I'm not robot

reCAPTCHA

Continue

I'm not robot

reCAPTCHA

Cisco lab manual pdf

Cisco routing and switching lab manual pdf. Cisco mpls lab manual pdf. Cisco ccna student lab manual pdf. Cisco packet tracer lab manual pdf. Cisco asa lab manual pdf. Cisco ccna lab manual pdf free download.
Cisco ise lab manual pdf. Cisco instructor lab manual pdf.

CCNA DISCOVERY 4.0.3.0 networks for houses and small companies for Labot de Student packages Packages This document is the exclusive Cisco Systems Property, Inc. He is authorized to print and copy this document for distribution and use for instructors -the discovery of CCNA: Networking for homes and small companies as part of the official Cisco program. CCNA Discovery Networking for homes and small companies, version 4.0: connection to the network 3.5.7.2 Training to use the tracer packaging * goals * Rely the idea of the main features of the package marker. * Creating / modeling a simple Ethernet network with two hosts and a concentrator. * Follow the network traffic. * ARP BADIOFASION AND DATA DATA FLAME. Advice. In order for the instructions to always remain visible during the lesson, define a "better" flag in the lower left corner of this manual window. Step 1.

Create a logical circuit of a network with two computers and a concentrator in the lower left corner of the packet tracking screen means displaying eight icons representing categories or groups of devices, such as routers, switches or end devices. When transferring the cursor to the peripheral category, the category name will appear in the field. To select the device, first select the device category. After selecting the category of devices, the parameters of this category are displayed in the field next to the category lists. Select the option required for the device. a) Choose final devices from the options in the lower left corner. Discuss two conventional PCs in the designer zone. b) Choose concentrators in options in the lower left corner. Add the concentrator to the network prototype by dragging the universal concentrator in the designer area. C) Choose links in the lower left corner. Choose a direct type of copper cable. Click the first host, PC0 and influence on the cable on the FastherNet connector. Press the hub, Piast0 and select a connection connection, port 0 to connect to PC0. D) Repeat Step C for the second computer, PC1 to connect the computer to the port of 1 concentrator. * There should be green points at two ends of each cable connection. Otherwise, check the selected cable type. Step 2: Configure the names of hosts and IP addresses toComputers a) Click PC0. The PC0 window will appear. b) Select the configuration tab in the PC0 window. Rename the computer in PC-A. (The error message box seems to warn that changing the device name may affect performance rating. Please ignore this error message.) Select the FastEthernet tab on the left and add the IP address 192.168. 1.1 and add mask 255.255, 255.0. Close the PC-A configuration window by selecting the X in the upper right corner. c) Click PC1. All content is copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved. This document is public information from Cisco. d) Select the configuration tab. Rename the computer in PC-B. Select the FastEthernet tab on the left and add the IP address 192.168.1.2 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.0. Close the PC-B configuration window. Step 3: Observe the PC-A PC data flow by creating a network flow A) Enter modeling mode by selecting the card partially hidden behind the card in the lower right corner. The tab contains a stopwatch icon. b) Click modify in field modification list filters. Click edit filters lead to open a pop-up window. In the pop-up window, click Show All/No to not gobble up every filter. Select ARP and ICMP filters only. c) Select a simple PDU by clicking on a sealed envelope on the right vertical toolbar. Move the cursor to the display screen. Click PC-A to define the source. Move the cursor to PC-B and click to define the target. ** Please note that two envelopes are now near PC-A. One envelope is ICMP and the other is ARP. The list of events in the modeling panel will tell you exactly which shell stands for ICMP and which ARP. (d) Select Autocapture/Read Modeling Panel in Game Control Zone. Below the auto capture/play button is a horizontal bar with a vertical button that controls modeling speed. Move the right button speeds up modeling and move the left button slows down modeling. (e) The animation is displayed until the event message box is no longer displayed. All required actions have been carried out.

