

Network Laboratory

Introduce to Some Network Statements

- Workgroup & Domain Networks
- Point to Point & Client Server
- Group Policy
- IP
- Subnet Mask
- Gateway
- Ping

Introduce to Some Network Statements

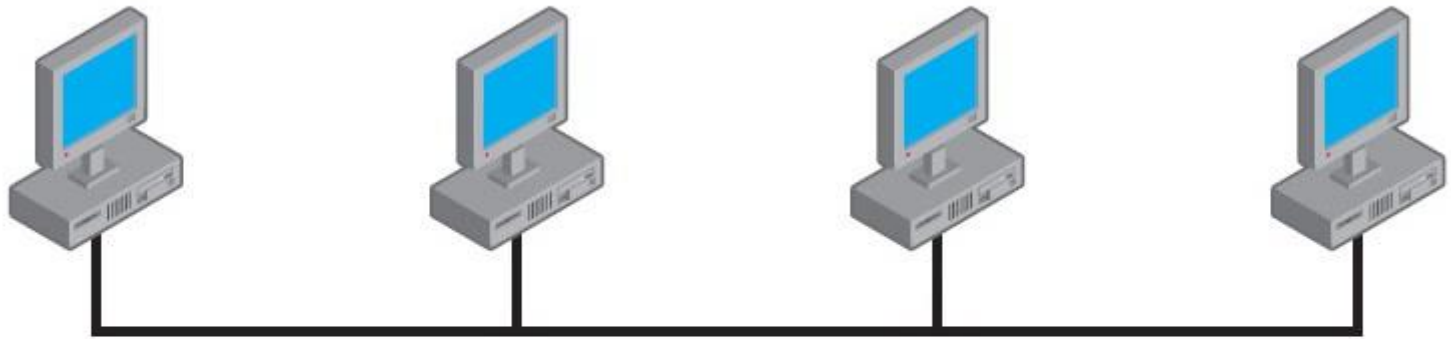
- Hub
- Switch
- Router
- Repeater

Cable Topologies

- Bus
- Ring
- Star
- Mesh

Bus Topology

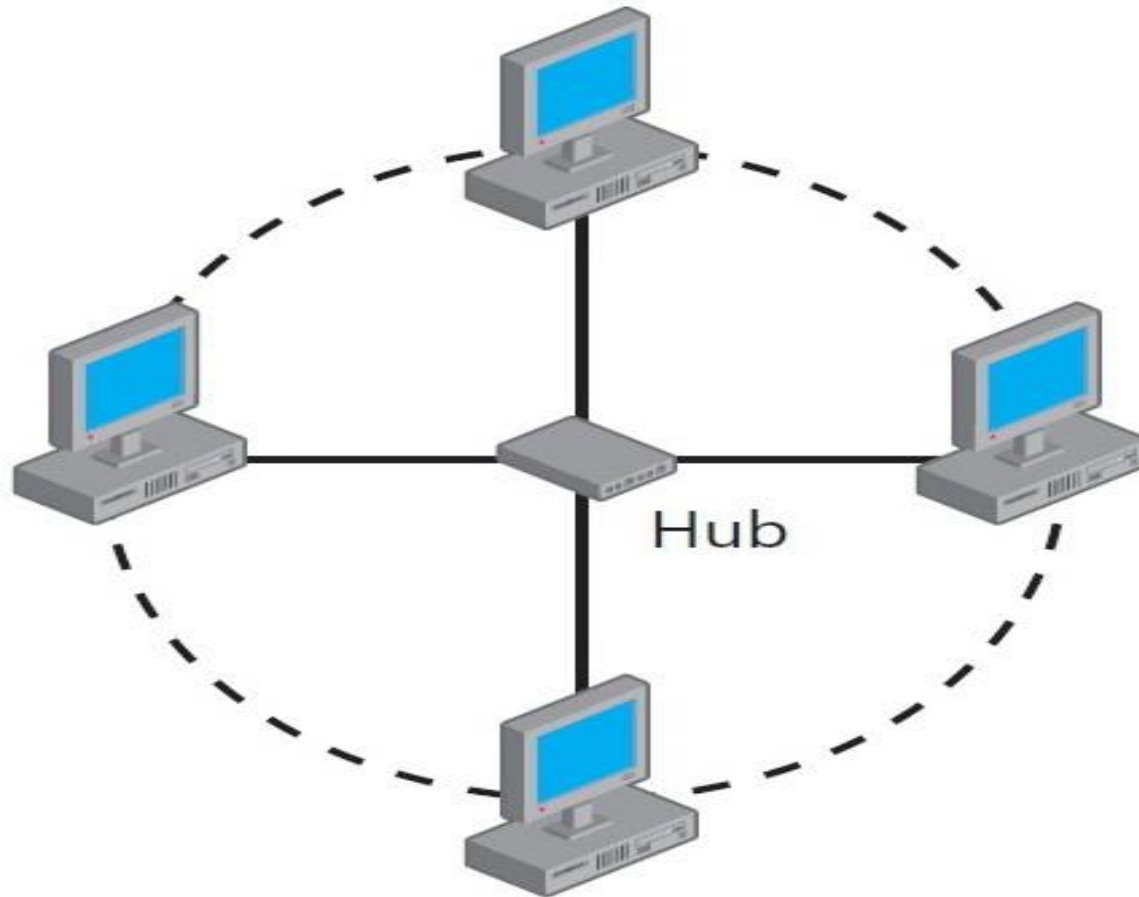
Thick Ethernet



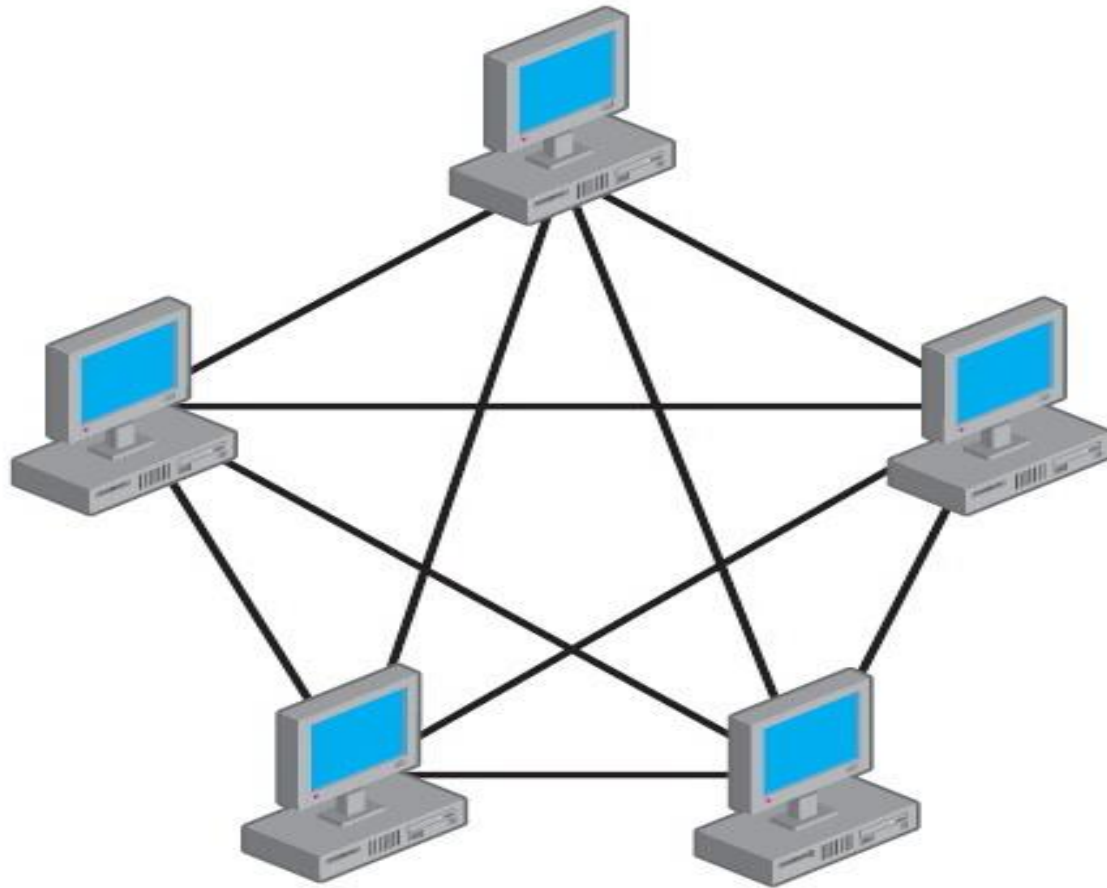
Thin Ethernet



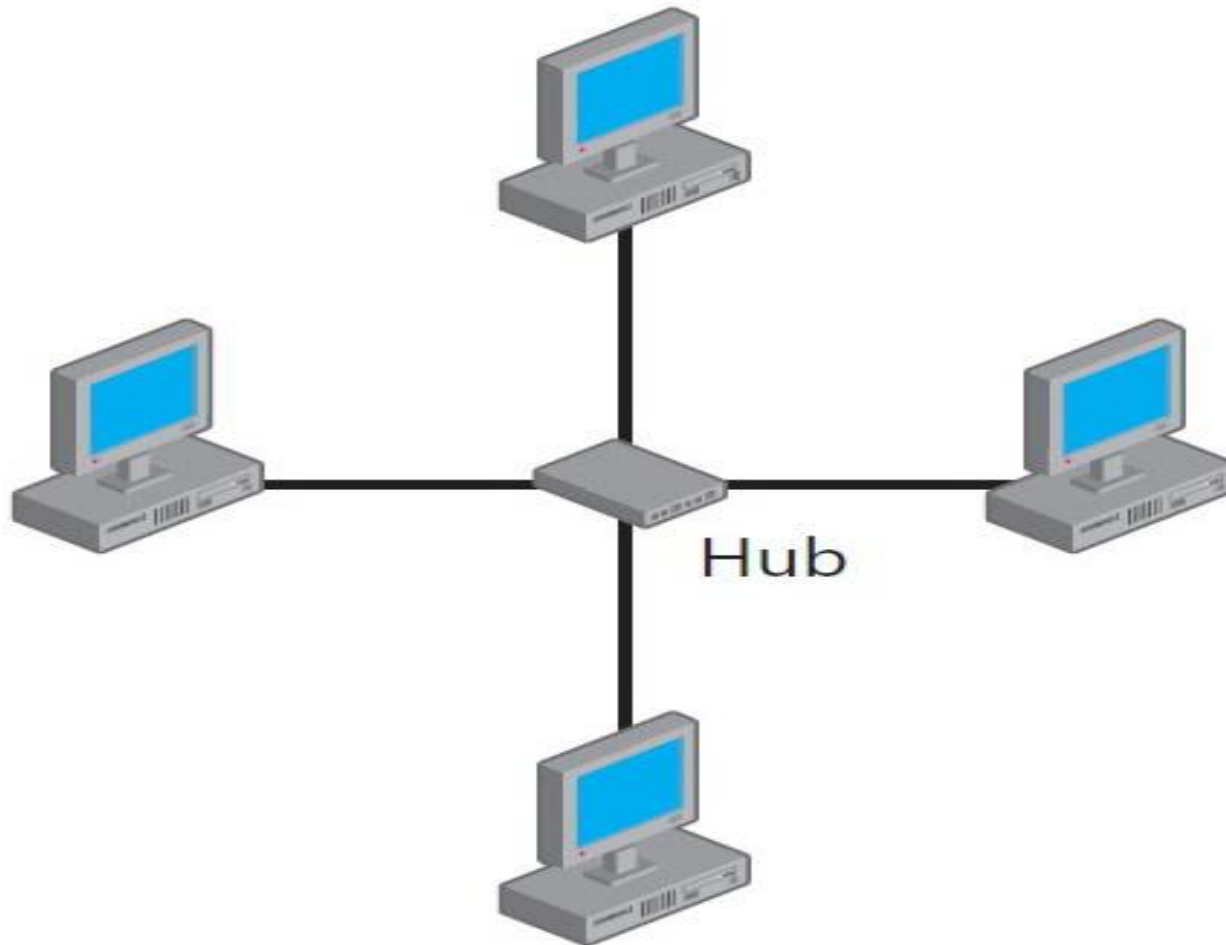
Ring Topologies



Mesh Topologies



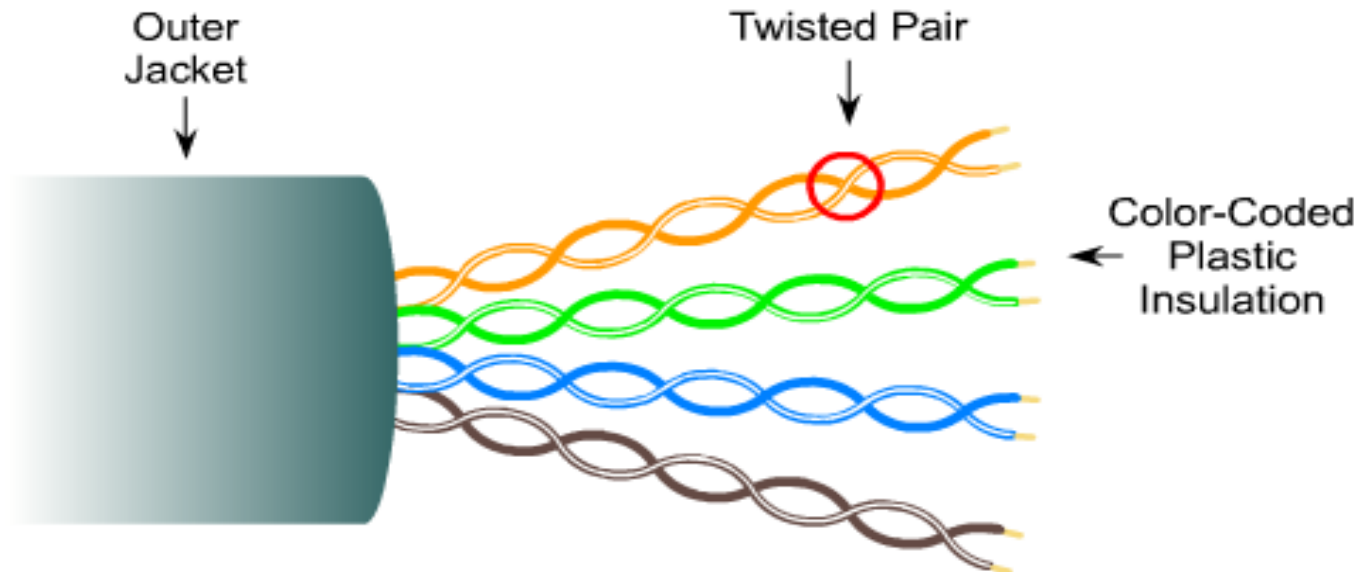
Star Topologies



Cable Types

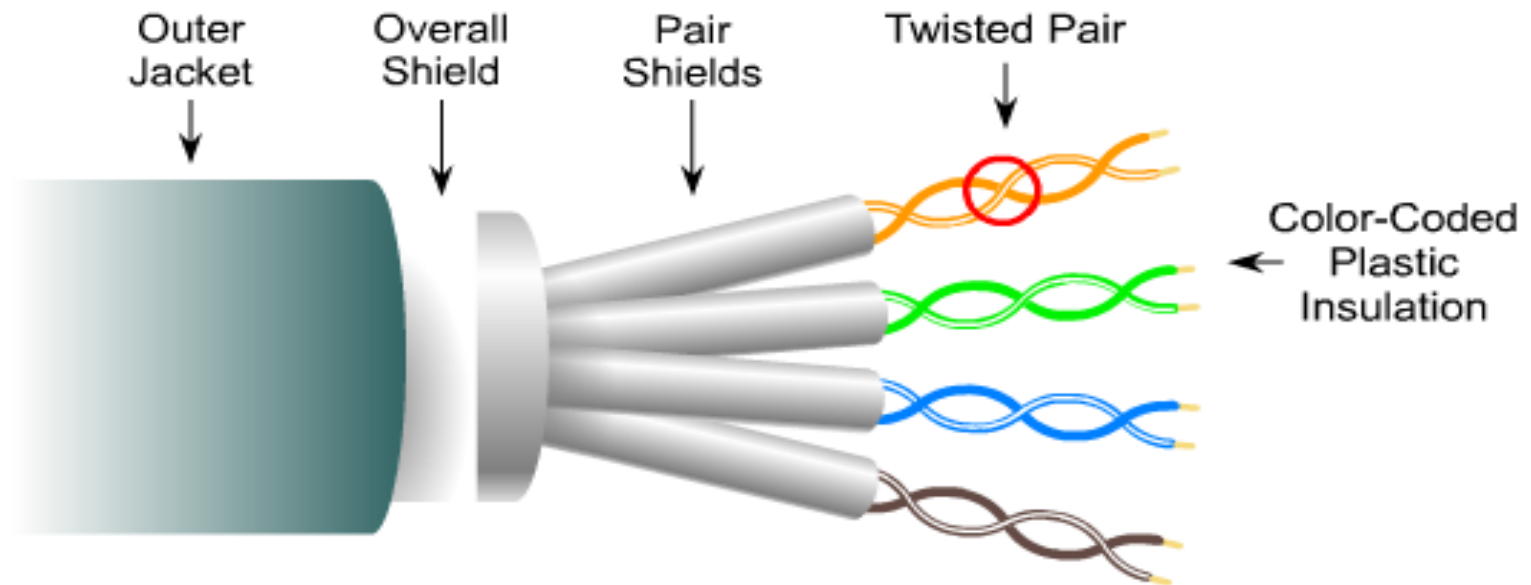
- Twisted Pair:
 - UTP (Unshielded Twisted Pair)
 - STP (Shielded Twisted Pair)
- Coaxial
- Fiber Optic

UTP Cable



- Speed and throughput: 10 - 100 - 1000 Mbps (depending on the quality/category of cable)
- Average \$ per node: Least Expensive
- Media and connector size: Small
- Maximum cable length: 100m

STP Cable

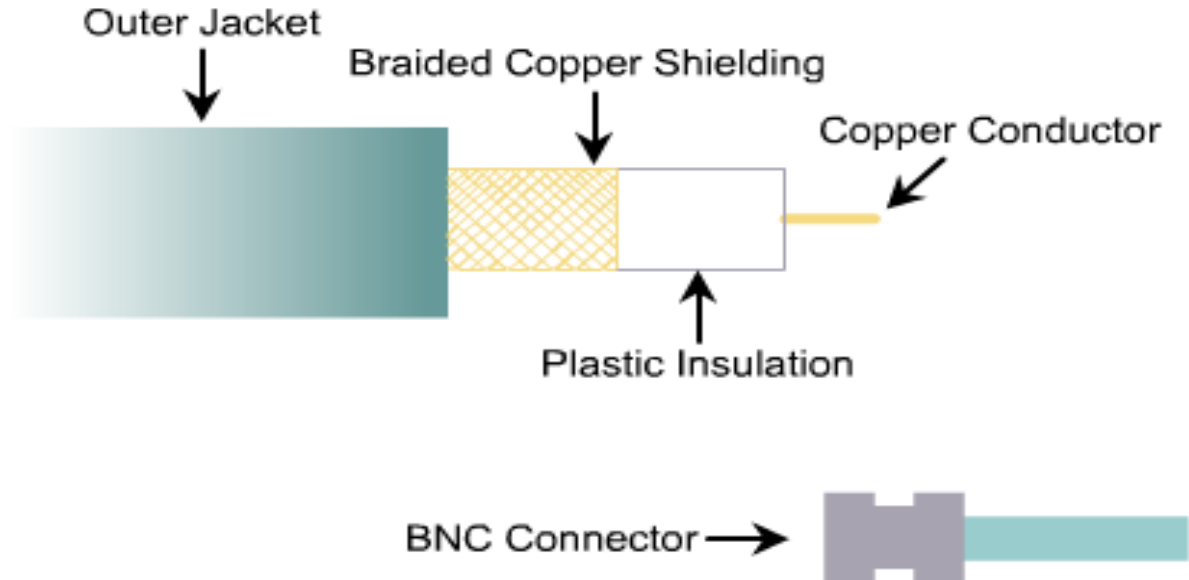


- Speed and throughput: 10 - 100 Mbps
- Average \$ per node: Moderately Expensive
- Media and connector size: Medium to Large
- Maximum cable length: 100m

Most Common Types of Ethernet

Common Name	Speed	Alternative Name	Name of IEEE Standard	Cable Type, Maximum Length
Ethernet	10 Mbps	10BASE-T	IEEE 802.3	Copper, 100m
Fast Ethernet	100 Mbps	100BASE-TX	IEEE 802.3u	Copper, 100m
Gigabit Ethernet	1000 Mbps	1000BASE-T	IEEE 802.3ab	Copper, 100 m
