PRACTICAL - 01

AIM : – Crimping of LAN flat cable using T568A combination.

Materials:

- RJ45 connectors
- LAN flat cable (Cat5e or higher recommended)
- Crimping tool
- Wire strippers
- Cable tester (optional)

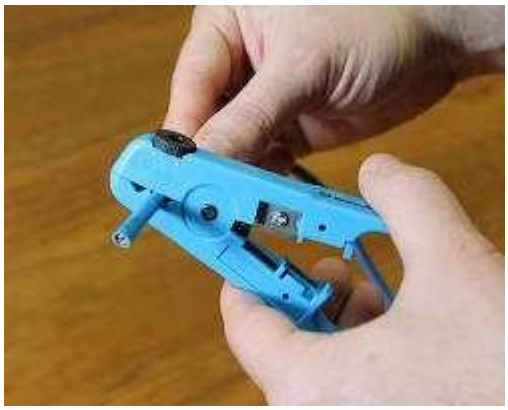
Steps:

1. Prepare the cable.

   1.1 Cut the cable to the desired length.

Cutting LAN cable to desired length

1.2 Strip about 1/2 inch (12mm) of the outer jacket from the end of the cable, exposing the individual wires.

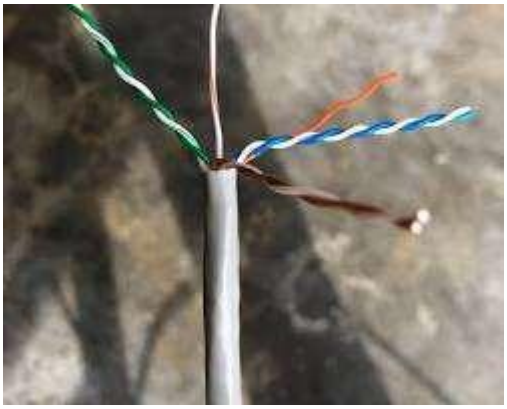


Stripping LAN cable outer jacket

1.3 Untwist the pairs of wires for about 1 inch (25mm).

Untwisting pairs of wires in LAN cable

1.4 Straighten the individual wires.



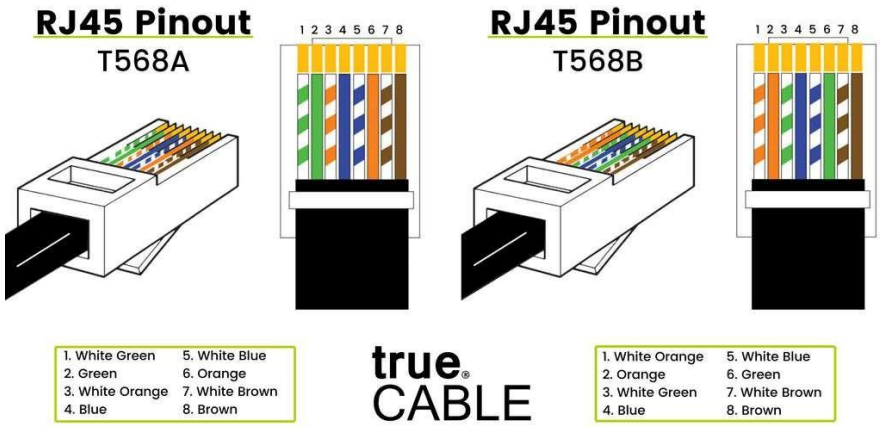
Straightening individual wires in LAN cable

2. Arrange the wires in the T568A order.

   From left to right, the order should be:

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

- Brown



LAN cable T568A configuration

3. Insert the wires into the RJ45 connector.
    - Hold the connector with the opening facing you and the tab at the bottom.
    - Carefully insert the wires into the slots according to the T568A color code.
    - Make sure the wires are all the way into the connector and flush with the end.
4. Crimp the connector.
    - Place the connector into the crimping tool with the tab facing down.
    - Squeeze the handles of the crimping tool firmly until they click.
5. Test the cable.
    - Use a cable tester to verify that the cable is working properly.

PRACTICAL - 02

AIM : – Crimping of LAN flat cable using T568B combination.

