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CHAP has no protection from playback attacks.Answer: BCExplanation:Understanding and Configuring PPP CHAP Authentication http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk713/tk507/technologies_tech_note09186a00800b4131.shtmlOne-Way and Two-Way AuthenticationCHAP is defined as a one-way authentication method. However, you use CHAP in both directions to create a two-way authentication. Hence, with two-way CHAP, a separate three-way handshake is initiated by each side. In the Cisco CHAP implementation, by default, the called party must authenticate the calling party (unless authentication is completely turned off). Therefore, a one-way authentication initiated by the called party is the minimum possible authentication. However, the calling party can also verify the identity of the called party, and this results in a two-way authentication. One-way authentication is often required when you connect to non-Cisco devices. QUESTION 77Which command allows you to verify the encapsulation type (CISCO or IETF) for a Frame Relay link? A. show frame-relay lmiB. show frame-relay mapC. show frame-relay pvcD. show interfaces serial Answer: BExplanation:map will show frame relay encapsulation (cisco or ietf) http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2/wan/command/reference/wrffr4.html#wp1029343show frame-relay map" will show frame relay encapsulation type (CISCO or IETF) QUESTION 78What is the purpose of Inverse ARP? A. to map a known IP address to a MAC addressB. to map a known DLCI to a MAC addressC. to map a known MAC address to an IP addressD. to map a known DLCI to an IP addressE. to map a known IP address to a SPIDF. to map a known SPID to a MAC address Answer: DExplanation:http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=170741&seqNum=4Frame-Relay (a Layer 2 protocol) uses Inverse-Arp to map a know Layer 2 Address (DLCI) to a unknow Layer 3 Address.Dynamic MappingDynamic address mapping relies on the Frame Relay Inverse Address Resolution Protocol (Inverse ARP), defined by RFC 1293, to resolve a next hop network protocol address to a local DLCI value. The Frame Relay router sends out Inverse ARP requests on its Frame Relay PVC to discover the protocol address of the remote device connected to the Frame Relay network. The responses to the Inverse ARP requests are used to populate an address-to-DLCI mapping table on the Frame Relay router or access server. The router builds and maintains this address-to-DLCImapping table, which contains all resolved Inverse ARP requests, including both dynamic and static mapping entries. When data needs to be transmitted to a remote destination address, the router performs a lookup on its routing table to determine whether a route to that destination address exists and the next hop address or directly connected interface to use in order to reach that destination. Subsequently, the router consults its address-to-DLCI mapping table for the local DLCI that corresponds to the next hop address. Finally, the router places the frames targeted to the remote destination on its identified outgoing local DLCI. On Cisco routers, dynamic Inverse ARP is enabled by default for all network layer protocols enabled on the physical interface. Packets are not sent out for network layer protocols that are not enabled on the physical interface. For example, no dynamic Inverse ARP resolution is performed for IPX if ipx routing is not enabled globally and there is no active IPX address assigned to the interface. Because dynamic Inverse ARP is enabled by default, no additional Cisco IOS command is required to enable it on an interface.Example 4-16 shows the output of the show frame-relay map privileged EXEC mode command. The addressto-DLCI mapping table displays useful information. The output of the command shows that the next hop address 172.16.1.2 is dynamically mapped to the local DLCI 102, broadcast is enabled on the interface, and the interface's status is currently active.NOTEAfter enabling Frame Relay on the interface, the Cisco router does not perform Inverse ARP until IP routing is enabled on the router. By default, IP routing is enabled on a Cisco router. If IP routing has been turned off, enable IP routing with the ip routing command in the global configuration mode. After IP routing is enabled, the router performs Inverse ARP and begins populating the address-to-DLCI mapping table with resolved entries. QUESTION 79Refer to the exhibit. A network associate has configured OSPF with the command: City(config-router)# network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 area 0 After completing the configuration, the associate discovers that not all the interfaces are participating in OSPF. Which three of the interfaces shown in the exhibit will participate in OSPF according to this configuration statement? (Choose three.) A. FastEthernet0 /0B. FastEthernet0 /1C. Serial0/0D.