Gigabit Ethernet	1000 Mbps	1000BASE-LX, 1000BASE-SX	IEEE 802.3z	Fiber, 550m(SX) 5km (LX)

Coaxial Cable



- Speed and throughput: 10 - 100 Mbps
- Average \$ per node: Inexpensive
- Media and connector size: Medium
- Maximum cable length: 500m

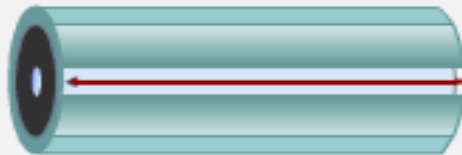
Coaxial Cable

(Original Ethernet Standards)

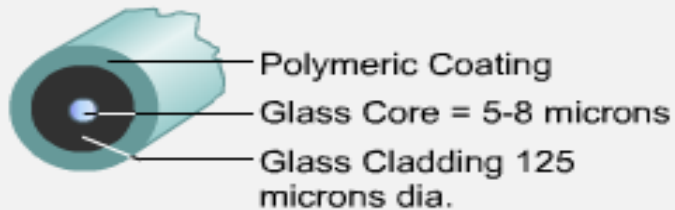
Name	Cable	MAX	Nodes
10Base5	Thick Coax	500m	100
10Base2	Thin Coax	185m	30

Fiber Optic Cable

Single-mode



Requires very straight path

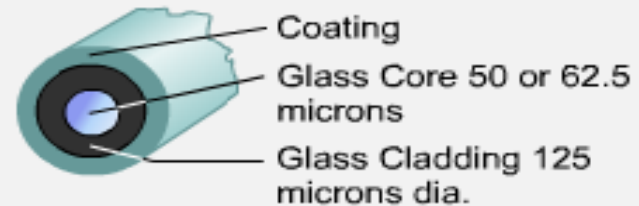


- Small core
- Less dispersion
- Suited for long distance applications (up to ~3km, 9,840 ft)
- Uses lasers as the light source often within campus backbones for distances of several thousand meters

Multimode



Multiple paths-sloppy



- Larger core than single-mode cable (50 or 62.5 microns or greater)
- Allows greater dispersion and therefore, loss of signal
- Used for long distance application, but shorter than single-mode (up to ~2km, 6,560 ft)
- Uses LEDs as the light source often within LANs or distances of a couple hundred meters within a campus network

Ethernet UTP Cabling

(Unshielded Twisted Pair)

- Straight Through
- Cross Over
- Roll Over

UTP Cabling Standards

➤ TIA/EIA 568A :

➤ TIA/EIA568B:

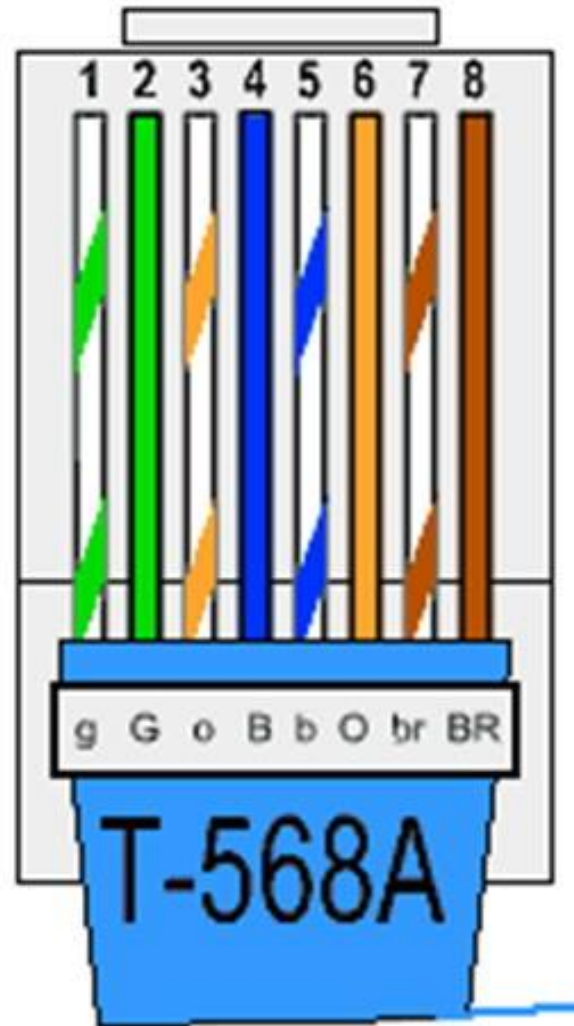
(Telecommunication Industry Association /Electronic Industries Alliance)

UTP Cabling Standard Colors

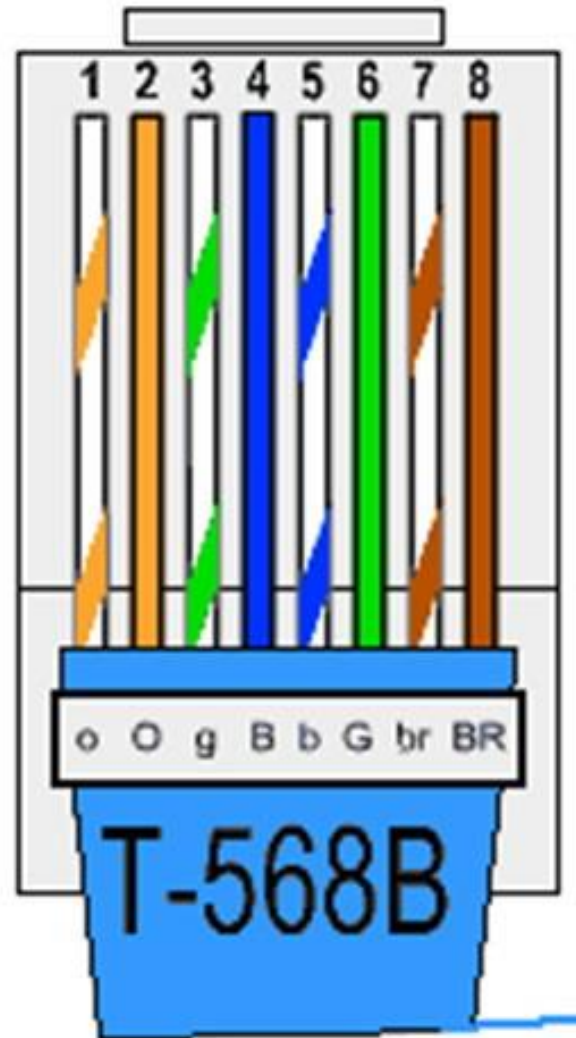
- Green/White Green
- Orange/White Orange
- Blue/White Blue
- Brown/White Brown