Select OK to close the message box. f) Select the zero simulation button in the modeling panel. Notice that the ARP envelope has disappeared. This model continuedThere are no remote changes in configuration or dynamic tables such as Table B. Arp Rieres. ARP request is not necessary to complete the Ping team, because PC-A is already a MAC address with the ARP table. g) Select the CAPTURE/FORWARD button. The ICMP package changes from the source and stops. You can simulate the reception button at the same time. Selection button -UP/transmission until the event ends. (h) Select the power cycle device button in the lower left corner using the device symbols. (i) The error message is displayed by calling to confirm the reset. Select yes. ICMP and ARP envelopes are now available again. The Reset Network button deletes all unusual changes in configuration and removes all dynamic table records such as B. ARP and Mac Tables. Step 4: ARP tables and automatic capture/playback to re -reflect the ARP table on your computer. If the message is no longer displayed, press OK. (b) Select magnifying glass on the right vertical toolbar. C) Click on the PC-A. ARP PC-AP table is displayed. Note that PC-A is ARP PC-C. Also look at the PC-B and PC-C ARP table. Close all Arp table windows. Copyright of All Content 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights protected. This document is Cisco's public information. Page 2 of 3 CCNA Discovery Networking Homes and Small Business V4.0: Connection with network d) On the right vertical toolbar, click the tool.
(This is the first symbol on the toolbar.) E) Click on the PC-A and select the desktop tab. (f) Select the command line and enter the Arp -a command and press Enter to view the ARP table in the desktop view. Close the PC-A configuration window. g) Check the ARP PC-B table. h) Close Windows PC-B configuration. (i) In the instruction window, click the section Results below to check that the topology is correct. Copyright of All Content 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights protected. This document is Cisco's public information. Page 3 of 3 Opening of CCNA networks for home and small businesses V4.0: connection with network 3.6.2.3. Creating a prototype prototype of the target target network. Check that the device together with the configurations entered meets the customer's requirements. Step 1: Set the networkA) Add two computers and the Cisco 2950T switch. b) Use direct cables to connect the PC0 to the FA0/1 interface on the Switch 0 and PC1 to the FA0/2 interface in the Switch 0. Address: 192.168. 10.10 2nd subnet 255.255.0 d)
Configure PC1 with the configuration tab in the PC1 configuration window: 1.

IP address: 192.168. 10.11 2. Subnace mask 255.255.255.0 Step 2: Check the connection between PC0 and PC1 a) Use the Ping command to test the connection. 1. Tap PC0. 2. Select the Desktop tab. 3. Select the command line. 4. Write Ping 192.168.10.11 and press Enter. b) Successful ping indicates that the network is configured correctly and the completion of prototypes, hardware and software is checked. Successful ping should look like this: PC> Ping 192.168.10.11 All Copyright Content 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved. This document is Cisco's public information. Page 1 of 2 CCNA Discovery V4.0 for households and small companies: Connection to Ping 192.168.10.11 With 32 data according to data: Answer from 192.168.10.11: Bajtů = 32 time = 170 ms TTL = 128,1681.19.2 Answer by From the answer of 170 ms MS 192.168 .10.11 bytes = 32 time = 71 ms TTL = 128 Answer from 192.168.10.11: Bajt = 32 time = 70 ms TTL = 128 Answer 192.168.10.11: Bajt = 68 ms, Lost = 0 (loss 0 %), estimated return time in milliseconds: minimum = 68 ms, maximum = 170 ms, diameter = 94 ms close the configuration window.
c) Click to check the results at the bottom of the window with the instructions to check your work. All copyright content 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

This document is Cisco's public information. Page 2/2 CCNA Discovery Network for home and small businesses V4.0: Internet connection via ISP 4.2.3. The purpose of Ping and tracert commands. This action shows a 100% completion.
This is because the event should demonstrate the behavior of ping and tracert commands. This task is not intended for the classification.
The background of the network administrator wants to check the path that the package goes through to reach its target. Step 1: Check the connection between the source host and the target host a) Open the command line window in the source host and send the Ping command to target host 1. Select PC0. 2. Select the Desktop tab> The command line.
Enter: Ping 192.168.3.2.Press enter. *The response checks the connection from the host to assign the device. It does not show the way to achieve it. ** The first few pings may not load the device.
If all pings are temporary, retry the command. Step 2: Specify the path to the destination using tracert A) In the same Command Prompt window for PC0, type Tracert 192.168.3.2 and click Enter. * Tilerta should display four jumps, the fourth jump - the correct target. This will not only check the connection between the devices, but also provide the exact path the bags have taken to reach it. b) Close the PC0 configuration window. Step 3: View the package path in modeling mode a) Open the simulation window by clicking the Simulation tab. It is located behind the real-time tab in the lower right corner. b) Press the "Add simple PDU" button. It's a sealed envelope located on the right side of the