Serial0/1.102E. Serial0/1.103F. Serial0/1.104 Answer: BCDExplanation:The "network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 equals to network 192.168.12.64/26. This network has: Increment: 64 (/26= 1111 1111.1111 1111.1111 1111.1100 0000)Network address:192.168.12.64Broadcast address: 192.168.12.127Therefore all interface in the range of this network will join OSPF - B C D are correct. QUESTION 80Refer to the exhibit. The Lakeside Company has the internetwork in the exhibit. The administrator would like to reduce the size of the routing table on the Central router. Which partial routing table entry in the Central router represents a route summary that represents the LANs in Phoenix but no additional subnets? A. 10.0.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.0.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1B. 10.0.0.0/28 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.2.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1C. 10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.2.2.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1D. 10.0.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.0.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1E. 10.0.0.0/28 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.4.0 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1F. 10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnetsD 10.4.4.4 [90/20514560] via 10.2.0.2, 6w0d, Serial0/1 Answer: DExplanation:All the above networks can be summarized to 10.0.0.0 network but the question requires to "represent the LANs in Phoenix but no additional subnets" so we must summarized to 10.4.0.0 network. The Phoenix router has 4 subnets so we need to "move left" 2 bits of "/24-> /22 is the best choice - D is correct. QUESTION 81What information does a router running a link-state protocol use to build and maintain its topological database? (Choose two.) A. hello packetsB. SAP messages sent by other routersC. LSAs from other routersD. beacons received on point-to-point linksE. routing tables received from other link-state routersF. TTL packets from designated routers Answer: ACExplanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094e9e.shtml QUESTION 82Which commands are required to properly configure a router to run OSPF and to add network 192.168.16.0/24 to OSPF area 0? (Choose two.) A. Router(config)# router ospf 0B. Router(config)# router ospf 1C. Router(config)# router ospf area 0D. Router(config-router)# network 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255 0E. Router(config-router)# network 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255 area 0F. Router(config-router)# network 192.168.16.0 255.255.255.0 area 0 Answer: BEExplanation:In the router ospfcommand, theranges from 1 to 65535 so o is an invalid number - B is correct but A is not correct. To configure OSPF, we need a wildcard in the "network" statement, not a subnet mask. We also need to assgin an area to this process - E is correct. QUESTION 83Which type of EIGRP route entry describes a feasible successor? A. a backup route, stored in the routing tableB. a primary route, stored in the routing tableC. a backup route, stored in the topology tableD. a primary route, stored in the topology table Answer: CExplanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f07.shtmlFeasible SuccessorsA destination entry is moved from the topology table to the routing table when there is a feasible successor. All minimum cost paths to the destination form a set. From this set, the neighbors that have an advertised metric less than the current routing table metric are considered feasible successors.Feasible successors are viewed by a router as neighbors that are downstream with respect to the destination.These neighbors and the associated metrics are placed in the forwarding table. When a neighbor changes the metric it has been advertising or a topology change occurs in the network, the set of feasible successors may have to be re-evaluated. However, this is not categorized as a route recomputation.Feasible successor is a route whose Advertised Distance (AD) is less than the Feasible Distance (FD) of the current best path. A feasible successor is a backup route, which is not stored in the routing table but, stored in the topology table. QUESTION 84Drag and Drop QuestionDrag each description on the left to the appropriate term on the right. Not all the descriptions are used. Answer: Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094e9e.shtml http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2/iproute/command/reference/1rfospf.html QUESTION 85Drag and Drop QuestionDrag the term on the left to its definition on the right (Not all options are used.) Answer: Explanation:Poison reverse: A router learns from its neighbor that a route is down and the router sends an update back to the neighbor with an infinite metric to that routeLSA: The packets flooded when a topology change occurs, causing network routers to update their topological databases and recalculate routesSplit horizon: This prevents sending information about a routeback out the same interface that originally learned about the route holddown timer: For a given period, this causes the router to ignore any updates with poorer metrics to a lost network QUESTION 86Drag and Drop QuestionDrat the description on the left to the routing protocol on the right. (Not all options are used.) Answer: QUESTION 