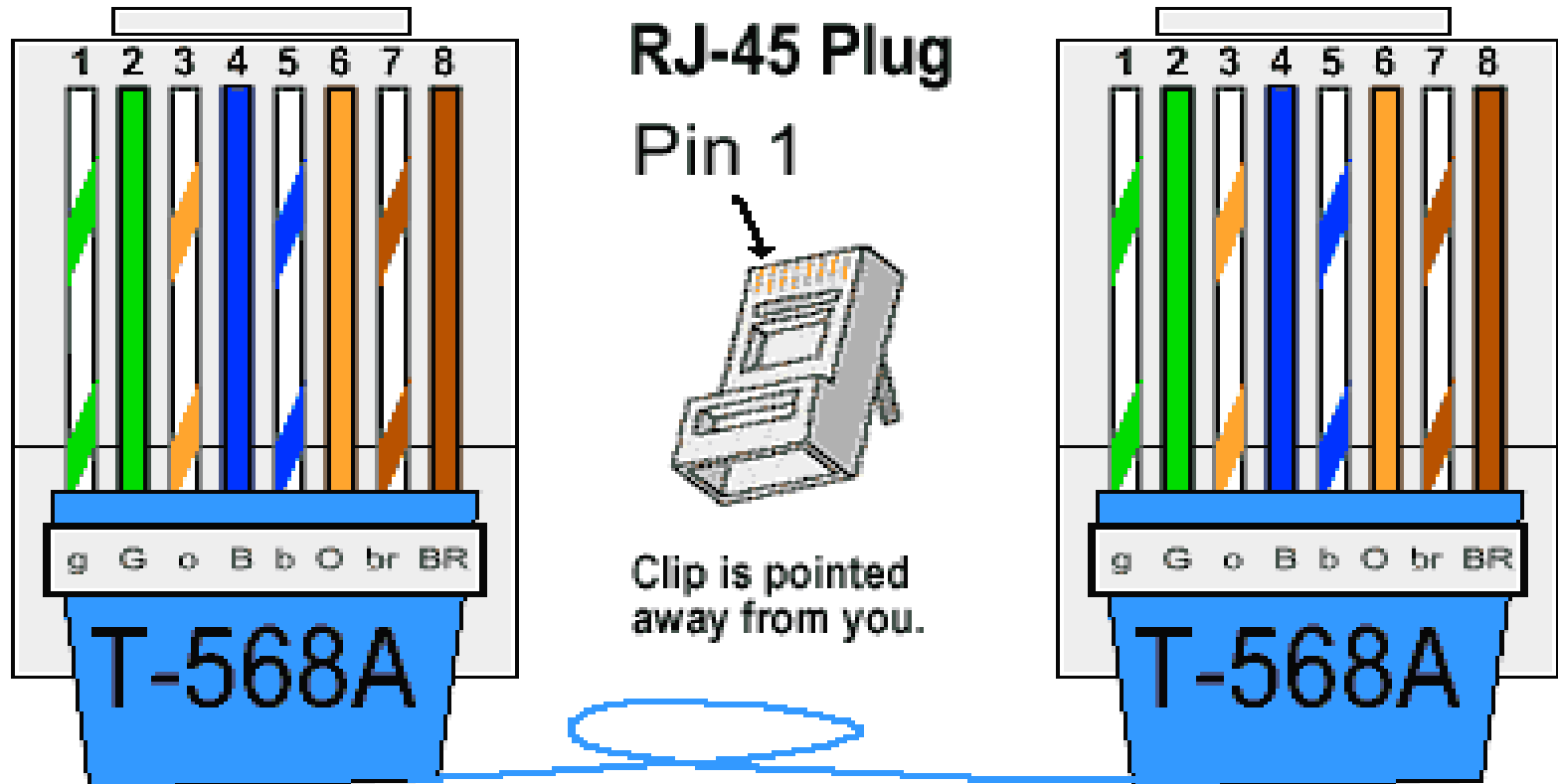
TIA/EIA 568A



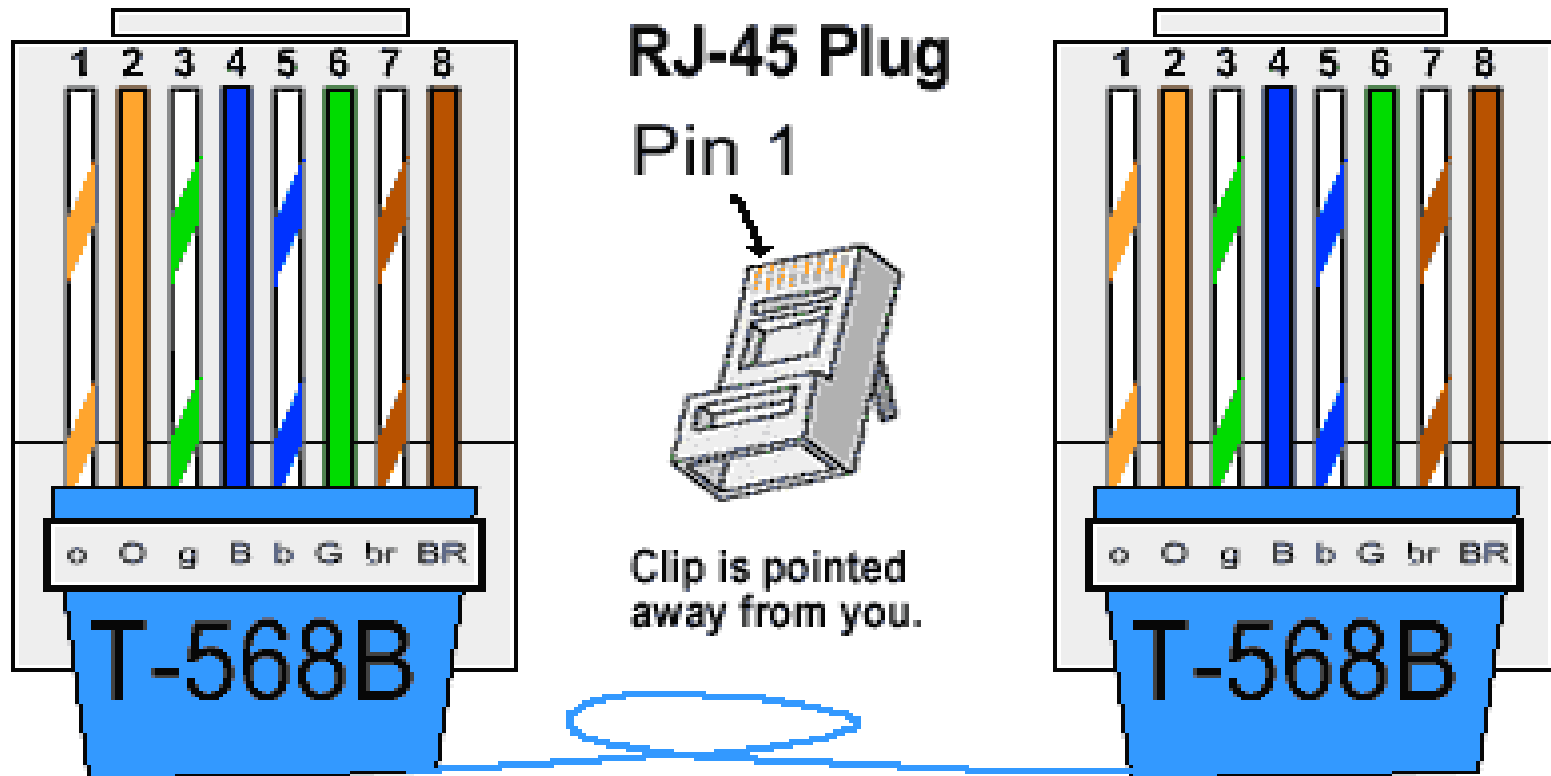
TIA/EIA 568B



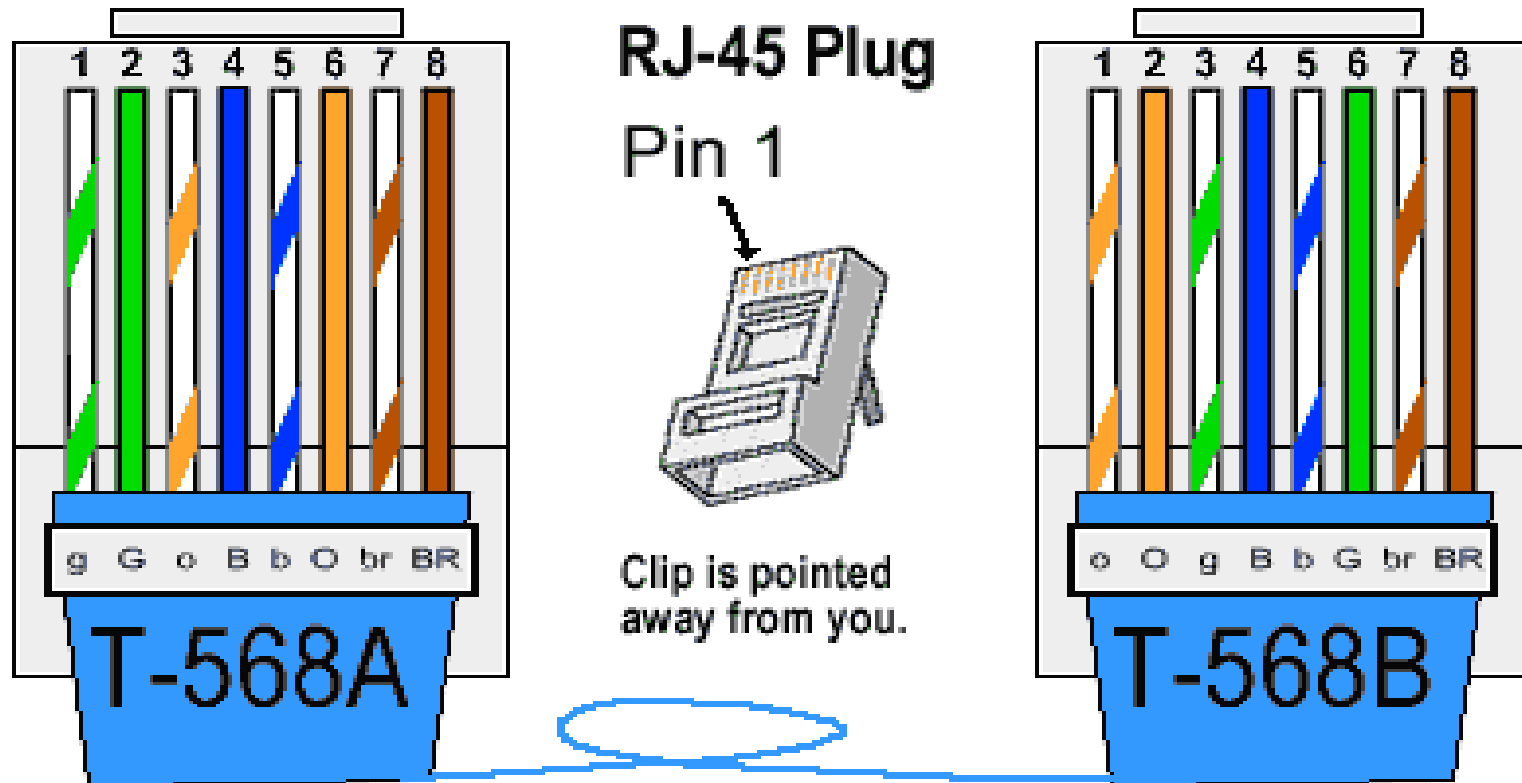
Straight Through (1)



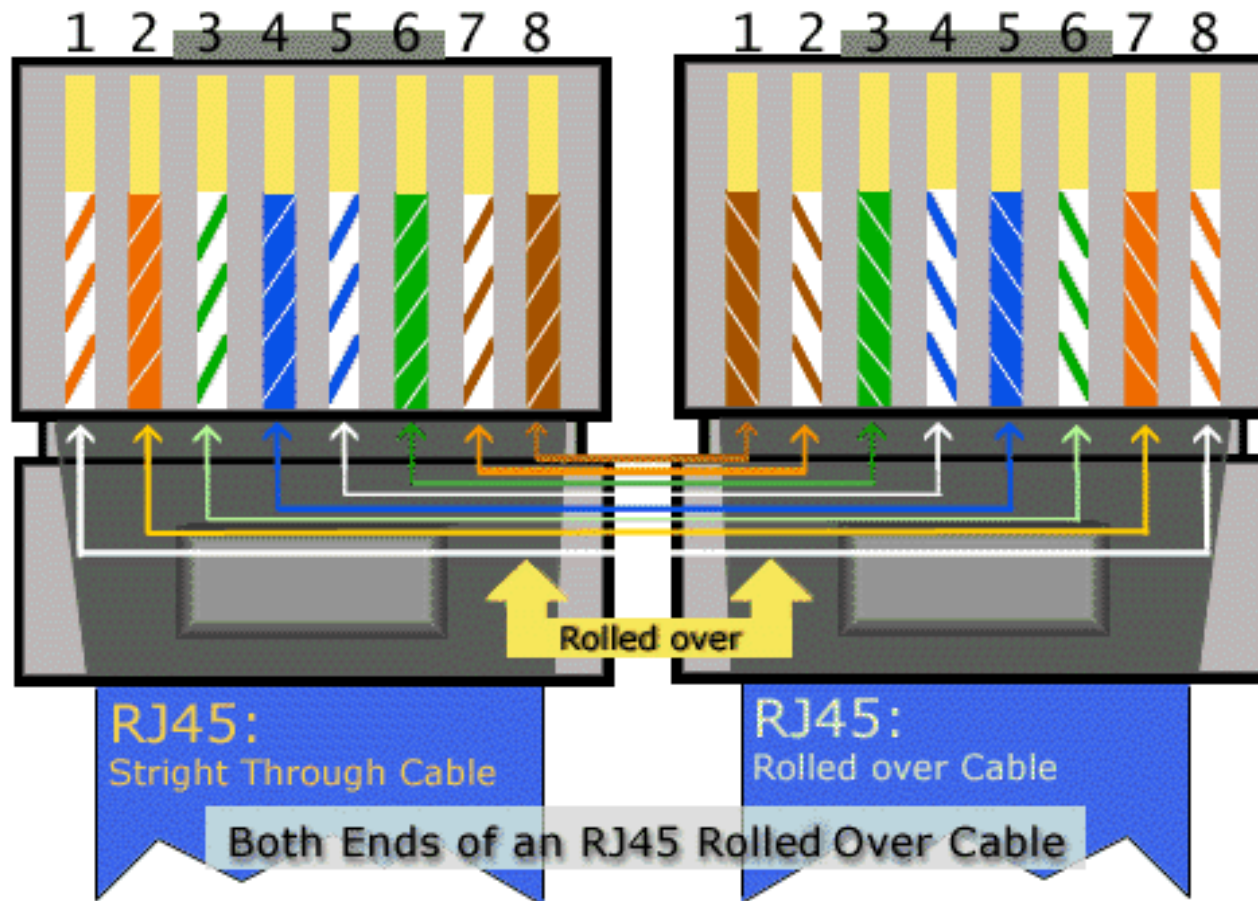
Straight Through (2)



Cross Over



Roll Over



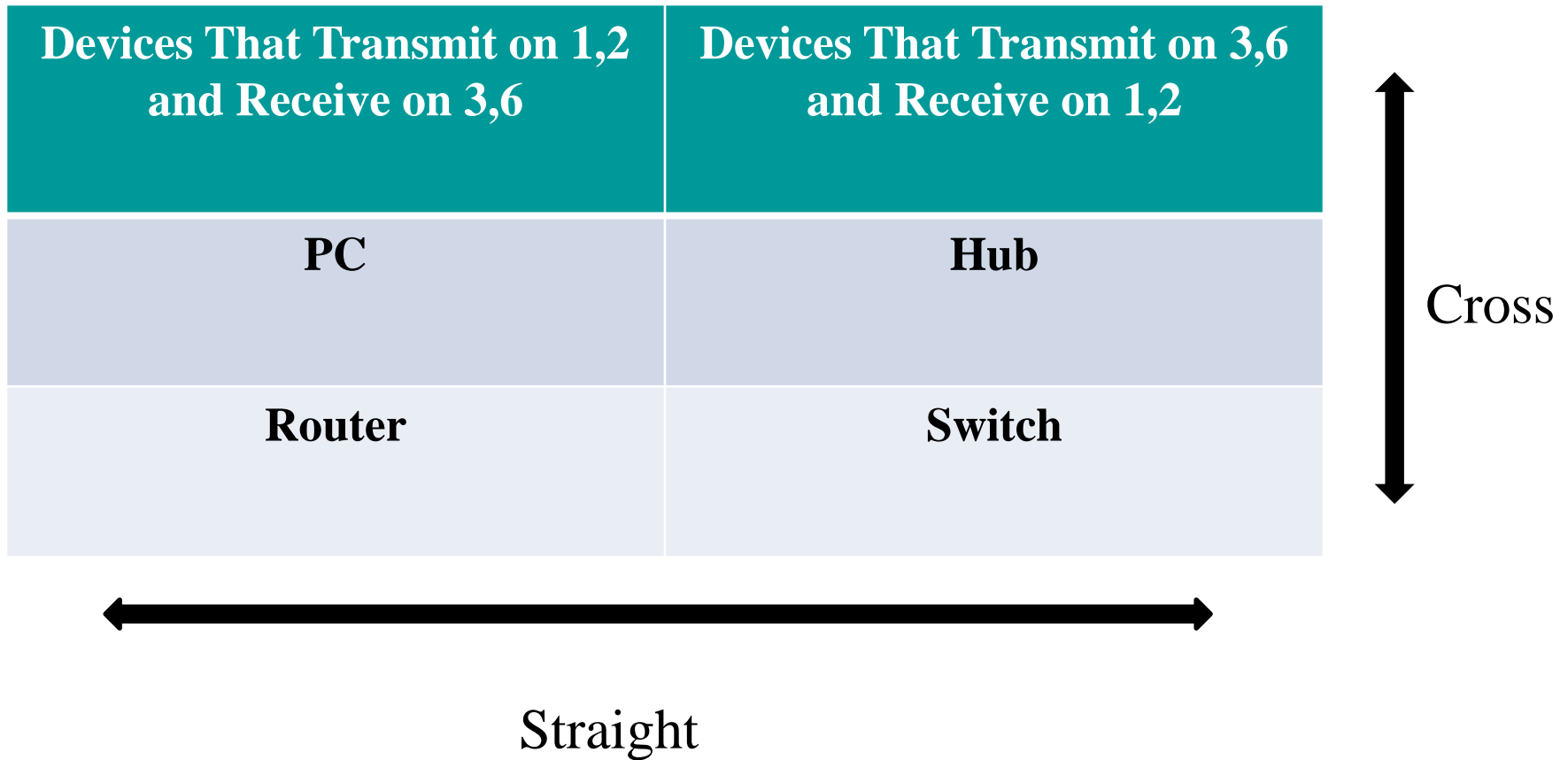
Roll Over



Device Connections

- PC to PC: C
- Switch to Switch: C
- Router to Router: C
- PC to Switch: S
- Switch to Router: S
- PC to Router: C

Device Connections



RJ45 Socket



Required Devices for Cabling

- RJ45 Socket Pliers
- RJ45 Socket
- UTP Cable



Network Simulators & Emulators

- VM Ware
- Packet Tracer
- GNS3

VM Ware

- Install VM Ware:
- Installing Operation System in VM Ware:
 - Insert WIN Disk / File Menu / New / Virtual Machine / Typical /
Installer Disk? / Product Key? & Password? (Optional) /
Machine Name? & Destination Address to Save? / Disk
Capacity? / Finish . .

