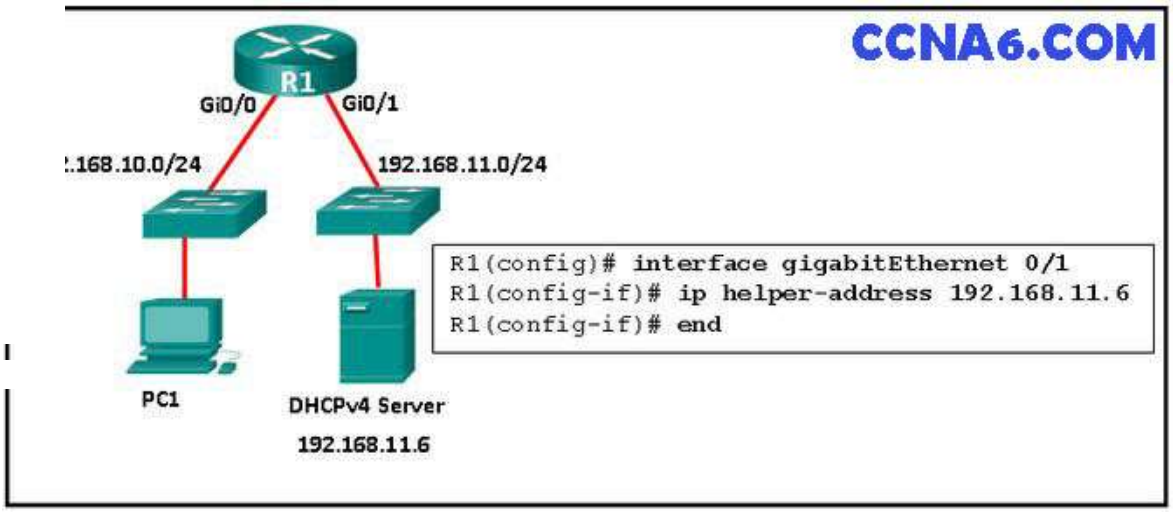
dhcp pool LAN-POOL-100
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.100.1 192.168.100.9
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.100.254
network 192.168.100.0 255.255.254.0
default-router 192.168.101.1

17 Shares

17

p excluded-address 192.168.100.1 192.168.100.9
p excluded-address 192.168.101.254
p pool LAN-POOL-100
work 192.168.100.0 255.255.254.0
ault-gateway 192.168.100.1

EFER TO THE EXHIBIT. R1 HAS BEEN CONFIGURED AS SHOWN. HOWEVER, PC1 IS ABLE TO RECEIVE AN IPV4 ADDRESS. WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?



A DHCP server must be installed on the same LAN as the host that is receiving the IP address.
R1 is not configured as a DHCPv4 server.
The ip address dhcp command was not issued on the interface Gi0/1.
The ip helper-address command was applied on the wrong interface.*

34 WHAT IS USED IN THE EUI-64 PROCESS TO CREATE AN IPV6 INTERFACE ID ON AN

IPV6 ENABLED INTERFACE?

the MAC address of the IPv6 enabled interface*
a randomly generated 64-bit hexadecimal address
an IPv6 address that is provided by a DHCPv6 server
an IPv4 address that is configured on the interface

EFER TO THE EXHIBIT. WHICH STATEMENT SHOWN IN THE OUTPUT ALLOWS
17 TER R1 TO RESPOND TO STATELESS DHCPV6 REQUESTS?

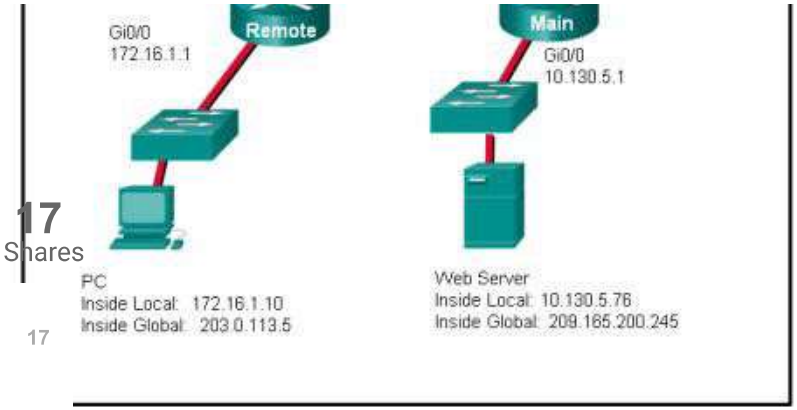
```
 show running-config
tput omitted>
6 unicast-routing

6 dhcp pool LAN1
efix-delegation 2001:DB8:8::/48 00030001000E84244E70
s-server 2001:DB8:8::8
main-name cisco.com

erface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address
v6 address 2001:DB8:8::100/48
v6 nd other-config-flag
v6 dhcp server LAN1
```


nicast-routing
erver 2001:DB8:8::8
hcp server LAN1
d other-config-flag*
delegation 2001:DB8:8::/48 00030001000E84244E70

35 REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. NAT IS CONFIGURED ON REMOTE AND MAIN. THE PC IS SENDING A REQUEST TO THE WEB SERVER. WHAT IPV4 ADDRESS IS THE SOURCE IP ADDRESS IN THE PACKET BETWEEN MAIN AND THE WEB SERVER?