Materials:

- RJ45 connectors
- LAN flat cable (Cat5e or higher recommended)
- Crimping tool
- Wire strippers
- Cable tester (optional)

Steps:

1. Prepare the cable.

   1.1 Cut the cable to the desired length.

   Cutting LAN cable to desired length

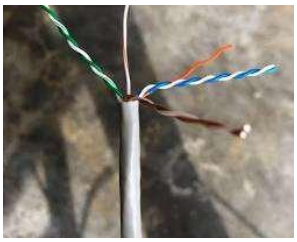
   1.2 Strip about 1/2 inch (12mm) of the outer jacket from the end of the cable, exposing the individual wires.

   Stripping LAN cable outer jacket

   1.3 Untwist the pairs of wires for about 1 inch (25mm).

Untwisting pairs of wires in LAN cable

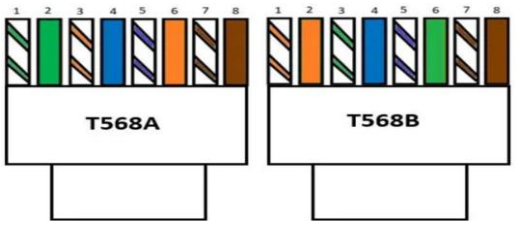
1.4 Straighten the individual wires.



Straightening individual wires in LAN cable

2. Arrange the wires in the T568B order.
   From left to right, the order should be:

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



LAN cable T568B configuration

3. Insert the wires into the RJ45 connector.
    - Hold the connector with the opening facing you and the tab at the bottom.
    - Carefully insert the wires into the slots according to the T568B color code.
    - Make sure the wires are all the way into the connector and flush with the end.
4. Crimp the connector.
    - Place the connector into the crimping tool with the tab facing down.
    - Squeeze the handles of the crimping tool firmly until they click.

Crimping the RJ45 Connector:

Image 1: Crimping Tool

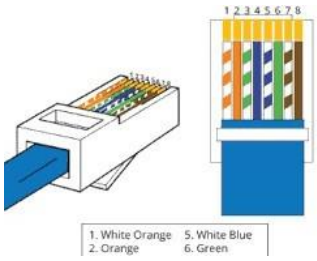
crimping tool for ethernet cable

Image 2: Inserting the Connector

inserting RJ45 connector into crimping tool

1. Place the connector into the crimping tool. Align the connector with the appropriate slot for the type of cable you are using (e.g., Cat5e, Cat6). The tab on the connector should be facing down towards the base of the tool.
2. Squeeze the handles of the crimping tool firmly. Use both hands to apply consistent pressure until the handles click shut completely. This ensures a secure crimp that holds the wires in place.

Image 3: Crimped Connector



crimped RJ45 connector

3. Verify the crimp. Once the handles click, release them and inspect the connector. The crimped area should be smooth and flush with the connector body, indicating a successful connection.

5. Test the cable.
    - Use a cable tester to verify that the cable is working properly.

PRACTICAL - 03

AIM : – Demonstrate cross over cable crimping using T-568 A and T-568 BCombination.

A crossover cable connects two similar devices directly, like two computers or two switches. Unlike a straight-through cable, it uses a different wiring scheme to transmit and receive data on the same pair of wires. Here's how to crimp a LAN crossover cable:

Materials:

- RJ45 connectors
- CAT5e or higher LAN cable
- Crimping tool
- Wire strippers
- Cable tester (optional)

Steps:

1. Prepare the cable:

- Cut the cable to the desired length.
- Strip about 1/2 inch (12mm) of the outer jacket from the end of the cable, exposing the individual wires.
- Untwist the pairs of wires for about 1 inch (25mm).
- Straighten the individual wires.

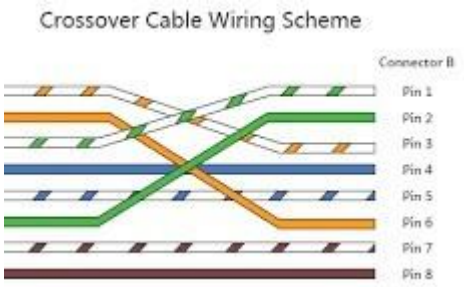
2. Arrange the wires in the crossover pattern:

For one end:

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

For the other end:

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



Crossover Cable Wiring Diagram

3. Insert the wires into the RJ45 connectors.

- Hold each connector with the opening facing you and the tab at the bottom.
- Carefully insert the wires into the slots according to the chosen color code for each end (one end with T568A and the other with T568B).
- Ensure the wires are all the way into the connector and flush with the end.