VM Ware

- Secondary Settings After Install Operating System:
 - Right Click on Machine Tab / Settings / Hardware Tab

Changing SID

- What is SID?
- Why we need to change SID?
- Change SID Methods:
 - New SID
 - Sysprep (Win7)
 - Run: Sysprep.exe (C:\ Windows\ System32\ Sysprep\ Sysprep.exe) \

Connecting Operating Systems

- Connecting Systems in Real World:
 - Connecting Two Systems by Cross Cable
 - Connecting more than two Systems by Switch and Straight Cable
- Connecting System in VM Ware:
 - Pre configuration in VM Ware as follow:
 - R Click on Virtual Machine Tab & Setting / Network Adapter/ Select One of the “Network Connection” Offers . . .

Requirements for Connecting Two or More Systems together

- 1) Physical Connectivity
- 2) Network Connection Setting (Just for Virtual Machines)
 - R Click on Virtual Machine Tab / Setting / Network Adapter /
Select One of the “Network Connection” Offers . . .
- 3) Set IP Address, Subnet Mask, DNS & Default Gateway:

Connectivity Test

➤ Ping

➤ Go to Command Prompt (CMD) / Type “*Ping* Destination IP Address”

➤ Note:

➤ Firewall Off

File & Folder Sharing

➤ File and Folder Sharing Methods:

- Simple Sharing

- Advance Sharing

File & Folder Sharing

- How we can share file and folder:
 - R Click on a Folder & Select Properties / Sharing Tab / ✓ Share This Folder & OK

Permission

- R Click on Shared Folder & Properties / Sharing Tab / Determine Groups and Determine Permission for that Group

Viewpoints for File and Folder Sharing

- 1) Set Password for all users
- 2) Set Firewall: Off Temporarily
- 3) Set Anti Virus Firewall: Off Temporarily
- 4) Run “Network Setup Wizard” (XP)
- 5) Enable All Sharing Alternatives in “Advanced Sharing Setting” Part

Some More Viewpoints

- After running “Network Setup Wizard” firewall will change to On
- After Password configuration, Reset system or Logon again
- Be careful about Connected Tick (✓) in Virtual Machine:
 - R Click on Virtual Machine Tab / Setting / Network Adapter / Device Status / “Connected”
-

Access to Shared Files and Folders

- Run / Type “*Destination IP address*” & OK
- or
- Go to “My Network Places” or “Network”

Laboratory

- Create two folders with the name of “Data” and “Security” on two computers and share them as the following permission:
 - PC1 can change the “Data” folder content but cannot change “Security” folder content
 - PC2 cannot change “Data” folder content and don’t have permission for access to “Security” folder

Installing Loopback Adapter

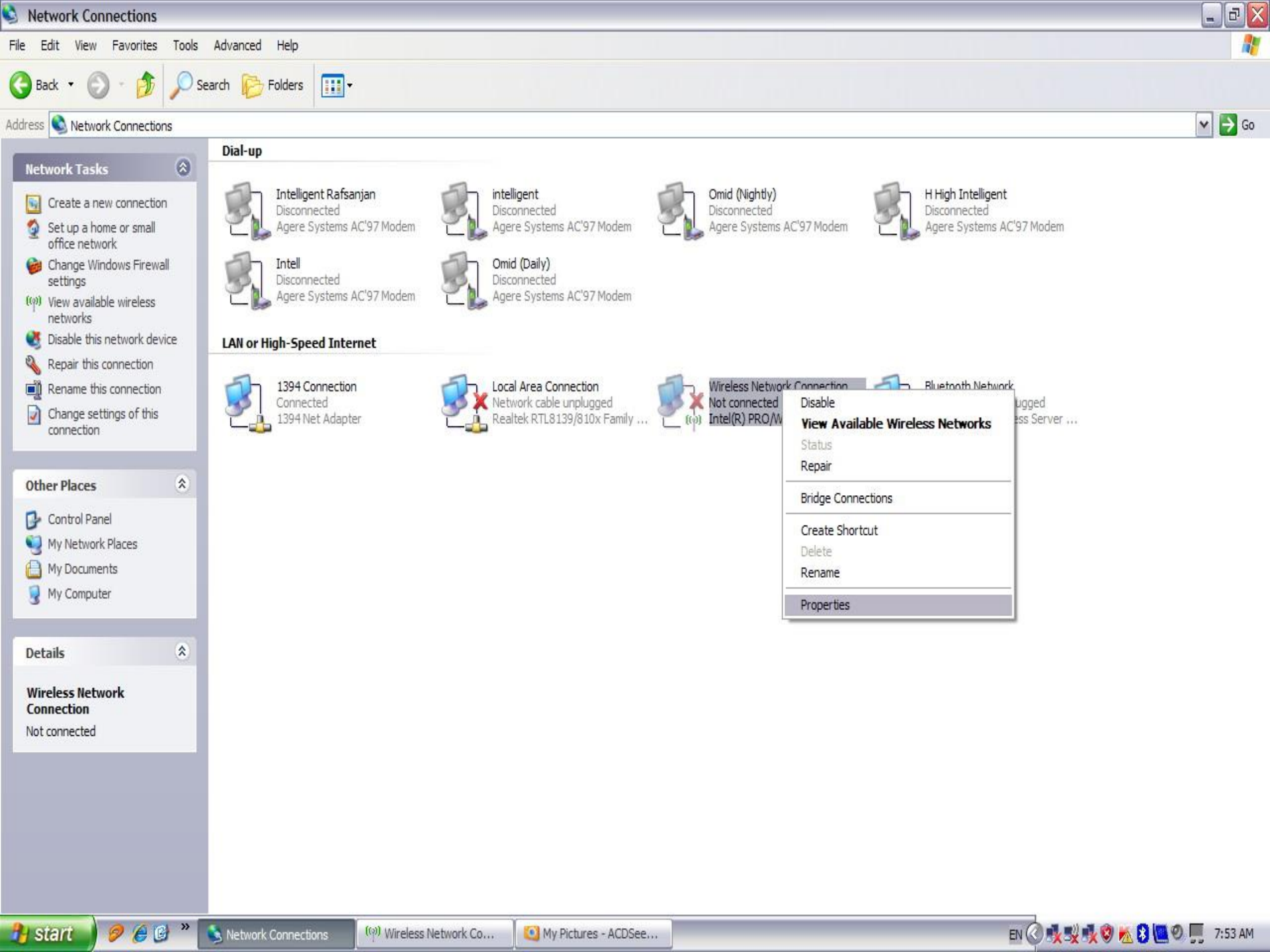
- Control Panel / Add Hardware / Hardware Connected:
YES / Select “Add a New Hardware Device” & Next /
Select Install Manually & Next / Select Network Adapter
& Next / Select Microsoft on the Left and Microsoft
Loopback Adapter on the Right & Next / Next / Finish
- Assign IP to Loopback Adapter

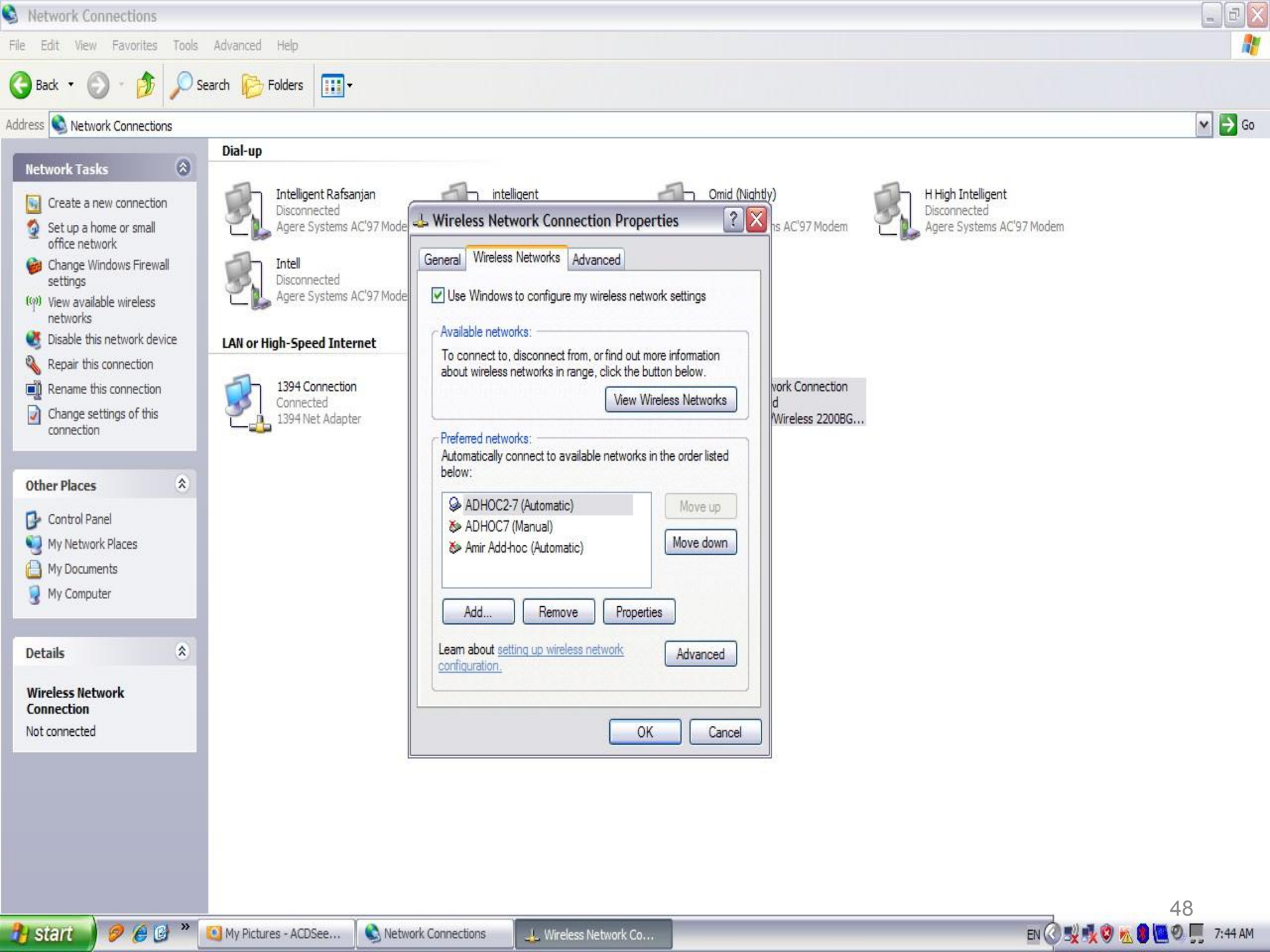
Printer Sharing in Windows XP & 7

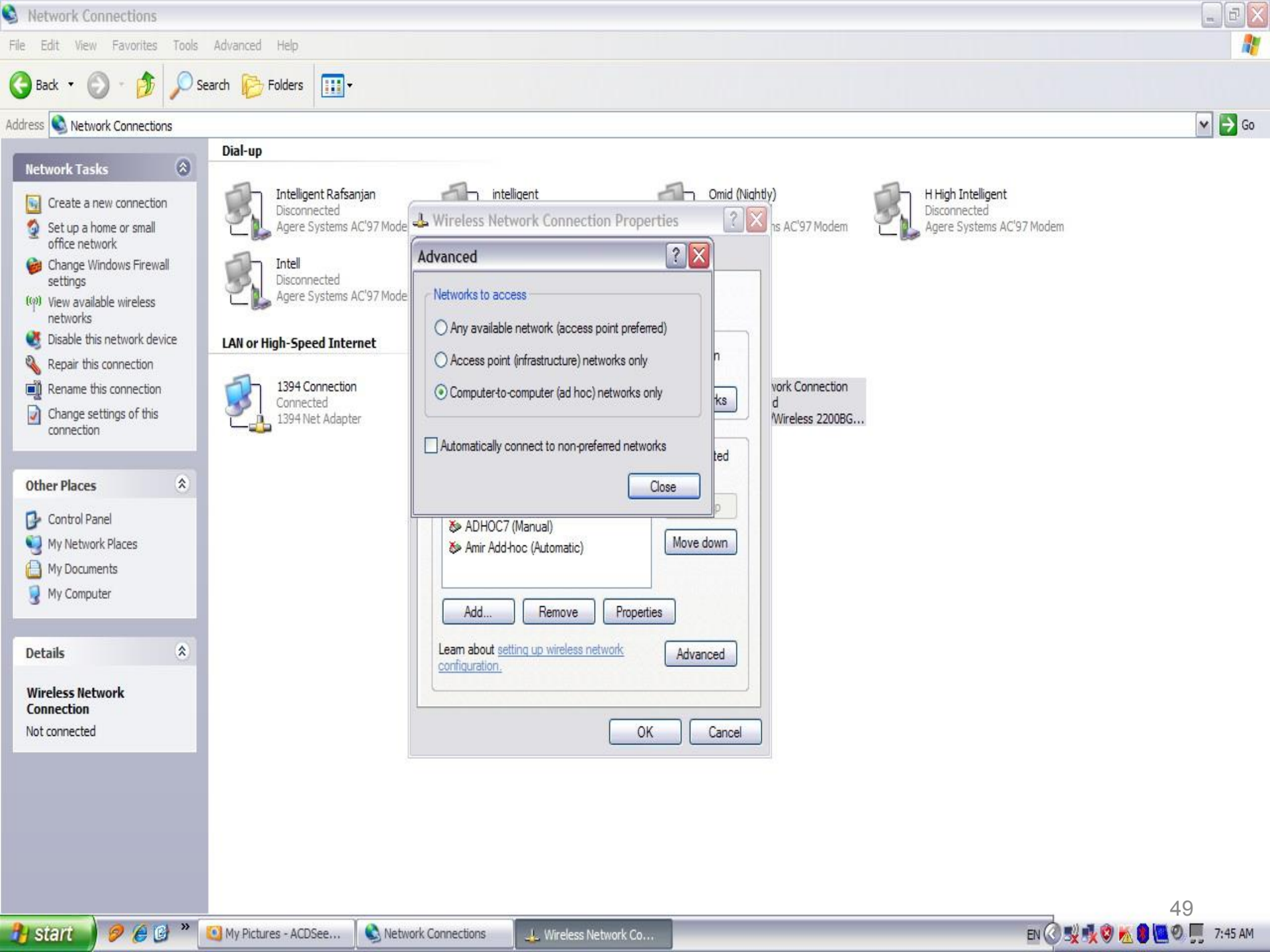
- Step 1: Control Panel / Open “Printers and Foxes” (Win7: Devices and Printers) / R Click on the Printer & Properties (Win7: Printer Properties) / Sharing Tab / Select “Share this printer” & OK
- Step 2: Go to another PC / Connect to Printer PC / Find Shared Printer (From “My Network place”) / R Click on Shared Printer & Select “Connect” then “Yes”
- Step 3: Test Printer