87Drag and Drop QuestionDrat the Frame Relay acronym on the left to match its definition on the right. (Not all acronyms are used) Answer: Explanation:Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) is a Cisco proprietary routing protocol, so it is vendor-specific. By default, EIGRP internal routes have an administrative distance value of 90. OSPF uses cost as its metric. By default, the cost of an interface is calculated based on bandwidth with the formula cost= 10000 0000/bandwidth (in bps). OSPF elects a DR on each broadcast and nonbroadcast multiaccess networks (like Ethernet and Frame Relay environments, respectively). It doesn't elect a DR on point-to-point link (like a serial WAN). QUESTION 88Hotspot QuestionOSPF is configured using default classful addressing. With all routers and interfaces operational, how many networks will

be in the routing table of R1 that are indicated to be learned by OSPF? A. 2B. 3C. 4D. 5E. 6F. 7 Answer: CExplanation:It already knows about its directly connected ones, only those not directly connected are "Learned by OSPF".OSPF as a link state routing protocol (deals with LSAs rather than routes) does not auto summarize (doesn't support "auto-summary").So learned route by OSPF are followed 172.16.2.64/26172.16.2.228/30172.16.2.232/30172.16.3.0/24 QUESTION 89Hotspot Question After the network has converged, what type of messaging, if any, occurs between R3 and R4? A. No messages are exchanged.B. Hellos are sent every 10 seconds.C. The full database from each router is sent every 30 seconds.D. The routing table from each router is sent every 60 seconds. Answer: BExplanation:HELLO messages are used to maintain adjacent neighbors so even when the network is converged, hellos are still exchanged. On broadcast and point-to-point links, the default is 10 seconds, on NBMA the default is 30 seconds. QUESTION 90Hotspot Question To allow or prevent load balancing to network 172.16.3.0/24, which of the following commands could be used in R2? (Choose two.) A. R2(config-if)#clock rateB. R2(config-if)#bandwidthC. R2(config-if)#ip ospf costD. R2(config-if)#ip ospf priorityE. R2(config-router)#distance ospf Answer: BCExplanation:OSPF Costhttp://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_white_paper09186a0080094e9e.shtml#t6The cost (also called metric) of an interface in OSPF is an indication of the overhead required to send packets across a certain interface. The cost of an interface is inversely proportional to the bandwidth of that interface. A higher bandwidth indicates a lower cost. There is more overhead (higher cost) and time delays involved in crossing a 56k serial line than crossing a 10M ethernet line. The formula used to calculate the cost is: cost= 10000 0000/bandwith in bps For example, it will cost 10 EXP8/10 EXP7 = 10 to cross a 10M Ethernet line and will cost 10 EXP8/1544000 =64 to cross a T1 line.By default, the cost of an interface is calculated based on the bandwidth; you can force the cost of an interface with the ip ospf cost <value> interface subconfiguration mode command. QUESTION 91Hotspot Question R1 is configured with the default configuration of OSPF. From the following list of IP addresses configured on R1, which address will the OSPF process select as the router ID? A. 192.168.0.1B. 172.16.1.1C. 172.16.2.1D. 172.16.2.225 Answer: AExplanation:The Router ID (RID) is an IP address used to identify the router and is chosen using the following sequence:+ The highest IP address assigned to a loopback (logical) interface. + If a loopback interface is not defined, the highest IP address of all active router's physical interfaces will be chosen.+ The router ID can be manually assignedIn this case, because a loopback interface is not configured so the highest active IP address 192.168.0.1 is chosen as the router ID. QUESTION 92Hotspot Question If required, what password should be configured on the DeepSouth router in the branch office to allow a connection to be established with the MidEast router? A. No password is required.B. EnableC. SecretD. TelnetE. Console Answer: BExplanation: In the diagram, DeepSouth is connected to Dubai's S1/2 interface and is configured as follows:Interface Serial1/2IP address 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.252Encapsulalation PPP ; Encapsulation for this interface is PPP Check out the following Cisco Link: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk713/tk507/technologies_configuration_example09186a0080094333.shtml#configuringausernamedifferentfromtheroutersnameHere is a snipit of an example:Network DiagramIf Router 1 initiates a call to Router 2, Router 2 would challenge Router 1, but Router 1 would not challenge Router 2. This occurs because the ppp authentication chap callin command is configured on Router 1. This is an example of a unidirectional authentication. In this setup, the ppp chap hostname alias-r1 command is configured on Router 1. Router 1 uses "alias-r1" as its hostname for CHAP authentication instead of "r1." The Router 2 dialer map name should match Router 1's ppp chap hostname; otherwise, two B channels are established, one for each direction. QUESTION 93Hotspot Question What would be the destination Layer 2 address in the frame header for a frame that is being forwarded by Dubai to the host address of 172.30.4.4? A. 825B. 230C. 694D. 387 Answer: CExplanation:According to command output 172.30.4.4 is using the 694 dlci value.