screen. After selecting this option, press PC0 and PC1. This will create a ping packet from the source to the destination. c) Click the "Edit filters" button to open the list of filters. Make sure only ICMP is checked. All content Copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved. This document is Cisco public information. Page 1 of 2 CCNA Discovery Networking for Home and Small Business V 4.0: Connect to the Internet through an ISP d) In the workspace window, click on a network cloud to deploy it and view the connected routers in the cloud. Off-screen source and destination devices. The main focus is on cloud-only routers, and bags have been moved between these devices. E) Use the capture/autoplay button in the modeling window to track the path the packet takes before reaching its destination. *Event list notifications between source and destination use three routers. This is the same path that was entered on the computer's command line above using the Tracert command. All content Copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved. This document is Cisco public information. Page 2 of 2 CCNA Discovery Networking for Home and Small Business V4.0: Network Address 5.1.1.2 Connect to the web server using the target IP address. Pay attention to how packets are sent over the Internet using IP discovery, this task will start to show 100% complete. This is because the activity is designed to demonstrate how to connect to a web server using an IP address.

This lesson is not meant to be graded.1: Check the connection on the web server a) Open the source host command prompt window. 1. Select PC0. 2. Select Desktop tab > command prompt. b) Check the connection to the web server. 1. Submit the Ping Web Server IP address to the command prompt by typing ping 172.33.100.50 and pressing Enter. *The response verifies the Client's connection to the target web server. Initially, the answer may end when loading the device and doing ARP. c) Close the command prompt window by selecting the X command prompt window in the upper right corner.

Note that the PC0 configuration window. open. Step 2. Connect to a web server using a web client a) Open the source host's web browser client. 1. In the PC0 desktop window, select a web browser and open the Web Client tool. b) Enter 172.33.100.50 in the URL block and select "Go". *The web client connects to a web server using its IP address and opens the web page. c) Close the PC0 configuration window. Action completed. All Content Copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved. This document is Cisco public information. Page 1/1 CCNA Discovery Home & Small Business V4.0: Network Addressing 5.3.3.3 DHCP Configuration MFP Destination Connect three computers with Linksys-WRT300N MFP Change DHCP settings DHCP DHCP Settings Home user wants to use One Linksys-WRT300N device to connect three computers . All three computers should automatically obtain an IP address from the Linksys device. step 1. Configuration of network topology (a) Connect three computers to the workspace. b) Add Linksys-wrt300n to your desktop. C) Connect each computer directly to the Ethernet port on the Linksys device using a cable. Step 2: Follow the default DHCP settings a) Click the Linksys-wrt300n to open the configuration window. b) Click the Configuration tab and change the display name to DHCP enabled router. *Note: Changing the word to show will show a POP -UP window that the name change shown may affect your rating. Keep changing the name to show as it needs to be correct to properly rate the company. c) Select the GUI tab. *This will open the Linksys GUI setup/basic setup page. D) Browse the basic accent of the page to view the default settings, including the default IP address of the LinkSys device. *NoteThe DHCP is included, the first address in the DHCP range and an affordable address for customers. Step 3: Modify the default IP address in the IP section of the LINKSYS Router), modify the IP address of the Linksys device around 192.168.5.1. b) Scroll through the graphical interface page and click on the security settings. C) Access the IP address of the router to make sure that the changes have been made. Copyright to all content belongs to Cisco Systems, Inc., 2007-2008. All rights reserved.

This document is accessible to the Cisco Information public. Page 1 of 3 CCNA Discovery Network for Home & Small Business V4.0: Addresses Network Relay 4: Modification of the DHCP address of the default router: 192.168.5.100. b) Modify the Source IP address from 192.168.5.100 to 192.168.5.26. c) Modify the maximum number of users from 75. d) Scroll through the graphical interface page and click Save the settings. E) Return to the DHCP settings section to make sure that the changes have been made. * Please note that the current address of addresses for customers has been updated to reflect the change. F) Close the links configuration window. Step 5: Configure DHCP to customer work stations) turn on the DHCP on PC0. 1. Click on PC0. 2.

Click the Configuration tab. We go to the Fasseththernet interface menu. 3. Light DHCP. Press the DHCP button in the IP configuration panel. * Please note that the IP address and the sober mask are automatically assigned.