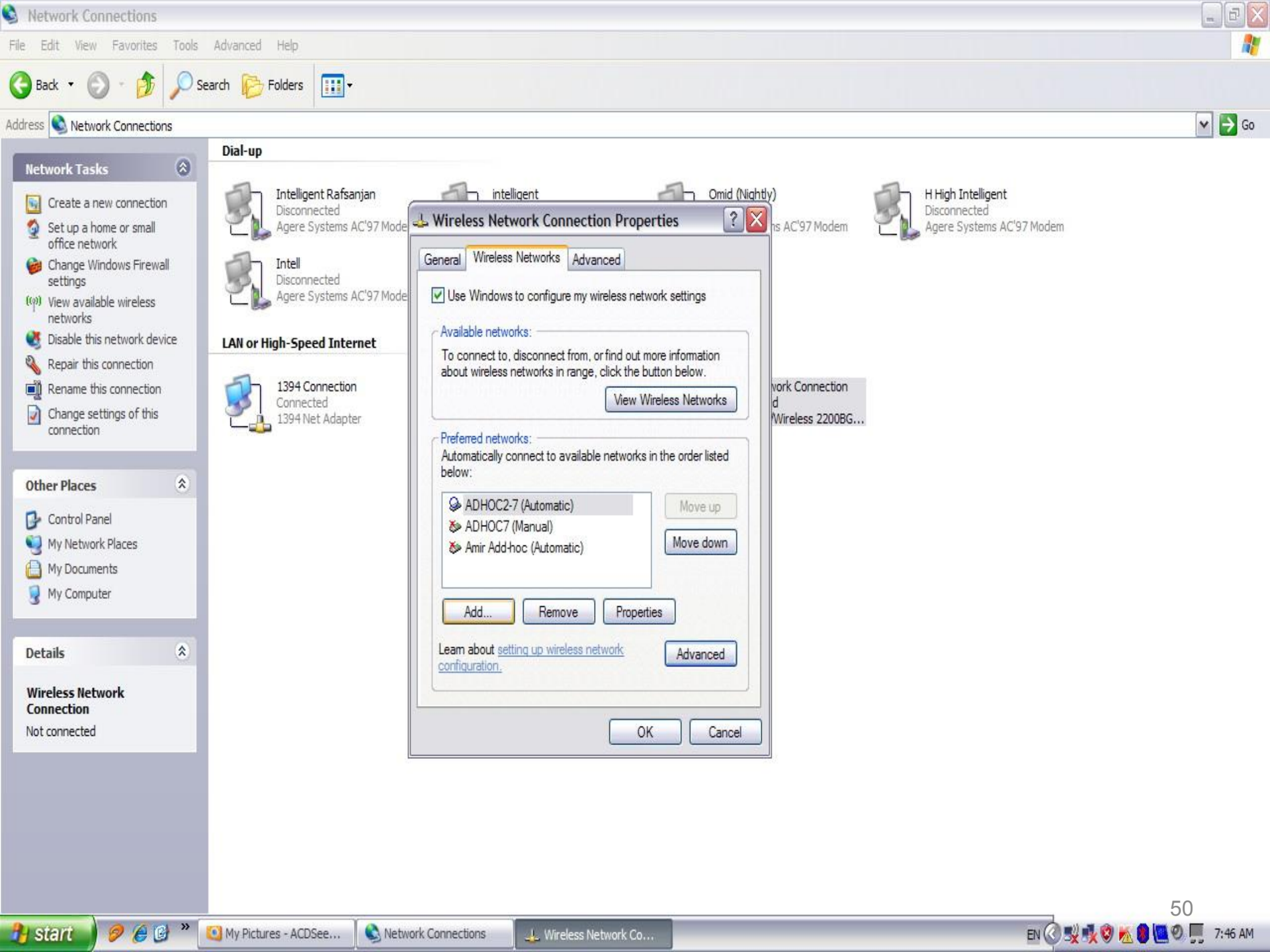
Ad-hoc in Windows XP

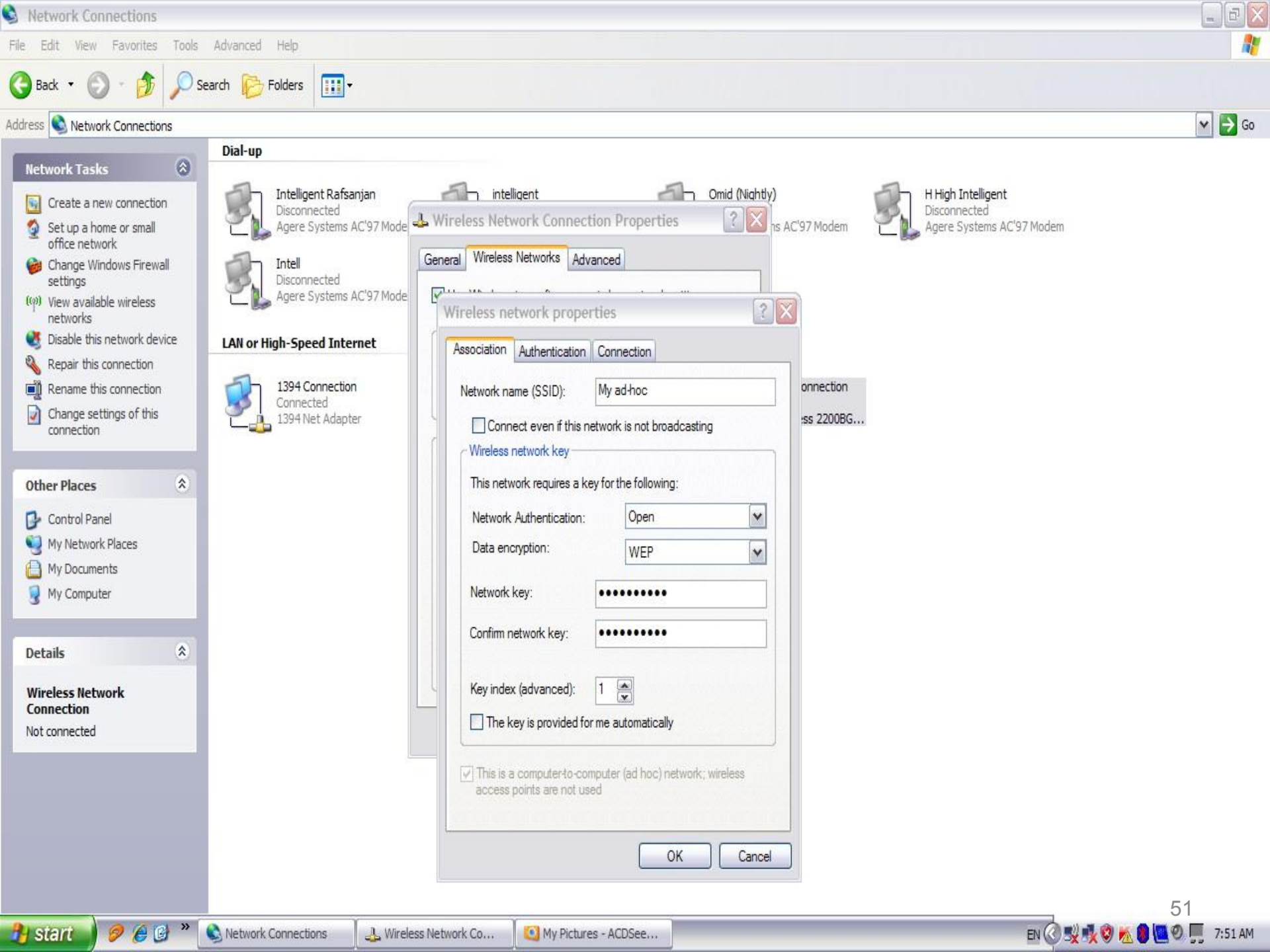
- Step 1: R Click on Wireless Network Connection & Properties / Wireless Network Tab / Advanced / Select “Computer to Computer (ad hoc) Networks Only” & Close / Add / SSID? & Network Authentication: Open & Data Encryption: WEP & Remove ✓ Of “The Key is Provided for me Automatically” & Enter Network Key & OK
- Step 2: Go to “View Available Wireless Networks” / Connect to the Add-hoc
- Step 3: Go to another PC and do Step 2
- Step 4: Use Shared Files and Folders