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2/wan/command/reference/wrffr4.html#wp1029343 QUESTION 94Hotspot Question Which connection uses the default encapsulation for serial interfaces on Cisco routers? A. The serial connection to the NorthCoast branch office.B. The serial connection to the North branch office.C. The serial connection to the Southlands branch office.D. The serial connection to the Multinational Core. Answer: BExplanation:Cisco default encapsulation is HDLC which is by default enabled on all cisco router. If we want to enable other encapsulation protocol(PPP,X.25 etc) we need to define in interface setting. But here except s1/1 all interface defined by other encapsulation protocol so we will assume default encapsulation running on s1/1 interface and s1/1 interface connected with North QUESTION 95Hotspot QuestionA static map to the S-AMER location is required. Which command should be used to create this map? A. frame-relay map ip 172.30.0.3 825 broadcastB. frame-relay map ip 172.30.0.3 230 broadcastC. frame-relay map ip 172.30.0.3 694 broadcastD. frame-relay map ip 172.30.0.3 387 broadcast Answer: BExplanation:frame-relay map ip 172.30.0.3 230 broadcast 172.30.0.3 is S-AMER router ip address and its configure on 230 dlci value. Check "show frame-relay map " output in the diagram. QUESTION 96Lab - VTP ConfigurationA new switch is being added to the River Campus LAN. You will work to complete this process by first configuring the building_210 switch with an IP address and default gateway. For the switch host address, you should use the last available IP address on the management subnet.

In addition, the switch needs to be configured to be in the same VTP domain as the building_100 switch and also needs to be configured as a VTP client. Assume that the IP configuration and VTP configuration on building_100 are complete and correct.The configuration of the router is not accessible for this exercise. You must accomplish the following tasks: Determine and configure the IP host address of the new switch.Determine and configure the default gateway of the new switch.Determine and configure the correct VTP domain name for the new switch.Configure the new switch as a VTP client. Answer: Here are the Steps for this Lab Solution:The question states we can't access the router so we can only get required information from switch building_1. Click on the PC connected with switch building_1 (through a console line) to access switch building_1s CLI. On this switch use the show running-config command: building_1#show running-config Next use the show vtp status command to learn about the vtp domain on this switch building_1#show vtp status (Notice: the IP address, IP default-gateway and VTP domain name might be different!!!) You should write down these 3 parameters carefully. Configuring the new switch+ Determine and configure the IP host address of the new switch The question requires "for the switch host address, you should use the last available IP address on the management subnet". The building_1 switch's IP address, which is 192.168.22.50 255.255.255.224, belongs to the management subnet.Increment: 32 (because 224 = 1110 0000)Network address: 192.168.22.32Broadcast address: 192.168.22.63 ->The last available IP address on the management subnet is 192.168.22.62 and it hasn't been used (notice that the IP address of Fa0/1 interface of the router is also the default gateway address 192.168.22.35).Also notice that the management IP address of a switch should be configured in Vlan1 interface. After it is configured, we can connect to it via telnet or SSH to manage it. Switch2#configure terminalSwitch2(config)#interface Vlan1Switch2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.22.62 255.255.255.224 Switch2(config-if)#no shutdown + Determine and configure the default gateway of the new switch The default gateway of this new switch is same as that of building_1 switch, which is 192.168.22.35 Switch2(config-if)#exitSwitch2(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.22.35 + Determine and configure the correct VTP domain name for the new switch The VTP domain name shown on building_1 switch is Cisco so we have to use it in the new switch (notice: the VTP