4. Close the configuration window. b) Observe the configuration of the IP customer which does not include DHCP. 1. Click on PC1. 2. Click the desktop tab> The command line. 3. Enter the IPCONFIG and click "Send". * Please note that all settings are installed at 0.0.0.0. No IP address is prescribed statically and the PC does not automatically receive the address of DHCP.

c) Light the DHCP on PC1 and PC2, use the Configuration tab, as indicated in the 5A switch. * Please note that the IP address, different from PC0 awarded, is automatically prescribed PC1 and PC2. D) Close the configuration window. Step 6. Check the connection. a) Click on PC1 and select the "Desktop"> "Strite" tab. b) Enter the IPCONFIG to display the IP PC1 configuration. C) For an echo test of the Linksys device, use the type of echo test 192.168.5.1. Copyright to all content belongs to Cisco Systems, Inc., 2007-2008. All rights reserved. This document is accessible to the Cisco Information public. Page 2 of 3 CCNA Home and Small Business Discovery Network V4.0: Network address D) Type of communication control 192.168.5.26Ping PC0 *Get responses from both devices. E) Turn off the configuration window and check the results below the instruction window to check your work. f) Select the Evaluation Items tab to view all configurations that did not complete correctly.

All content copyright 2007-2008 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved. This document is general Cisco information. Page 3/3 CCNA Discovery Network for Small Business V4.0: Network Addressing 5.4.3.2 Discover NAT in MFP Purpose to configure NAT Nat, discover Linksys GUI to connect to Linksys device with DHCP connected. Check the traffic going through the network using NAT. Step 1: Discover Linksys external configuration a) Click on Linksys to open the configuration window. *Note: This process may take a few seconds. B) Click on the GUI tab to open the Linksys GUI. C) Click the status menu option in the top right corner. This is the last menu option on the right side of the Linksys GUI. After selecting this option, Step 1: Should be directed to the router page by default. D) On the router page, go to the internet connection panel. The IP address assigned to your Linksys device is assigned by your ISP. If the IP address is available, 0.0.0.0 will be displayed. (The Linksys device gets its address from the ISP's DHCP server.) If the IP address is not displayed, close the window, wait a few seconds, and try again. *The address shown is assigned to the Internet port on the Linksys device. Is it a private or public address? Step 2: Discover Linksys Internal Configuration a) Click the SUB -MENU NETURE LOCAL button on the blue menu bar. B) Go down to view local network information. This is the address assigned to the internal Linksys network. c) Scroll down the DHCP server information and the range of IP addresses that can be assigned to the connected host computers. *Are these special or general addresses? D) Exit the Linksys window. Step 3: Connect four computers to the Linksys device A) Add four computers to the PT workspace and connect them directly to the Linksys device with a cable. Wait for all information to appear, close the window by pressing X. F) Scroll through the event list proceeding to the next step. This may take a few seconds. b) Use the configuration tab to allow each device to receive an IP address through the Linksys DHCP server. All content copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved. This document is general Cisco information.Page 1/3 CCNA Discovery Network for House and Small Businesses V4.0: Network Address C) Check the IP configuration of each computer using the IPConfig /All Command line on the tab. *Note: These devices will receive a special address. Special addresses cannot pass the internet and are converted to NAT. D) Turn off all PC configuration windows. Step 4: View NAT translation via connections A) Enter the modeling mode by clicking on the modeling tab in the lower right corner. The modeling tab is behind the real -time tab and has the second character. b) See the Flow of Creating a Complex PDU modeling mode 1. Select Edit Filters in the modeling panel and check only TCP and HTTP fields. 2. Click the open envelope on the modeling mode icon to add a complex PDU. 3. Click one of the computers to set as a source. C) To create a complex PDU, change the complex Flow by changing this window: 1. Select the program to be installed via HTTP under PDU>. 2. To set as a target device, click Ciscolearn.nat.com server. 3. Enter 1000 for the welding port. 4. Choose the periodic range and 120 second types in the modeling settings. 5. Create PDU Lange Complex Create PDU and create PDU. D) Double -click the modeling panel to open the lock in the PT window. This allows you to move the modeling panel and view the entire network topology. (E) Click the automatic capture / play button to follow the traffic flow in the modeling panel. Accelerate the animation using the playback control scroll. *When the entire Buffer window appears, close the window by clicking the X mark in the upper right corner of the window Step 5: View Network Title information a) review the headings of the packages sent between the computer and the web server.