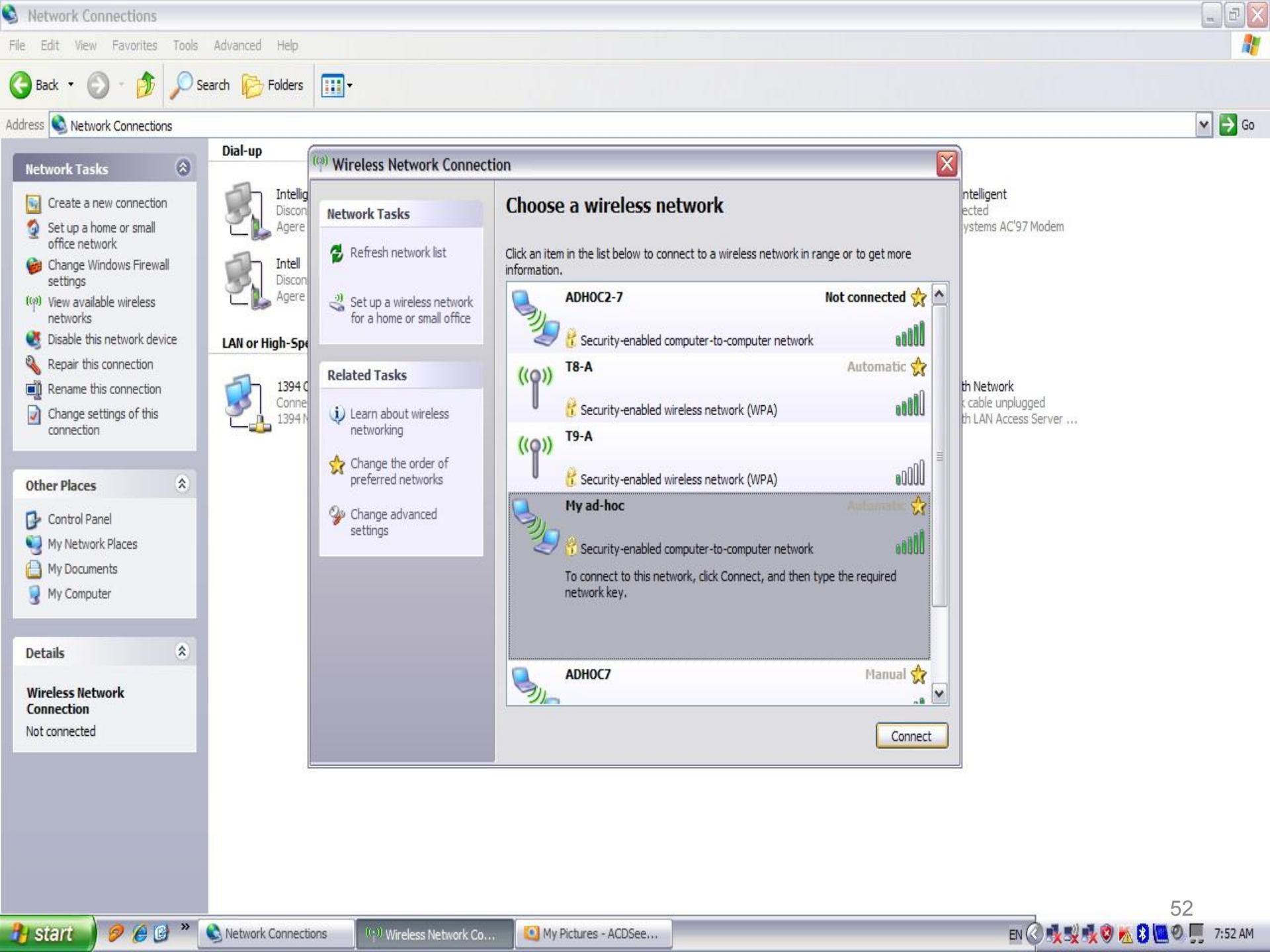






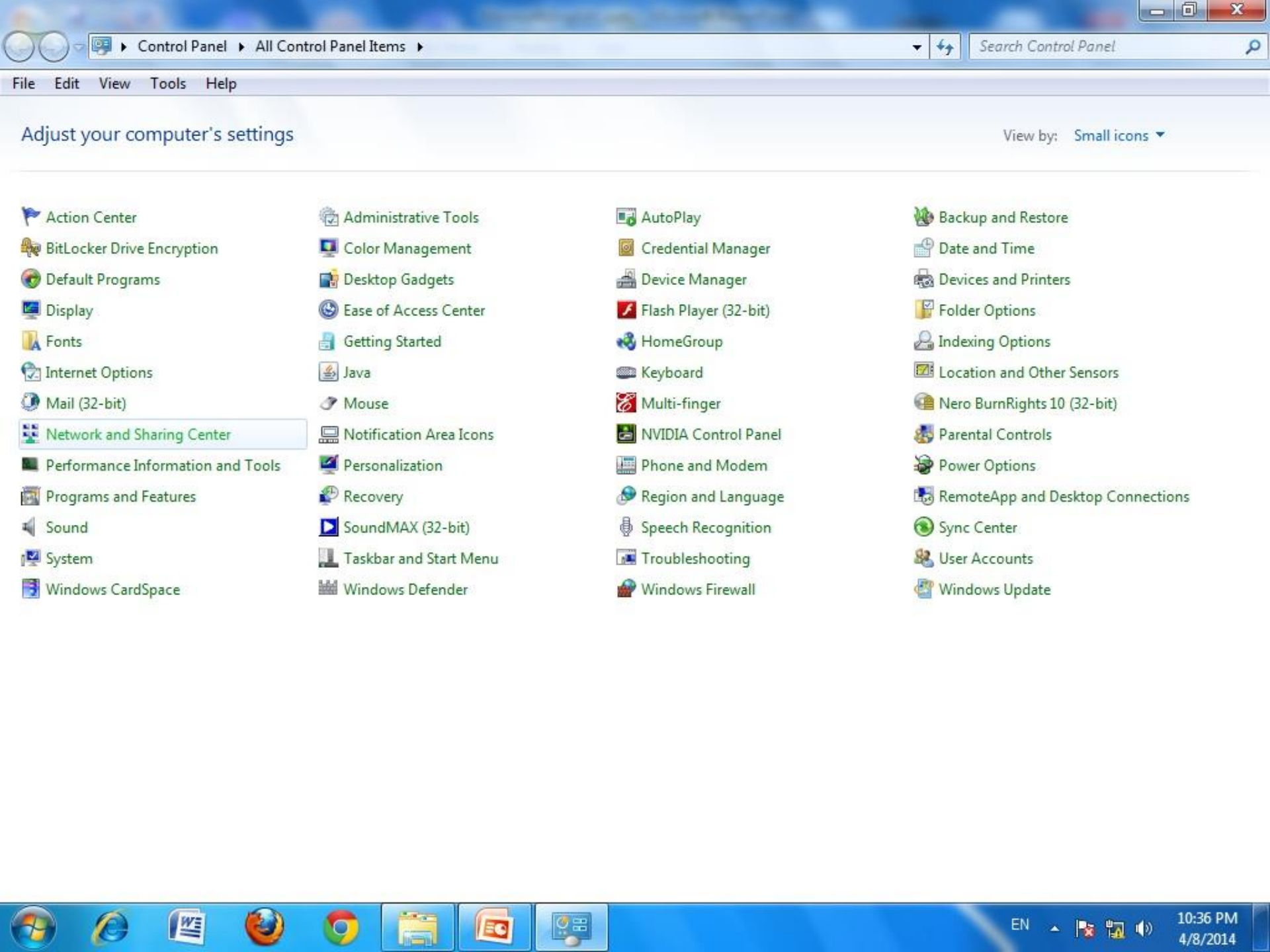






Ad-hoc in Windows 7

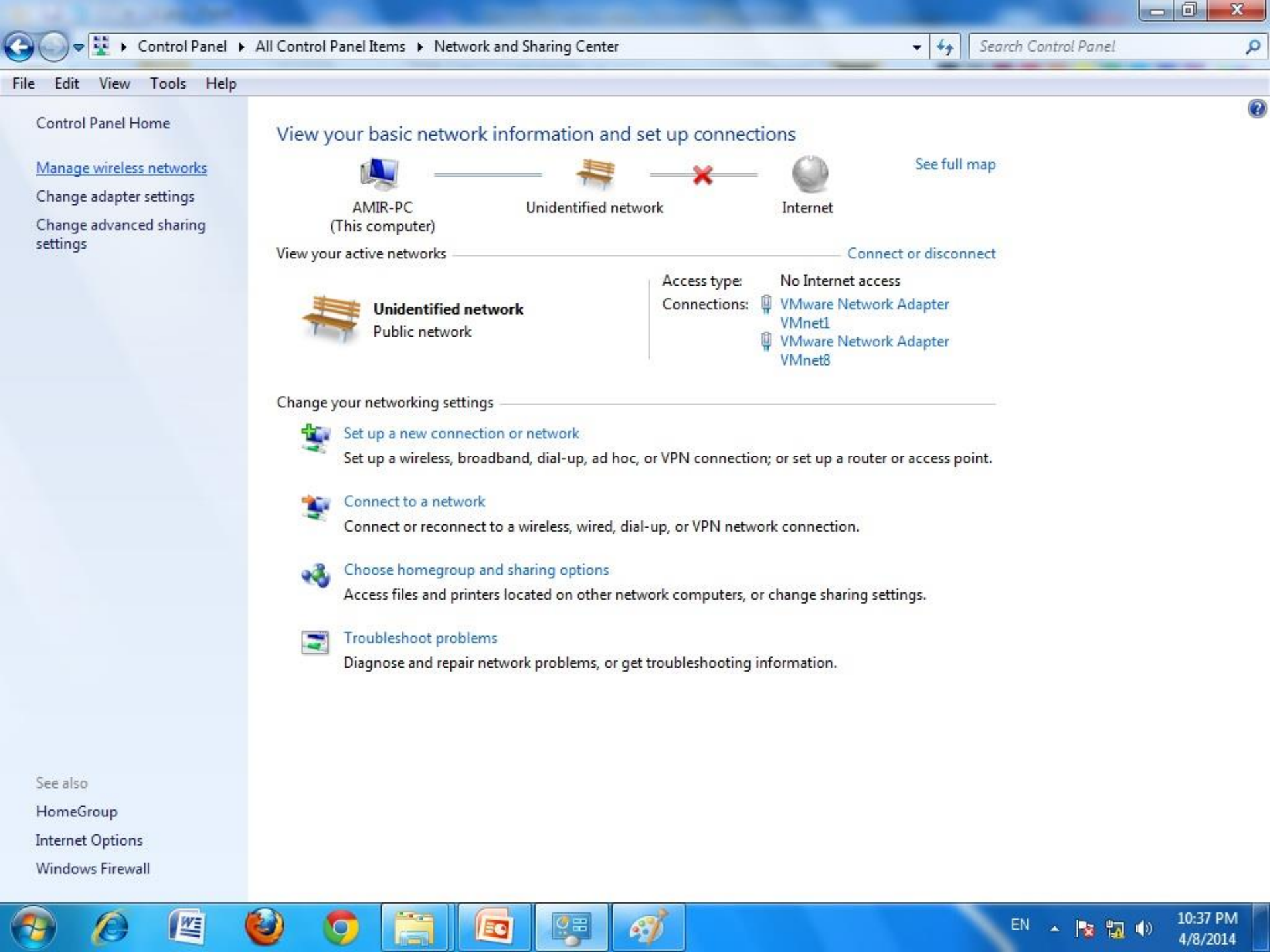
- Go to “Open Network and Sharing Center” / Click on “Manage Wireless Networks (or Go to Start Menu & Type: wireless & Select “Manage Wireless Networks”) / Add / Create an Ad hoc Network / Determine Network Name, Network Type: WPA2 or WEP, Security Key, ✓Save this network and Next . .



Adjust your computer's settings

View by: Small icons

- Action Center
- BitLocker Drive Encryption
- Default Programs
- Display
- Fonts
- Internet Options
- Mail (32-bit)
- Network and Sharing Center
- Performance Information and Tools
- Programs and Features
- Sound
- System
- Windows CardSpace
- Administrative Tools
- Color Management
- Desktop Gadgets
- Ease of Access Center
- Getting Started
- Java
- Mouse
- Notification Area Icons
- Personalization
- Recovery
- SoundMAX (32-bit)
- Taskbar and Start Menu
- Windows Defender
- AutoPlay
- Credential Manager
- Device Manager
- Flash Player (32-bit)
- HomeGroup
- Keyboard
- Multi-finger
- NVIDIA Control Panel
- Phone and Modem
- Region and Language
- Speech Recognition
- Troubleshooting
- Windows Firewall
- Backup and Restore
- Date and Time
- Devices and Printers
- Folder Options
- Indexing Options
- Location and Other Sensors
- Nero BurnRights 10 (32-bit)
- Parental Controls
- Power Options
- RemoteApp and Desktop Connections
- Sync Center
- User Accounts
- Windows Update



File Edit View Tools Help

Control Panel Home

[Manage wireless networks](#)

[Change adapter settings](#)

[Change advanced sharing settings](#)

View your basic network information and set up connections

[See full map](#)



View your active networks

[Connect or disconnect](#)



Unidentified network
Public network

Access type: No Internet access
Connections: VMware Network Adapter VMnet1
VMware Network Adapter VMnet8

Change your networking settings



[Set up a new connection or network](#)

Set up a wireless, broadband, dial-up, ad hoc, or VPN connection; or set up a router or access point.



[Connect to a network](#)

Connect or reconnect to a wireless, wired, dial-up, or VPN network connection.



[Choose homegroup and sharing options](#)

Access files and printers located on other network computers, or change sharing settings.



[Troubleshoot problems](#)

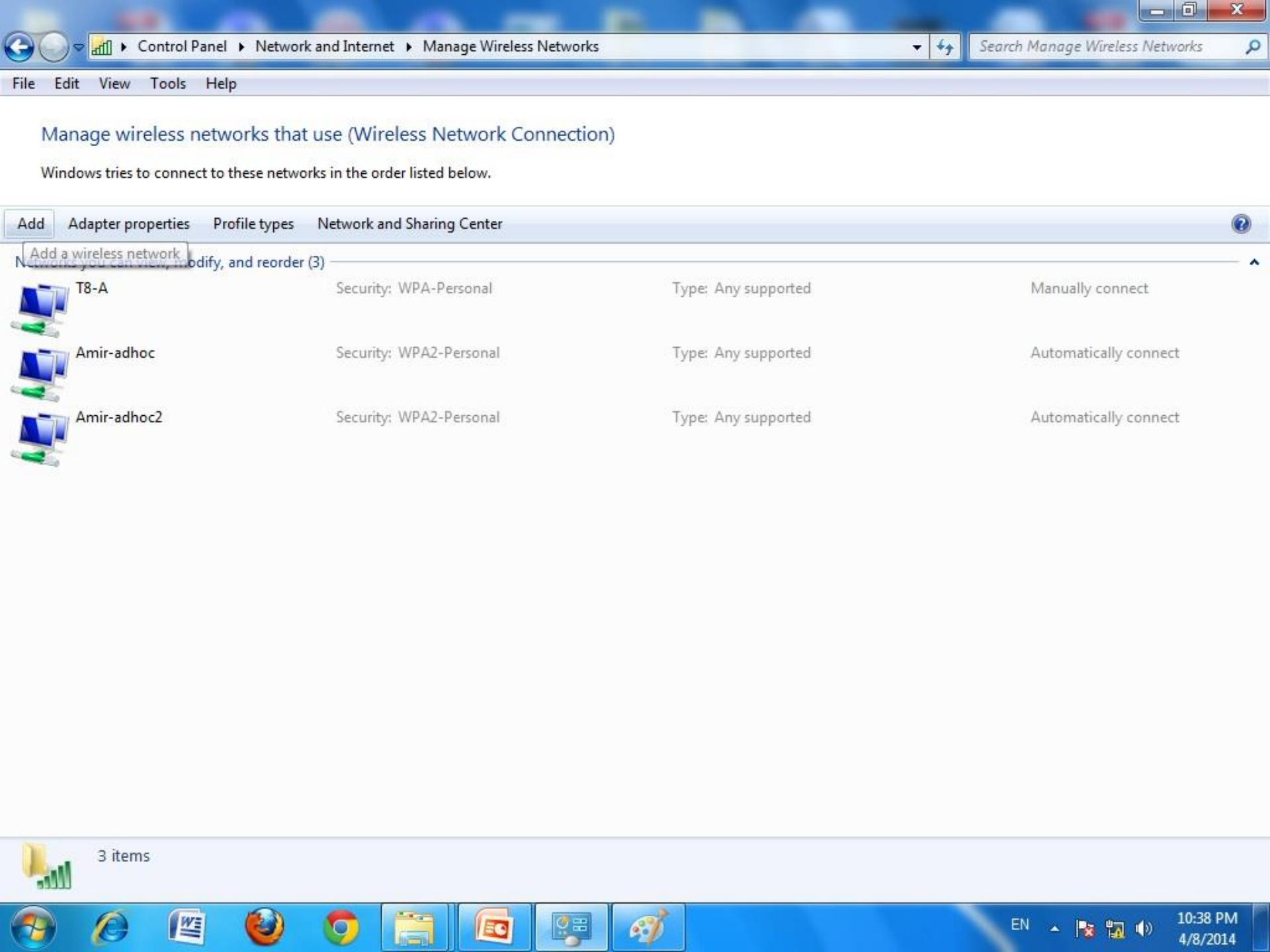
Diagnose and repair network problems, or get troubleshooting information.

See also

[HomeGroup](#)

[Internet Options](#)

[Windows Firewall](#)



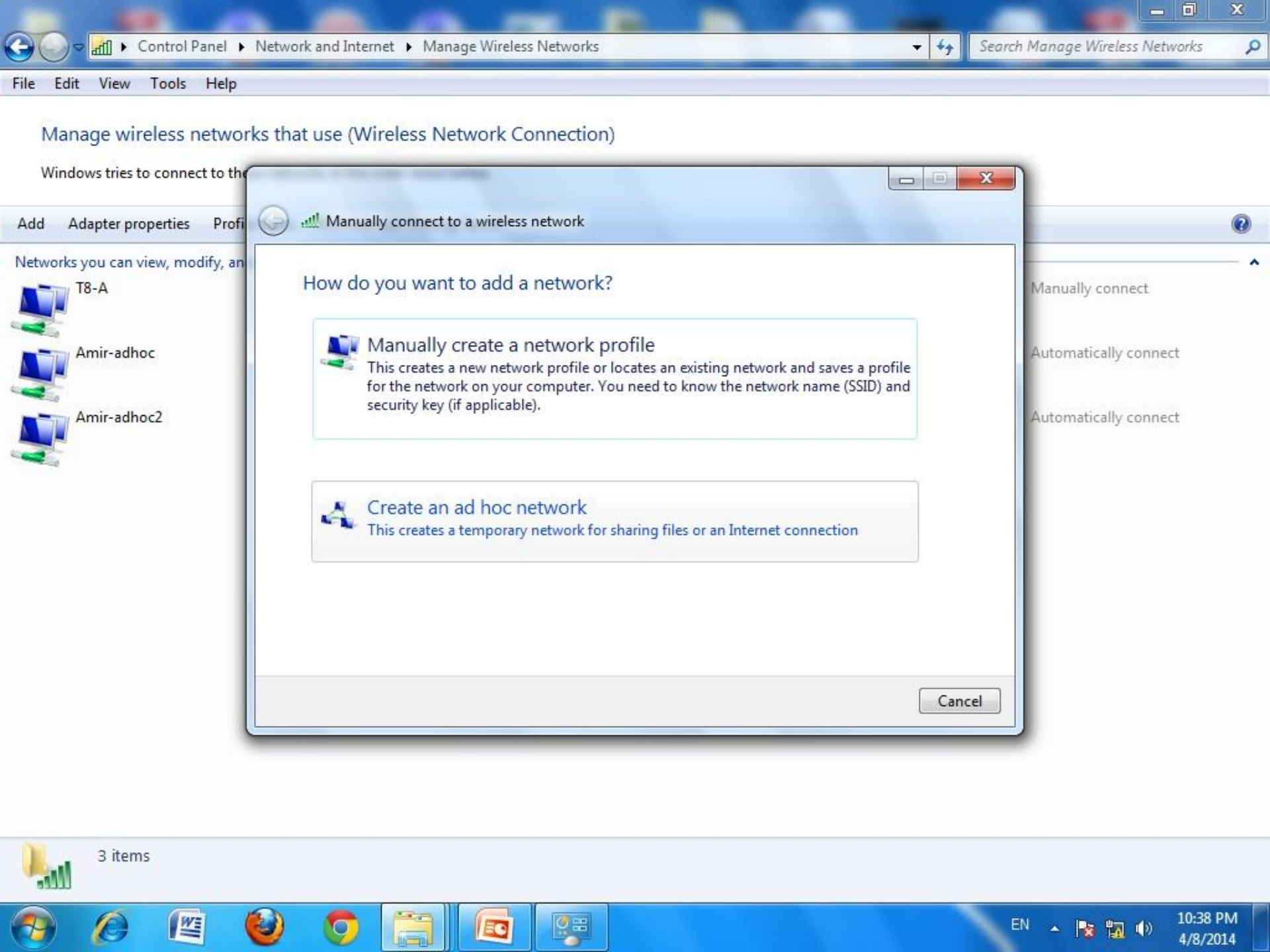
Manage wireless networks that use (Wireless Network Connection)