domain name will be different in the exam and it is case sensitive so be careful) Switch2(config)# vtp domain Cisco + Configure the new switch as a VTP clientSwitch2(config)#vtp mode client We should check the new configuration with the "show running-config" & "show vtp status"; also try pinging from the new switch to the the default gateway to make sure it works well. Finally save the configurationSwitch2(config)#exitSwitch2#copy running-config startup-config QUESTION 97Lab - NATA network associate is configuring a router for the weaver company to provide internet access. The ISP has provided the company six public IP addresses of 198.18.184.105 198.18.184.110. The company has 14 hosts that need to access the internet simultaneously. The hosts in the company LAN have been assigned private space addresses in the range of 192.168.100.17 - 192.168.100.30.The following have already been configured on the router Answer: The above named organisation has 14 hosts that need to access the internet simultaneously but were provided with just 6 public IP addresses from198.18.184.105 to 198.18.184.110/29.In this case, you have to consider using NAT Overload (or PAT) Doubleclick on the Weaver router to access the CLI Router> enableRouter# configure terminalFirst you should change the router's name to Weaver:Router(config)#hostname WeaverCreate a NAT pool of global addresses to be allocated with their netmask:Weaver(config)# ip nat pool mypool 198.18.184.105 198.18.184.110 netmask 255.255.255.248Create a standard access control list that permits the addresses that are to be translated:Weaver(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.100.16 0.0.0.15 Establish dynamic source translation, specifying the access list that was defined in the prior step:Weaver(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool mypool overload Finally, we should save all your work with the following command:Weaver#copy running-config startup-config (Don't forget this) Check your configuration by going to "Host for testing" and type:C : >ping 192.0.2.114The ping should work well and you will be replied from 192.0.2.114 This command translates all source addresses that pass access list 1, which means a source address from 192.168.100.17 to 192.168.100.30, into an address from the pool named mypool (the pool contains addresses from 198.18.184.105 to 198.18.184.110) Overload keyword allowsto map multiple IP addresses to a single registered IP address (many-to- one) by using different ports.The question said that appropriate interfaces have been configured for NAT inside and NAT outside statements.This is how to configure the NAT inside and NAT outside, just for your understanding: Weaver(config)#interface fa0/0Weaver(config-if)#ip nat insideWeaver(config-if)#exitWeaver(config)#interface s0/0Weaver(config-if)#ip nat outsideWeaver(config-if)#end QUESTION 98Lab - OSPF Answer: The question mentioned Boston router was not configured correctly or incomplete so we should check this router first. Click on PC-B to access the command line interface (CLI) of Boston router.Boston>enable (type cisco as its password here)Boston#show running-config First, remember that the current OSPF Process ID is 2 because we will need it for later configuration. Next notice that in the second ?network? command the network and wildcard mask are 192.168.155.0 and 0.0.0.3 which is equivalent to 192.168.155.0 255.255.255.252 in term of subnet mask. Therefore this subnetwork's range is from 192.168.155.0 to 192.168.155.3 but the ip address of s0/0 interface of Boston router is192.168.155.5 which don't belong to this range -> this is the reason why OSPF did not recognize s0 interface of