1. Double -click the third line of the event list in the modeling panel. An envelope representing this line appears in the study area. 2. Click the envelope in the Working Area window to view the package and title information. B) Click the PDU input tab. Check the Source IP address (SRC) and target IP address package information. Copyright of all content 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

This document is Cisco's general information. Page 2 3 CCNA Discovery Network for House and Small Businesses, version 4.0:Address C) Go to the "PDU" tab.

View information about the IP address package (SRC) and IP address.

*Be sure to change the IP SRC address. D) Click on other lines of events to view these headlines throughout the process. E) Finally, press the viewing button at the bottom of the instructions window to view the study. All rights are protected by copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights are protected. This document is publicly available Cisco information. Page 3 of 3 CCNA DISCOVERY Home & Small Business V4.0: Network services for network services 6.2.2.2 Monitoring Web Classes Client/server, sent to the web server when we request web services. Initially, this event was completed by 100%. This is due to the fact that the action is aimed at demonstrating the flow of packages between the PC and the web server.

This activity is not intended for evaluation. Step 1.
Check the connection to the web server. a) Click the external client and open the command line on the desktop tab. b) Use the Ping command to access the url address Ciscolearn.web.com. *Please note that the IP address is included in the Ping output.
This address is received from the DNS Server. All trading on the network uses information from the IP address. C) Close the command line window, but leave the window of the outer client open. Step 2: Connection to the web server a) Open the web browser from the desktop window. b) Enter Ciscolearn.web.com into the URL block. * Be sure to read the specified website. Leave this page open. Step 3: View html a) Press the code on the server ciscolearn.web.com. b) Go to the Configuration tab> http card.
C) Compare the text written in the HTML encoding on the server with a web browser screen page on an external client. If this value was reduced when the server window is opened, it may be necessary to again expand the window of the external client. d) Close the windows of an external client and a web server. Step 4: Observe traffic between the client and the web server) Click the Simulation tab in the lower right corner to switch to simulation mode. The simulation card is located behind the Real Time tab and has a test icon for a while. b) double -click the simulation window to unlock it from the pt window. This allows you to move the modeling window to view the entire network topology. c) display of traffic by clicking the open envelope PDU in imitation mode. 3. Click on the external client to designate it as target device. The PDU complex window will appear. 4. Click on the Ciscolearn.web.com server to describe it as a target device. Please note that the IP address will appear in the destination field in the composite PDU window.
D) Indicate the parameters of the composite PDU by changing the following parameters in the PDU constituent window: 1.
In the section "PDU Settings" > "Select Appendix" the value HTTP should be set. 2. The source port type is 1000. 3. In the modeling settings, select the periodic interval and enter 120 seconds. 4. Create PDU by clicking on the "Create PDU" field in the "Create Complex PDU" window. E) Observe the traffic volume by pressing the capture/autoplay button on the modeling panel. Speed up the animation using the play control cursor. * When a full buffer window appears, close the window by pressing X. F) Scroll through the event list. Note the number of packets that have passed from source to destination. HTTP is the TCP protocol, which requires the establishment of a connection and confirmation of packets, which significantly increases the amount of traffic above the costs. All contents Copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved. This document is publicly available Cisco Information. p. 2 of 2 CCNA Discovery Networking for Home and Small Business V4.0: Network Services 6.3.3.5. Displays PDU information sent between the client and the destination server. Displays a client server's traffic sent from a computer to the server when requesting network services. This step will start showing 100% completion. This is because the action is intended to view the traffic flow between the client and the server. This operation is not intended for sorting. Step 1: Observe the traffic between the client and the web server. a) Go to modeling mode by clicking on the Simulation tab in the lower right corner. The "Modeling" tab is behind the "live" tab and has a stop watch symbol. b) Visualize traffic by creating complex PDU in modeling mode 1. In the modeling panel, select "Edit filters" and install only TCP and HTTP flags. 2. Add complex PDU by clicking the open envelope above the imitation mode. 3. Click on the external client forit is a source. C) Configure the PDU complexes by modifying the following parameters in the Create PDU window: 1. HTTP must be defined in the PDU settings> Select the application. 2. Click on the Ciscolearn.web.com server to describe it as a target device. 3. Enter 1000 as a source port. 4. In the simulation configuration area, select a periodic time interval and enter 120 seconds.