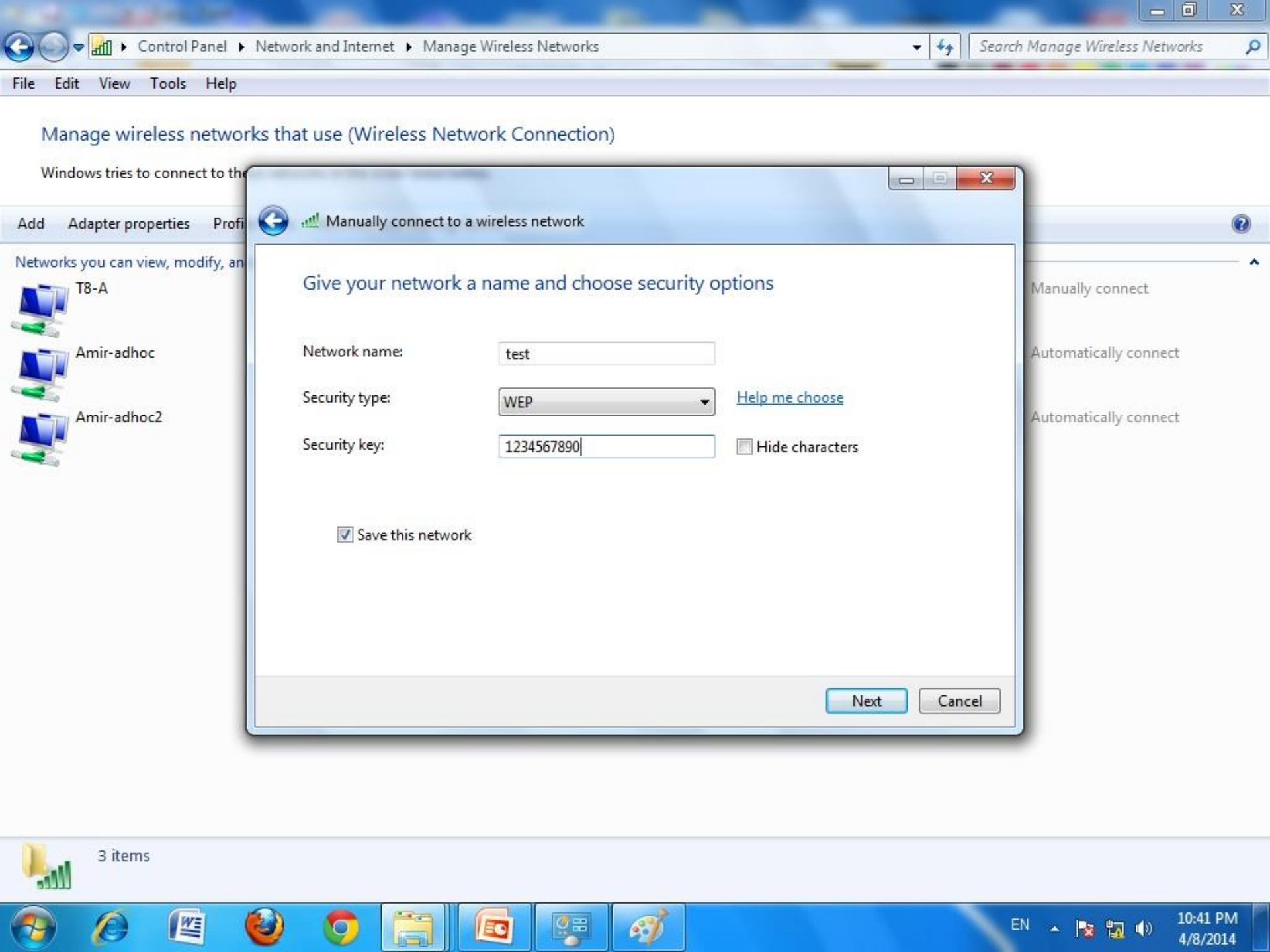
Windows tries to connect to these networks in the order listed below.

Add a wireless network

Networks you can view, modify, and reorder (3)

 T8-A	Security: WPA-Personal	Type: Any supported	Manually connect
 Amir-adhoc	Security: WPA2-Personal	Type: Any supported	Automatically connect
 Amir-adhoc2	Security: WPA2-Personal	Type: Any supported	Automatically connect





Manage wireless networks that use (Wireless Network Connection)

Windows tries to connect to the

Add Adapter properties Profile

Networks you can view, modify, and

- T8-A
- Amir-adhoc
- Amir-adhoc2

- Manually connect
- Automatically connect
- Automatically connect

Manually connect to a wireless network

Give your network a name and choose security options

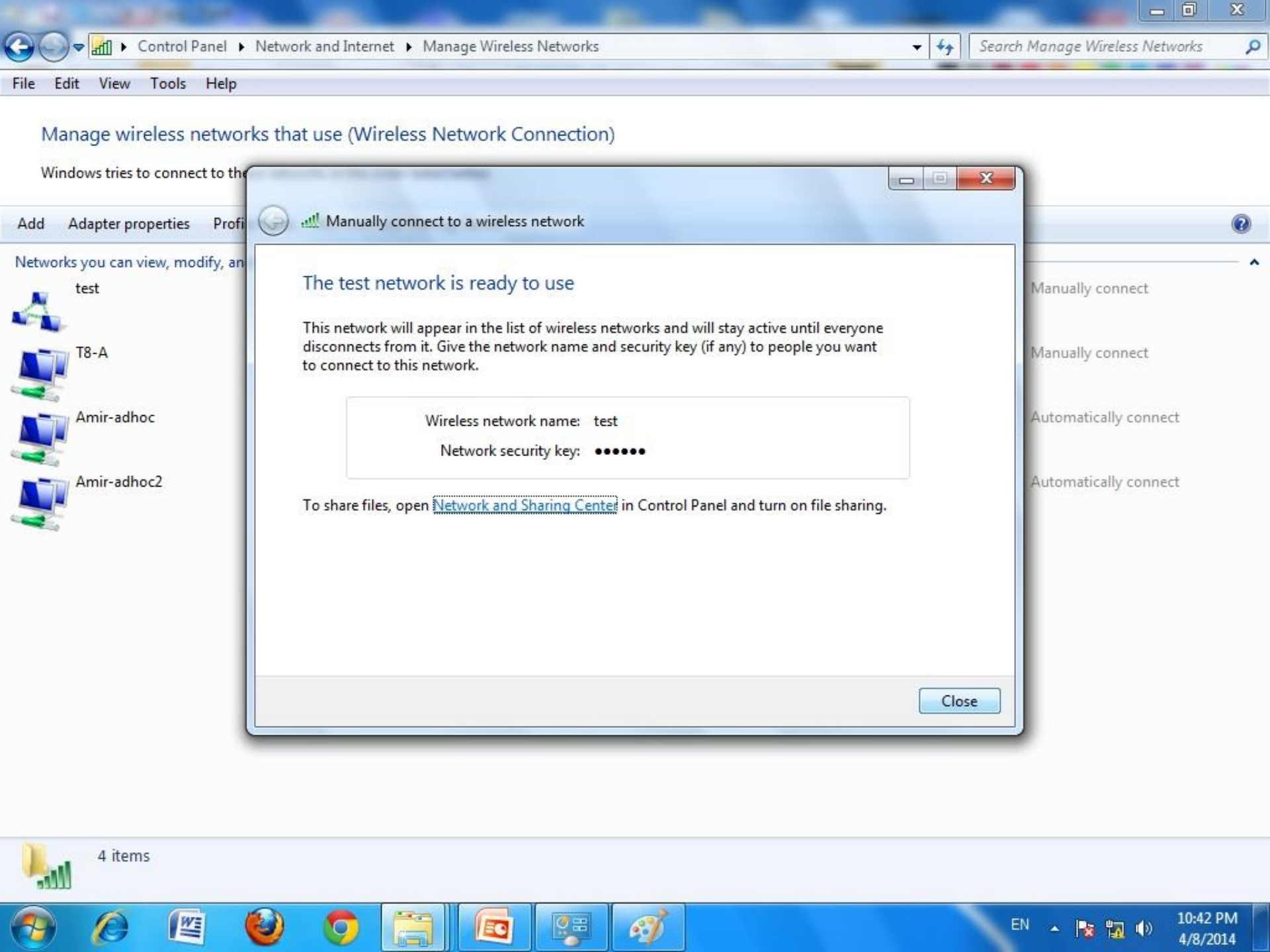
Network name: test

Security type: WEP [Help me choose](#)

Security key: 1234567890 ☐ Hide characters

☒ Save this network

Next Cancel



Manage wireless networks that use (Wireless Network Connection)

Windows tries to connect to the

Add Adapter properties Profile

Networks you can view, modify, and

- test
- T8-A
- Amir-adhoc
- Amir-adhoc2

- Manually connect
- Manually connect
- Automatically connect
- Automatically connect

Manually connect to a wireless network

The test network is ready to use

This network will appear in the list of wireless networks and will stay active until everyone disconnects from it. Give the network name and security key (if any) to people you want to connect to this network.

Wireless network name: test

Network security key: ••••••

To share files, open [Network and Sharing Center](#) in Control Panel and turn on file sharing.

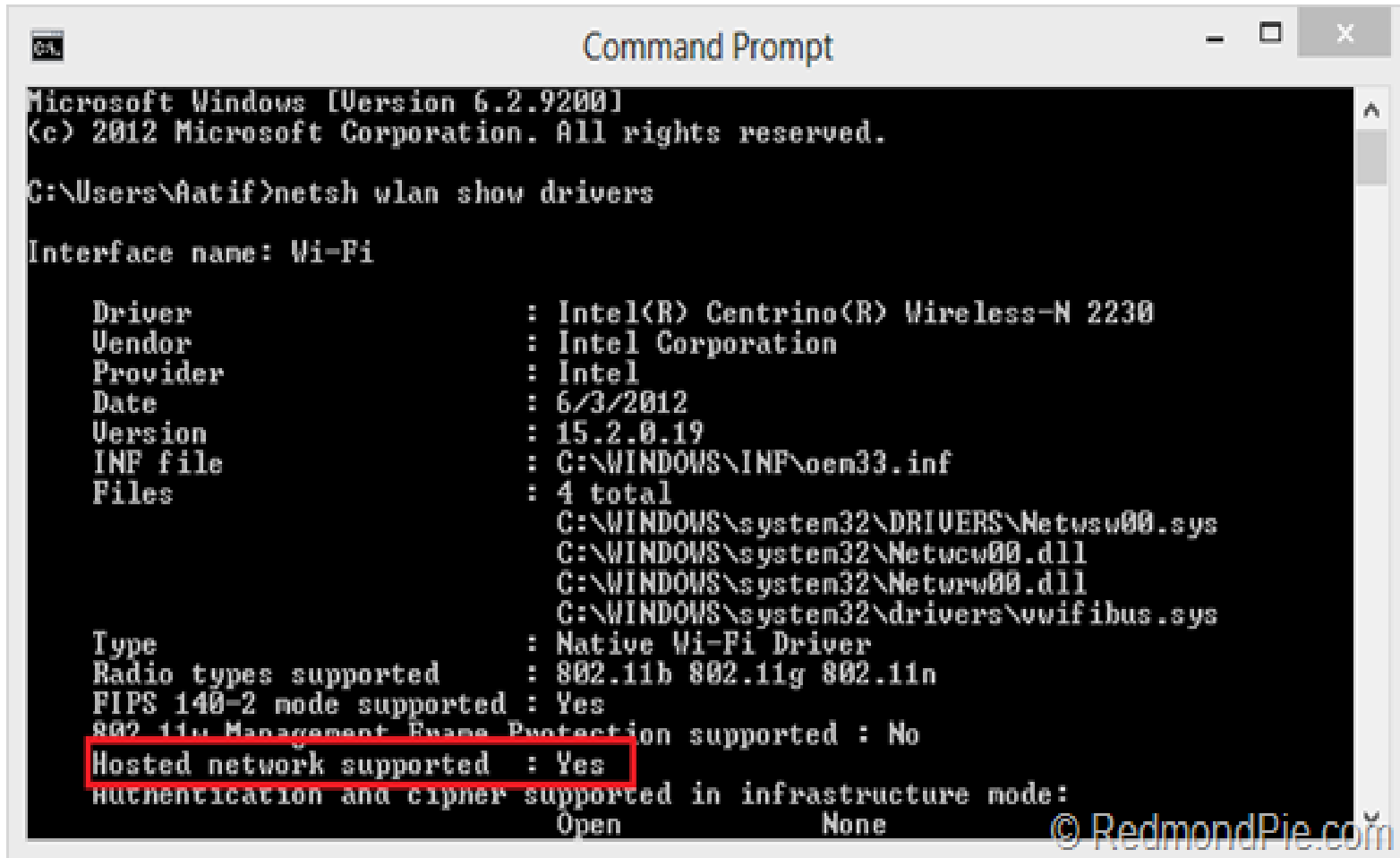
Close

4 items

Ad-hoc in Windows 8

- Step 1: Launch an elevated command prompt under Windows 8 (one with administrator privileges).
- Step 2: Run the following command to verify that your network interface supports virtualization:
 - *netsh wlan show drivers*

Ad-hoc in Windows 8



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Aatif>netsh wlan show drivers