17

0.5.76
65.200.245
.113.5 *
6.1.10
.2.1
65.200.226

/HICH TYPE OF TRAFFIC WOULD MOST LIKELY HAVE PROBLEMS WHEN PASSING OUGH A NAT DEVICE?

*

3 A SMALL COMPANY HAS A WEB SERVER IN THE OFFICE THAT IS ACCESSIBLE FROM THE INTERNET. THE IP ADDRESS 192.168.10.15 IS ASSIGNED TO THE WEB SERVER. THE NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR IS CONFIGURING THE ROUTER SO THAT EXTERNAL CLIENTS CAN ACCESS THE WEB SERVER OVER THE INTERNET. WHICH ITEM IS REQUIRED IN THE NAT CONFIGURATION?

an IPv4 address pool
an ACL to identify the local IPv4 address of the web server
the keyword overload for the ip nat inside source command
the ip nat inside source command to link the inside local and inside global addresses*

39 WHICH CONFIGURATION WOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR A SMALL BUSINESS THAT HAS THE PUBLIC IP ADDRESS OF 209.165.200.225/30 ASSIGNED TO THE EXTERNAL INTERFACE ON THE ROUTER THAT CONNECTS TO THE INTERNET?

access-list 1 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
ip nat inside source list 1 interface serial 0/0/0 overload***

s-list 1 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
pool comp 192.168.2.1 192.168.2.8 netmask 255.255.255.240
inside source list 1 pool comp

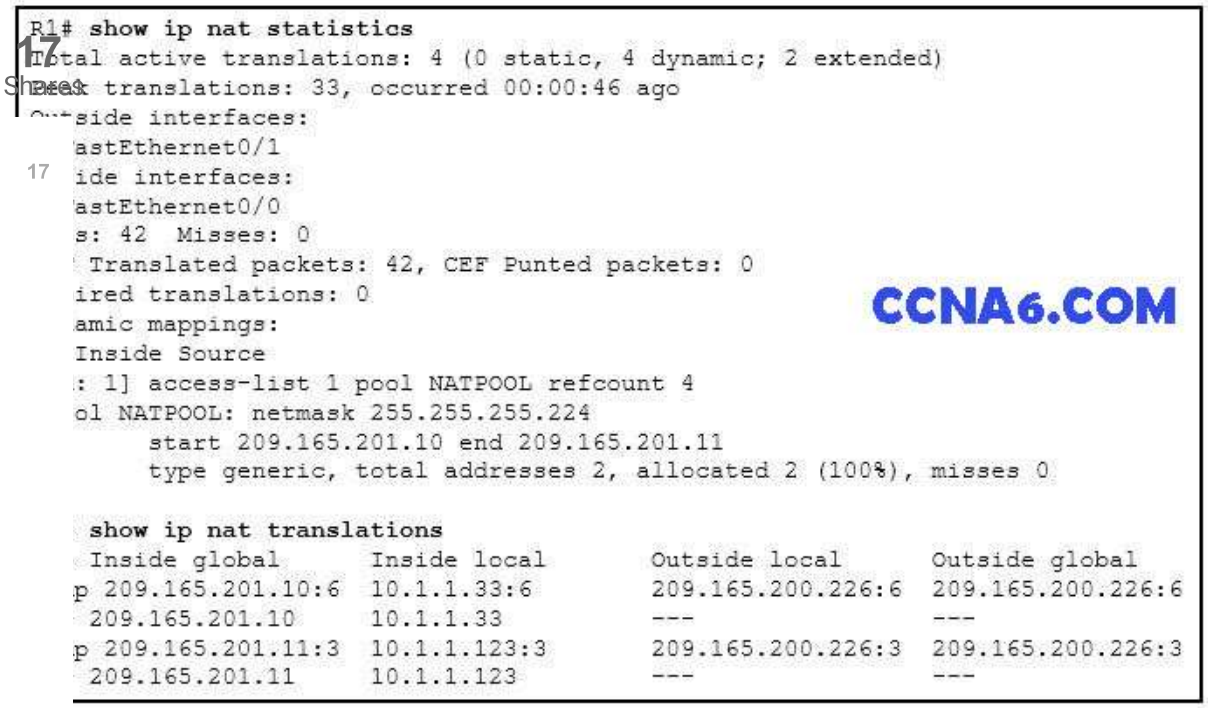
s-list 1 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
pool comp 192.168.2.1 192.168.2.8 netmask 255.255.255.240
inside source list 1 pool comp overload

s-list 1 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
ip nat pool comp 192.168.2.1 192.168.2.8 netmask 255.255.255.240
ip nat inside source list 1 pool comp overload
ip nat inside source static 10.0.0.5 209.165.200.225