Boston router as a part of area 0. So we need to find a subnetwork that s0 interface belongs to.IP address of S0 interface: 192.168.155.5/30Subnet mask: /30 = 1111 1111.1111 1111.1111 1111.1111 1100Increment: 4Network address (which IP address of s0 interface belongs to): 192.168.155.4 (because 4 * 1 = 4 < 5)Therefore we must use this network instead of 192.168.155.0 networkBoston#configure terminalBoston(config)#router ospf 2Boston(config-router)#no network 192.168.155.0 0.0.0.3 area 0Boston(config-router)#network 192.168.155.4 0.0.0.3 area 0Boston(config-router)#endBoston#copy running-config startup-configFinally, you should issue a ping command from Boston router to Lancaster router to make sure it works well.Boston#ping 192.168.43.1 QUESTION 99Lab - Access List Simulation Answer:Corp1#configure terminal Corp1(config)#interface s1/0 Corp1(config-if)#ip add 198.18.196.65 255.255.255.252Corp1(config-if)#endCorp1>enable Corp1#show running-configCorp1#configure terminal Corp1(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp host 192.168.33.3 host 172.22.242.23 eq 80 Corp1(config)#access-list 100 deny tcp any host 172.22.242.23 eq 80 Corp1(config)#access-list 100 permit ip any any Corp1(config)#interface fa0/1 Corp1(config-if)#ip access-group 100 out Corp1(config-if)#end Corp1#copy running-config startup-config Explanation :Select the console on Corp1 router Configuring ACL Corp1>enable Corp1#configure terminal Comment: To permit only Host C (192. 168. 33. 3){source addr} to access finance server address (172. 22.242. 23){destination addr} on port number 80 (web)Corp1(config)# access-list 100 permit tcp host 192.168.33.3 host 172.22.242.23 eq 80 Comment: To deny any source to access finance server address (172. 22. 242. 23) {destination addr} on port number 80 (web)Corp1(config)# access-list 100 deny tcp any host 172.22.242.23 eq 80 Comment: To permit ip protocol from any source to access any destination because of the implicit deny any any statement at the end of ACL.Corp1(config)# access-list 100 permit ip any any Applying the ACL on the InterfaceComment: Check show ip interface brief command to identify the interface type and number by checking the IP address configured.Corp1(config)#interface fa 0/1If the ip address configured already is incorrect as well as the subnet mask. this should be corrected in order ACL to work type this commands at interface mode :no ip address 192. x. x. x 255. x. x. x (removes incorrect configured ip address and subnet mask) Configure Correct IP Address and subnet mask :ip address 172. 22. 242. 30 255. 255. 255. 240 (range of address specified going to server is given as 172. 22. 242. 17 172. 22. 242. 30) Comment: Place the ACL to check for packets going outside the interface towards the finance web server.Corp1(config-if)#ip access-group 100 out Corp1(config-if)#end Important: To save your running config to startup before exit. Corp1#copy running-config startup-config Verifying the Configuration :Step1: Show ip interface brief command identifies the interface on which to apply access list .Step2: Click on each host A,B,C & D . Host opens a web browser page , Select address box of the web browser and type the ip address of finance web server(172. 22. 242. 23) to test whether it permits /deny access to the finance web Server. QUESTION 100Lab - CLI Configuration Attention:In practical examinations, please note the following, the actual information will prevail.1. Name of the router is xxx2. Enable. secret password is xxx3. Password In access user EXEC mode using the console is xxx4. The password to allow telnet access to the router is xxx5. IP information Answer: Router>enableRouter#config terminalRouter(config)#hostname GothaGotha(config)#enable secret mi222keGotha(config)#line console 0Gotha(config-line)#password G8tors1Gotha(config-line)#exitGotha(config)#line vty 0 4Gotha(config-line)#password dun63lapGotha(config-line)#loginGotha(config-line)#exitGotha(config)#interface fa0/0Gotha(config-if)#no shutdownGotha(config-if)#ip address 209.165.201.4 255.255.255.224 Gotha(config)#interface s0/0/0Gotha(config-if)#ip address 192.0.2.190 255.255.255.240 Gotha(config-if)#no shutdownGotha(config-if)#exitGotha(config)#router ripGotha(config-router)#version 2Gotha(config-router)#network 209.165.201.0Gotha(config-router)#network 192.0.2.176Gotha(config-router)#endGotha#copy run start Lead2pass is no doubt your best choice. Using the Cisco 200-105 exam dumps can let you improve the efficiency of your studying so that it can help you save much more time. **200-105** new questions on Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDVzY4ZElvSmlkb2M **2017 Cisco 200-105** exam dumps (All 402 Q&As) from Lead2pass: http://www.lead2pass.com/200-105.html [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]