4. Crimp the connectors.

- Place each connector into the crimping tool with the tab facing down.
- Squeeze the handles of the crimping tool firmly until they click.

5. Test the cable (optional).

- Use a cable tester to verify that the cable is working properly.

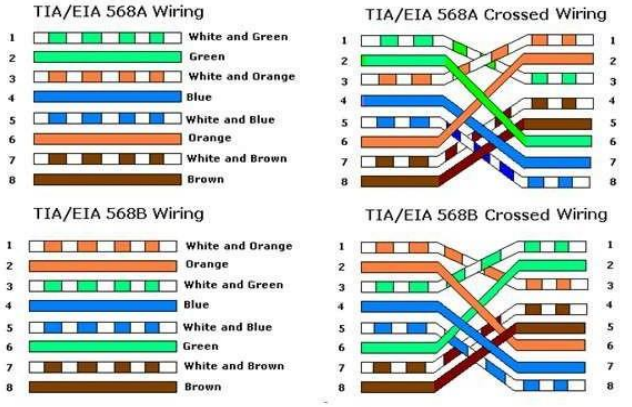


Figure A

Shows the Pin Out of Straight through Cables

Figure B

Shows the Pin Out of Crossover Cables

PRACTICAL - 04

AIM : – Demonstrating the simulation of peer to peer connection between two computers using cross over cable in CPT.

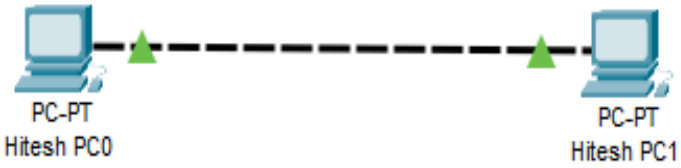
Materials:

- Cisco Packet Tracer software
- Two computer devices (PC)
- Crossover cable

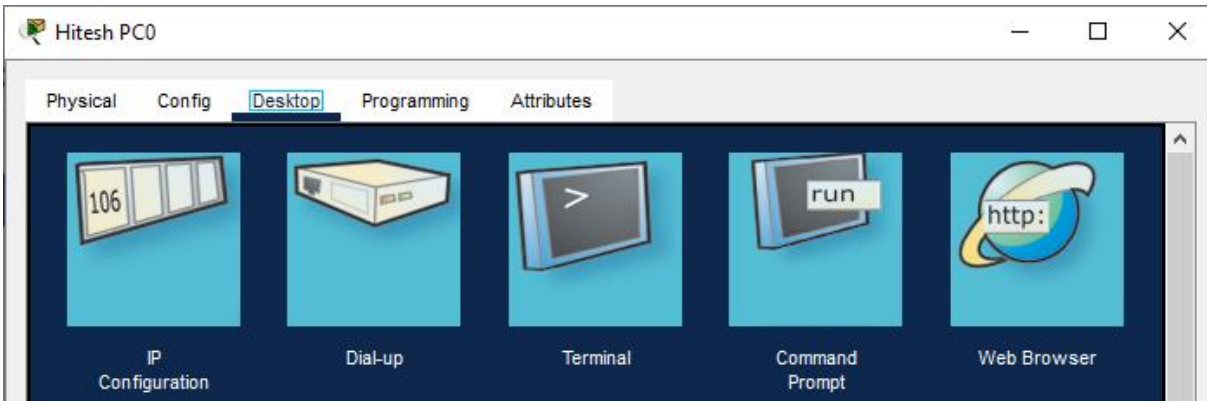
Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer.

Step 2: Create two nodes with the help of 2 generic PC.

Step 3: Connect the HiteshPC1 to Hitesh PC2 using cross cable.