40 WHAT BENEFIT DOES NAT64 PROVIDE?

It allows sites to use private IPv6 addresses and translates them to global IPv6 addresses.
It allows sites to connect multiple IPv4 hosts to the Internet via the use of a single public IPv4 address.
It allows sites to connect IPv6 hosts to an IPv4 network by translating the IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses. *
It allows sites to use private IPv4 addresses, and thus hides the internal addressing structure from hosts on public IPv4 networks.

41 REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. A PC AT ADDRESS 10.1.1.45 IS UNABLE TO ACCESS THE INTERNET. WHAT IS THE MOST LIKELY CAUSE OF THE PROBLEM?



AT pool has been exhausted. *

rong netmask was used on the NAT pool.

s-list 1 has not been configured properly.

side and outside interfaces have been configured backwards.

42 A NETWORK ENGINEER IS INTERESTED IN OBTAINING SPECIFIC INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE OPERATION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTION AND ACCESS LAYER CISCO DEVICES. WHICH COMMAND PROVIDES COMMON INFORMATION RELEVANT TO BOTH TYPES OF DEVICES?

show ip protocols

show ip interface

show cdp neighbors*

show port-security

show mac-address-table

43 WHICH TWO STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT IF A CONFIGURED NTP MASTER ON A NETWORK CANNOT REACH ANY CLOCK WITH A LOWER STRATUM NUMBER? (CHOOSE TWO.)

17

3 Shares

The NTP master will claim to be synchronized at the configured stratum number.*

TP master will be the clock with 1 as its stratum number.

17 P server with a higher stratum number will become the master.

systems will be willing to synchronize to that master using NTP.*

TP master will lower its stratum number.

NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR IS VERIFYING A CONFIGURATION THAT INVOLVES WORK MONITORING. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE GLOBAL CONFIGURATION IMAND LOGGING TRAP 4?

n messages will be forwarded to the number following the logging trap argument.

n messages that exist in levels 4-7 must be forwarded to a specific logging server.

m messages that match logging levels 0-4 will be forwarded to a specified logging device.*

n messages will be forwarded using a SNMP version that matches the argument that follows the logging trap and.

EFER TO THE EXHIBIT. AN ADMINISTRATOR IS EXAMINING THE MESSAGE IN A LOG SERVER. WHAT CAN BE DETERMINED FROM THE MESSAGE?

```
Nov 30 11:00:24 EST: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by vty0 (10.64.2.2)
```

This is a notification message for a normal but significant condition.*

This is an alert message for which immediate action is needed.

This is an error message for which warning conditions exist.

This is an error message that indicates the system is unusable.

46 WHAT IS INDICATED BY THE M IN THE CISCO IOS IMAGE NAME C1900-

46 WHAT IS INDICATED BY THE M IN THE CISCO IOS IMAGE NAME C1900-UNIVERSALK9-MZ.SPA.153-3.M.BIN?

a maintenance deployment release
a minor release
a mainline release
an extended maintenance release*

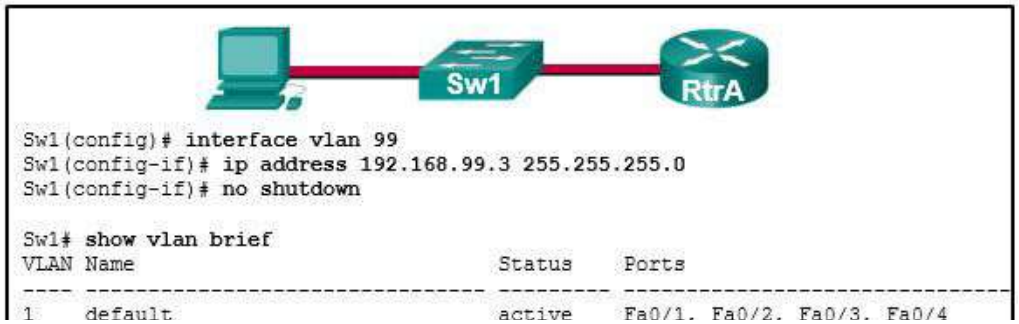
47 REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. A NETWORK ENGINEER IS PREPARING TO UPGRADE THE IOS SYSTEM IMAGE ON A CISCO 2901 ROUTER. BASED ON THE OUTPUT SHOWN, HOW MUCH SPACE IS AVAILABLE FOR THE NEW IMAGE?

```
uter# show flash:                                    CCNA6.COM

stem flash directory:
le  Length    Name/status
3   33591768  c1900-universalk9-mz.SPA.151-4.M4.bin
2   28282     sigdef-category.xml
1   227537    sigdef-default.xml
3847587 bytes used, 221896413 available, 255744000 total]
9856K bytes of processor board System flash (Read/Write)
```