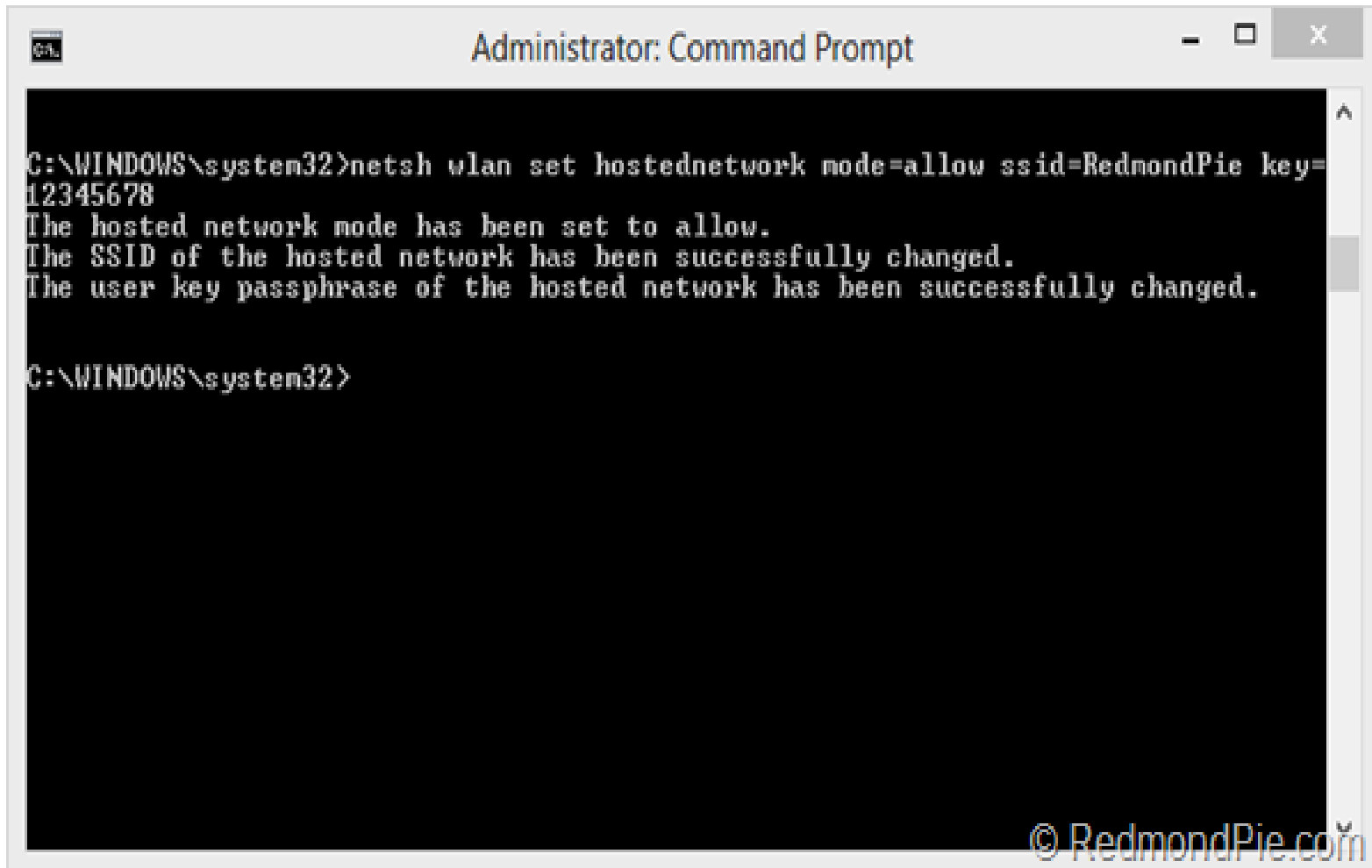
Interface name: Wi-Fi

Driver               : Intel(R) Centrino(R) Wireless-N 2230
Vendor               : Intel Corporation
Provider             : Intel
Date                 : 6/3/2012
Version              : 15.2.0.19
INF file             : C:\WINDOWS\INF\oem33.inf
Files                : 4 total
                      C:\WINDOWS\system32\DRIVERS\Netwsw00.sys
                      C:\WINDOWS\system32\Netwcu00.dll
                      C:\WINDOWS\system32\Netwru00.dll
                      C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\vwifibus.sys
Type                 : Native Wi-Fi Driver
Radio types supported : 802.11b 802.11g 802.11n
FIPS 140-2 mode supported : Yes
802.11n Management Frame Protection supported : No
Hosted network supported : Yes
Authentication and cipher supported in infrastructure mode:
Open                 None
© RedmondPie.com
```

Ad-hoc in Windows 8

- Step 3: Now, set up the ad hoc wireless network using this command. Replace the parts in markup tags with your own choices
- *netsh wlan set hostednetwork mode=allow*
ssid=<enter_network_name_here>
key=<enter_password_here>

Ad-hoc in Windows 8



A screenshot of a Windows 8 Administrator Command Prompt window. The title bar reads "Administrator: Command Prompt". The command prompt shows the following text:

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh wlan set hostednetwork mode=allow ssid=RedmondPie key=12345678
The hosted network mode has been set to allow.
The SSID of the hosted network has been successfully changed.
The user key passphrase of the hosted network has been successfully changed.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

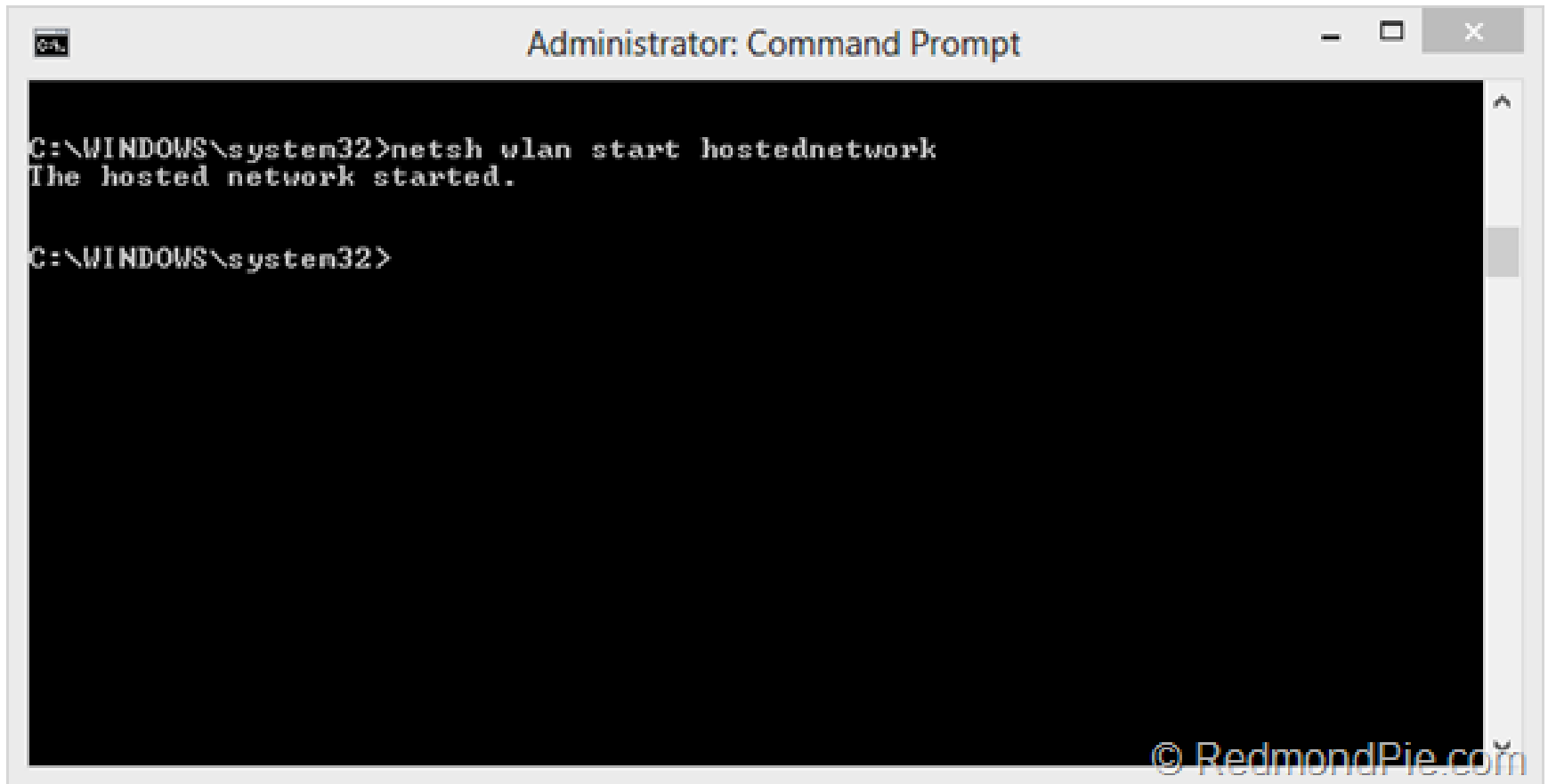
© RedmondPie.com

Ad-hoc in Windows 8

➤ Step 4: Until now, your hosted network has been created. Now, you need to start it. Use the command below:

➤ *netsh wlan start hostednetwork*

Ad-hoc in Windows 8



A screenshot of a Windows 8 Administrator Command Prompt window. The title bar reads "Administrator: Command Prompt". The command prompt shows the following text:

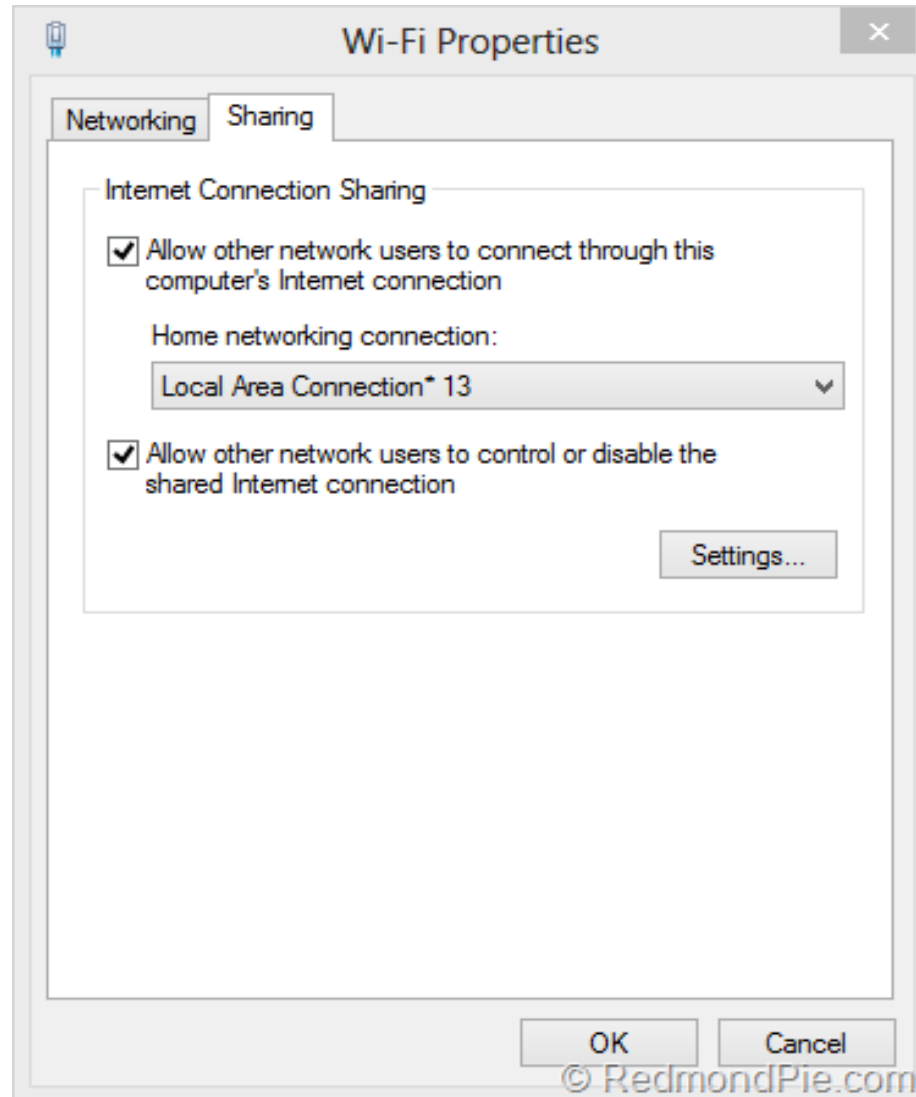
```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh wlan start hostednetwork  
The hosted network started.  
  
C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

A watermark "© RedmondPie.com" is visible in the bottom right corner of the command prompt window.

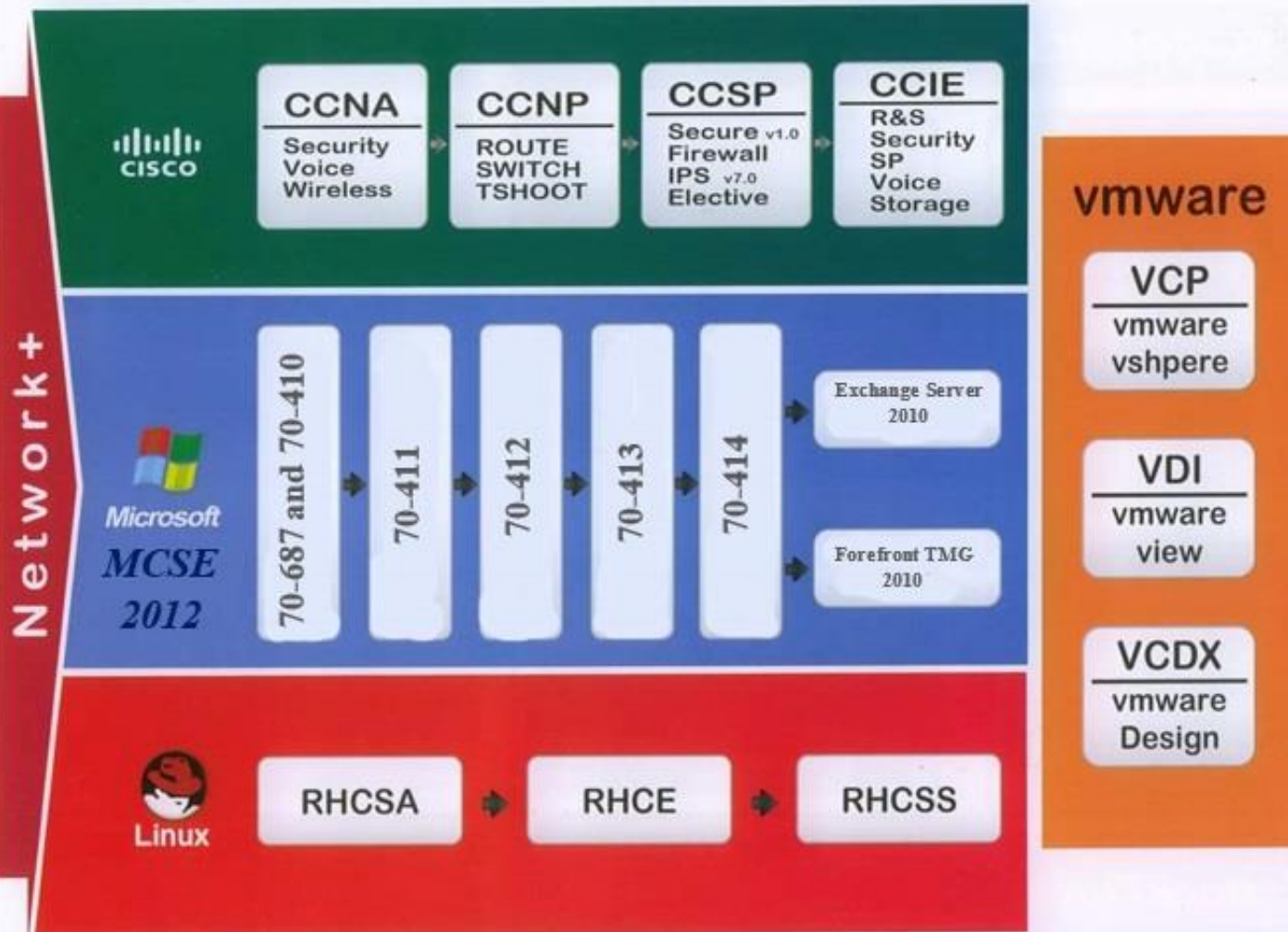
Ad-hoc in Windows 8

- Step 5: You're all set, with just one thing remaining. If it's not already enabled, you need to allow Internet Connection Sharing (ICS) for your currently-active internet connection. Simply head over to Network & Sharing Center, and in the properties for the current internet connection, enable ICS. Make sure to select the ad hoc connection under Home networking connection.

Ad-hoc in Windows 8



راهنمای دوره های تخصصی شبکه و امنیت شبکه و اطلاعات



➤ Microsoft:

➤ MCSE:

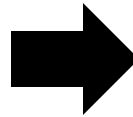
- Configuring Windows 8 (70-687)
- Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 (70-410)
- Administering Windows Server 2012 (70-411)
- Configuring Advance Windows Server 2012 Services (70-412)
- Design and Implementing a Server Infrastructure (70-413)
- Implementing and Advanced Server Infrastructure (70-414)

➤ Cisco:

➤ CCNA:

➤ ICND1 (100-101)

➤ ICND2 (200-101)



CCNA (200-120)

➤ CCNP:

➤ CCNP Route (642-902)

➤ CCNP Switch (642-813)

➤ CCNP T-Shoot (642-832)