5. Create the PDU by checking the Create a PDU field in the Create a complex window. d) Double-click the simulation window to unlock them from the window entitled This allows you to move the simulation window to display the entire network topology. e) Follow the movement of the movement by clicking on the interception/automatic reading button in the simulation window. Accelerate your animation with a reading control slider. *If the complete tampon window is displayed, close it using X. All the content is protected by Copyright 1992007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
This document is public information from Cisco. Page 1 of 2 CCNA Discovery Network for individuals and small companies V4.0: Network services 1. In the simulation window, click on one of the poems on the list of events. This will result in the envelope in the work area representing this line. 2. In the workspace window, click on the envelope to display the information on the package and the header. 3. The window model indicates at what level of the axis model the package is processed. * It should be recalled that depending on the device which has received the package, the attached level will be higher or lower. The switch displays the package only at layer 2. On the other hand, the PC or the server displays the package at the layer 4.
4.
In the AXIS window, the model read the description of the package. 5.
Click on the details of the incoming PDU or the outgoing PDU to display the really sent package. * Make the MAC address in the frame, IP address information in the package and the source port number and targets in the segment. 6.
Click more events to read these descriptions. All the content is protected by Copyright 1992007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved. This document is public information from Cisco. Page 2 of 2 CCNA Discovery Networking for individuals and small businesses V4.0: Troubleshooting a network 9.2.3.2 Use of the IPCONFIG order. Tase Use the IPCONFIG command to identify a bad configuration of the computer. Background owner of a small businessEstablish an Internet connection to one of the four computers in the office. All PCs are configured with a static IP address. Use the ipconfig /all command to identify a misconfigured PC. Step 1: Check the configurations a) in the command line on each PC and enter the command: ipconfig /all. b) Check the IP PC address, Sottorete mask and default gateway configuration on each PC. * Make sure this IP configuration is recorded for each PC to identify any misconfigured Pcs. Step 2: Correct any misunderstandings a) Select the misconfigured PC and go to "Configuration" in the instructions window, click the "Results" section button to check the operation it is copyright 1992007 Cisco Systems, Inc. Cisco Public Information Page 1 of 1 CCNA Discovery Network for Home and Small Business V4.0: Network Troubleshooting 9.2.4.3 Using the ping command darity uses the ping command to detect misconfiguration on a PC PC2 cannot access the website. All PCs are configured with a static IP address.
Use the ping command to identify Ren. Step 1: Choose a connection) Add to Desktop Map > Web Browser of each PC and enter ciscolearn.more.com B) Which PC cannot connect to the web server?* Note. All devices take time to complete the download process. Please allow up to one minute for a web response. Step 2: On PC2, go to the web server of PC2) to request registration on the desktop map. B) Type: ping ciscolearn.more.com. c) Did Ping return a response? What IP address is returned, if not in full? Step 3: Add PC1 as a web server to PC1 in the desktop map prompt. b) Type: ping ciscolearn.more.com. c) Did Ping return a response? What IP address is returned, if not in full? Step 4: Generate the IP address of the web server (PC2 type) to request registration. B) Try to ping the web server IP address 192.15.2.10. c) Did Ping return a response? In this case, PC2 can contact the web server through the IP address, but not through the domain name. This may indicate a problem with the DNS server configuration on PC2. All content is copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
OURThere is CISCO's public information. 1 page of 2 CCNA Discovery Networking Home and Small Business V4.0: Network Troubleshooting 5e. Compare the DNS Server configuration on the PC2 with other computers on the local network.
a) Open command line on your computer1. (b) Using IPCONFIG /ALL check the DNS server configuration on your computer1. c) Access PC2 command line. (D) Check the DNS server configuration PC2 using the IPCONFIG /All. Are there two configurations the same?