400 bytes
6000 bytes
96413 bytes*
768 bytes

48 REFER TO THE EXHIBIT. BASED ON THE EXHIBITED CONFIGURATION AND OUTPUT, WHY IS VLAN 99 MISSING?



```
                                          Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8
                                          Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12
                                          Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16
                                          Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20
                                          Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24
                                          Gig0/1, Gig0/2
1002 fddi-default                         active
1003 token-ring-default                   active
1004 fddinet-default                      active
1005 trnet-default                        active

<output omitted>
```


17

se there is a cabling problem on VLAN 99

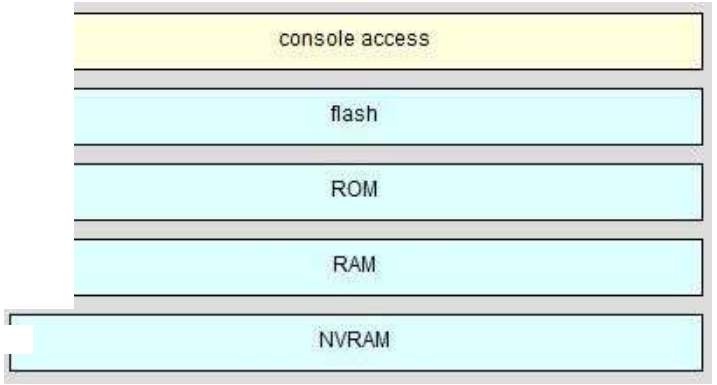
se VLAN 99 is not a valid management VLAN

se VLAN 1 is up and there can only be one management VLAN on the switch

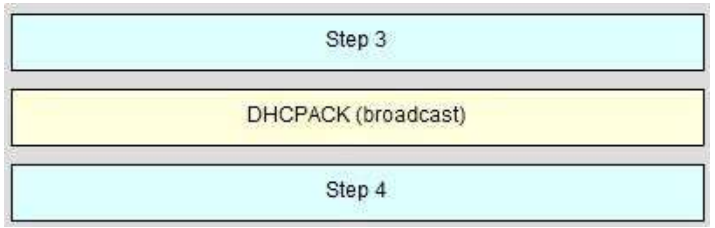
se VLAN 99 needs to be entered as a VLAN under an interface before it can become an active interface

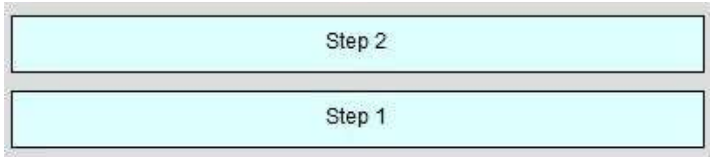
se the VLAN 99 has not been manually entered into the VLAN database with the vlan 99 command*

IATCH THE ROUTER MEMORY TYPE THAT PROVIDES THE PRIMARY STORAGE FOR ROUTER FEATURE. (NOT ALL OPTIONS ARE USED.)



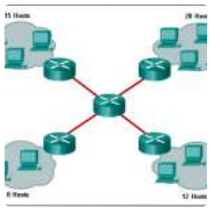
50 ORDER THE DHCP PROCESS STEPS. (NOT ALL OPTIONS ARE USED.)





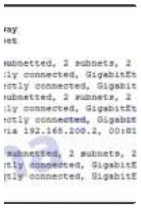
CCNA 2 V6.0 FINAL EXAM ANSWERS 2018 (OPTION A)

3 May, 2017 0



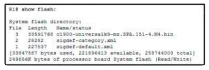
CCNA2 V6.0 CHAPTER 4 EXAM ANSWERS 2018

13 February, 2017 0



CCNA2 V6.0 CHAPTER 3 EXAM ANSWERS 2018

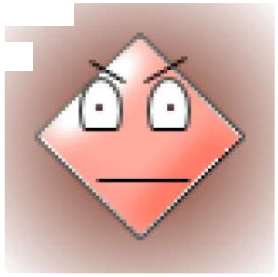
9 February, 2017 0



CCNA2 V6.0 CHAPTER 10 EXAM ANSWERS 2018

9 March, 2017 0

OUT THE AUTHOR



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