option 6- Make the necessary PC2 configuration changes a) using the PC2 configuration tab, make the necessary configuration changes. (b) Using a desktop tab of the Internet browser, log in to ciscolearn.more.com to find out whether configuration changes have solved the problem. c) Click the test results button at the bottom of the window to check your work. The copyright of all content is owned by 1992-2007. Cisco Systems, Inc.
All rights reserved. This document is Cisco Public Information. Page 2 of 2 CCNA Discovery Networking for Home and Small Business V4.0: Network Troubleshooting 9.3.5.2. Wireless troubleshootics focuses on setting and repairing a poorly configured wireless device. Problems in a small business owner find out that a wireless user cannot connect to the network. All equipment is configured using static addressing. Set and solve the problem. Step 1: Check the connection a) Go to each wireless device in desktop> web browser and enter URL: ciscolearn.more.com. Set all devices that do not connect to the web server. * Can all wireless devices connect to a web server or one device? ** Note: All devices take time for the download process. Wait up to one minute for a web answer. Step 2: Check the IP configuration of the device. 1. Identify a PC in a device that cannot connect, open the command line on the desktop tab. b) Type: ipconfig/all.
* Is there an IP address information? Step 3: Check the wireless customer settings.
Are configurations overlapping? Step 4: Check Linksys Device Wireless Network Settings a) Access Linksys Gui b) Check the DHCP configuration on the main meeting page. Are they included? c) ClickThe entire content card is protected by copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights are kept. This document is Cisco public information. Page 1 of 2 CCNA Opening Networks for Households and Small Businesses (d) Check the basic information on wireless network settings. What is SSID? Does it match the customer configuration? e) Touch Submission of a wireless network. f) Check the security settings.
Is WEP allowed? Is the key tailored to the customer?
Step 5: Make the necessary configuration changes and use the configuration card to make the necessary configuration changes. B. Use a web browser under the computer tabs to log in to ciscolearn.more.com to check that the configuration changes come into effect. C.
Click Check the results to check your work. All content is protected by copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights protected. This document is Cisco public information.
Page 2 of CCNA Discovery Networking for Home and Small Business V4.0: Network Troubleshooting 9.3.5.2. Identify and correct the wrong configuration of wireless devices. The main features of small Burowy distract the main features that the wireless user does not have access to the network. All computers are configured with a static IP address. Identify and solve the problem. Step 1: Check connection a) Open each wireless computer desktop web browser> Enter url ciscolearn.more.com. Identify computers that do not connect to the web server? *Note: All devices need time to run the launch process. Before receiving an answer online, make sure you get an online answer. Step 2: IP Counter Configuration A) Open a command prompt from a computer card on a computer that cannot be connected.
b) Type "iPconfig" /all. c) What information about the IP address is available? 3rd step. Check wireless connection to wireless customer a) Go to any computer's configuration tab that cannot connect.
b) Tap PC Card> Wireless Card to explore wireless settings. c) Save SSID, security configuration and IP address configuration. Step 4.
Explore wireless connection to Linksys a) Open the GUI links. b) Check the DHCP server settings configuration on the main configuration page. Is DHCP allowed? c) Check wireless card information. What is SSID? Does SSID configure the customer? All content is protected by copyright 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved. This document is publicly available information from Cisco. CISCO Network V4.0 for private individuals and small businesses via CCNA: anti -piracy e) click the podmen of access network security. f) Check security settings. Is WEP turned on? Does the key correspond to the key to the client? Step 5: Enter the necessary changes in the configuration of wireless customers a) Using the Configuration tab, enter the necessary changes in the configuration on the wireless computer. b) Using the web browser on the Office card, connect to the ciscolearn.more.com website to check if the configuration has caused a change in the problem. c) Check the Sweat Results button at the bottom of the instructions to check your work. Copyright to the entire content 19922007 Cisco Systems, Inc. is protected by all rights reserved. This document is publicly available information from Cisco.
ISP4.2.3.2. Package tracking chapter 5: network address 5.1.1.2. Connection with a web server using the IP5.3.3.3 protocol.

The content in this manual is for informational purposes only. Only. All the advice I give is my own opinion based on my own experience. You should always seek professional advice before acting on anything I publish or recommend. This guide's hardware may contain third-party information, products, or services.
The materials of the third part contain the opinions of the products and their owners. Therefore, I take no responsibility for the materials or opinions of third parties. You are responsible for complying with all legal requirements, such as third-party software licenses. No part of this publication may be reproduced, transmitted or sold in whole or in part without the prior written consent of the author. All brands and registered trademarks mentioned in this manual are the property of their respective owners.Owner. page 4 Introduction Thank you for taking the time to download this free e-book.
Contains complete configuration lab exercises and solutions to help you pass the CCNA Routing and 200-125 exam.
You can also use it as a Cisco router and switch configuration reference. I hope you can use this to expand your network and further your career. How the lab works I wanted to make this resource completely free and as simple as possible to use the free software GNS3 and the work and work package for the workshops. I use two different softwares because GNS3 for routing and packet marker workshops are best for swapping workshops. I provide a lab starter file for each exercise loaded into GNS3 or packet tracking so you can use the workshops right away. A download connection is provided at the beginning of each exercise. (Alternatively, you can use your physical lab if you have the wiring as indicated in the lab topology diagram for each exercise ...
I have not previously used the software. GNS3 and the package installation course GNS or package -Tracer. [e-mail] for full course whose lab exercises here can be used alone or in addition to my CCNA 200-125 CCNA course.
He has an advanced CCNA line and has over 30 hours of video training, flight maps and hands-on lab exercises. You can shorten your path to CCNA certification that for the course only 10 tests in the United States I recommend Alphaprep You work with Cisco and CCNA Pearson test vendor to offer you the best preparation tests and their extended test engine can Know when you are ready for the exam Click here to 10 Days of Tests Page 5 About the author Neil Anderson My Current Role Head the main objective is the provision of technical training and, of course, developmentFor large companies and service providers such as Cisco, Netapp, Verizon and IBM. I left school without a 15 -year -old plan or a future plan. When I was a little older and more intelligent, I realized that I had to Make a career, so I met technologies through books and sources online. Now it is my passion to help others do the same. Connect to me through social media: page 6 04 Exercise of the iOS operating system examines the basic navigation of this Cisco iOS Operating System Lab CLI (command line interface. Only one device is required. This laboratory is the direction of the iOS command line interface.
The exercises for the following sections are divided into two time tasks by the parts by independent (without step-by-step instructions) and therefore a solution key that allows learning. Download the start -up configuration â 04 iOS Operating System.pktà here. To install the laboratory, open the package display. If you have not yet used the software, take care of my free short course that shows how the packages and GNS3 are installed and used: connect to GNS3 and configure the tracciate of the Page 7 package click on Router0 and then on the CLI console tab. To start, press Enter and then move on to the privileged Exec mode. Router> Activate the router # Restart the device. Does the router continue with the new #ReLoad installation? [Approval] Observe how the device passes through the start process when leaving the command line. This is possible because we use a console connection (if we connect to an IP address on the device. Would you like to go to the dialog box in the start form? [Yes / no]: Page 8 No User-Exec mode and support for CLI commands, Router> Note that you are in higher level of the device after configuration. router>? Privileged cutting controls a connection connection connection connection Connection endsThe Telnet Port sets the traceroute terminal line parameters, so that the way to the target is limited by information controls found in Exec user mode. In general, we will not work here. Enter the "Run" command. Router> Show Run *% input was wrongly detected in the ' ^' sign. "Show Run" is a valid command, but it must be operated in privileged exec mode, not a private -exec, so the command fails. This is the most common problem that confuses beginners on the iOS command line. If you do not see a past input ", be sure to be at the right level for the command you are about to touch. Usually known as Enable. Knowledge request changed to" Router# Router# Enable Roier# Enabled# "and returned to the User-Exec mode Router# Router> Router> Router> Return to privileged Exec mode using the abbreviated command abbreviation Router> Most Router# Abbreviation command only work if you enter letters that can match with a unique command. - di -router# PAGE 10 Choose Router to see all commands starting with ASH? The show "show" is the only command that starts with "Ashu", so we can use it as a shortcut.
To display all existing processing controls "ash?" in summer. Now note that we leave a gap before the question mark. This, "Show command router#sh? Aaa compare a sensitive guide for AAA access list values View Harp Access Lists CDP Harp Table CDP Class Map Dynamic Home Computer Configuration Diary Dot11 Ieee 802.11 Show Information File File System : File System Flow Frame Transfer Information Screen Flow History Frame Transfer Session View History View History History History Control Name IP effect field name, Dynamic Style, Mother Computer Status Name servers and interfaces and IP interface configuration IPV6 Information IPV6 InformationInfo -more ... press Enter when you see more ... to move up a few lines. - Condensed output - history seat command history Home PC IP domain name, lookup style, name server hosting table and interface status and configuration configuration