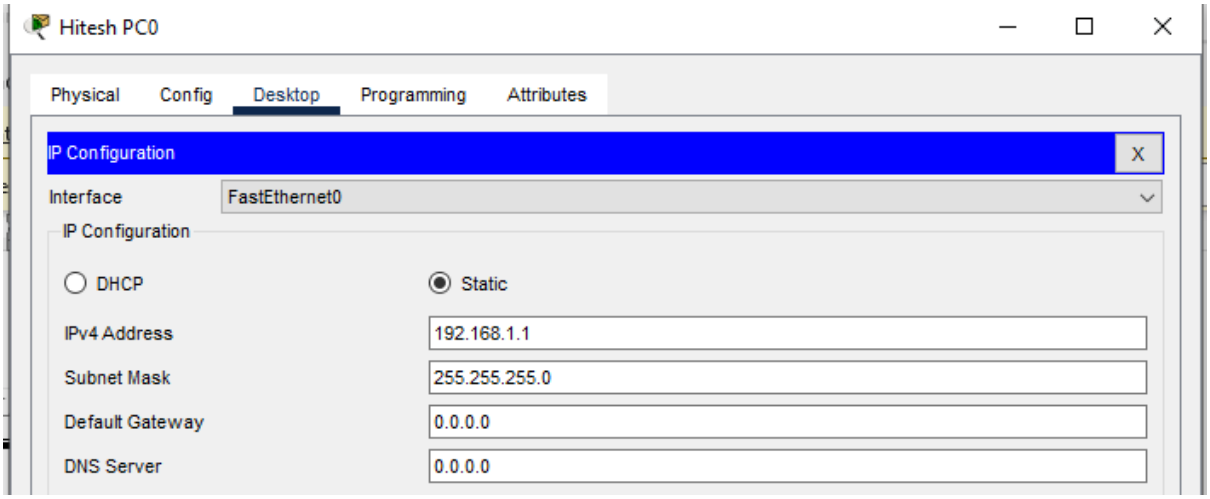


Step 4: Set the IP address configuration on Hitesh PC0 and Hitesh PC1, by clicking on Hitesh PC1 then a dialog box appears.

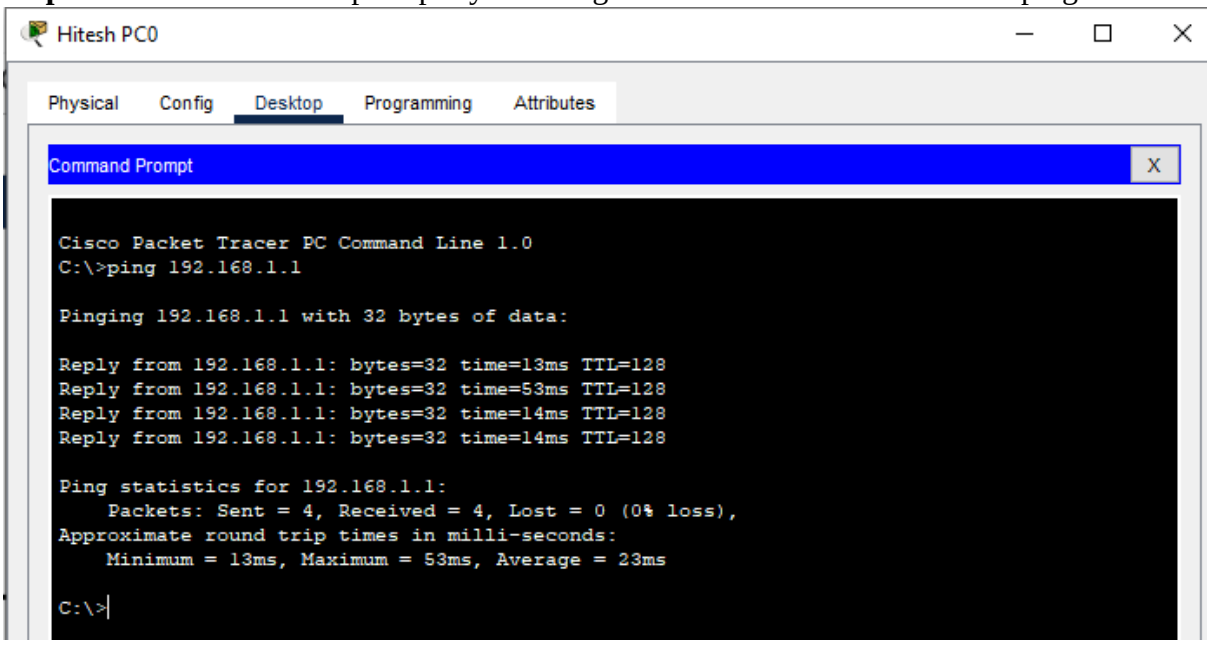


Step 5: Now go to the IP configuration and set the IP4 addresses and click on the subnetmask.

Hitesh PC0: 192.168.1.1
Hitesh PC1: 192.168.1.2

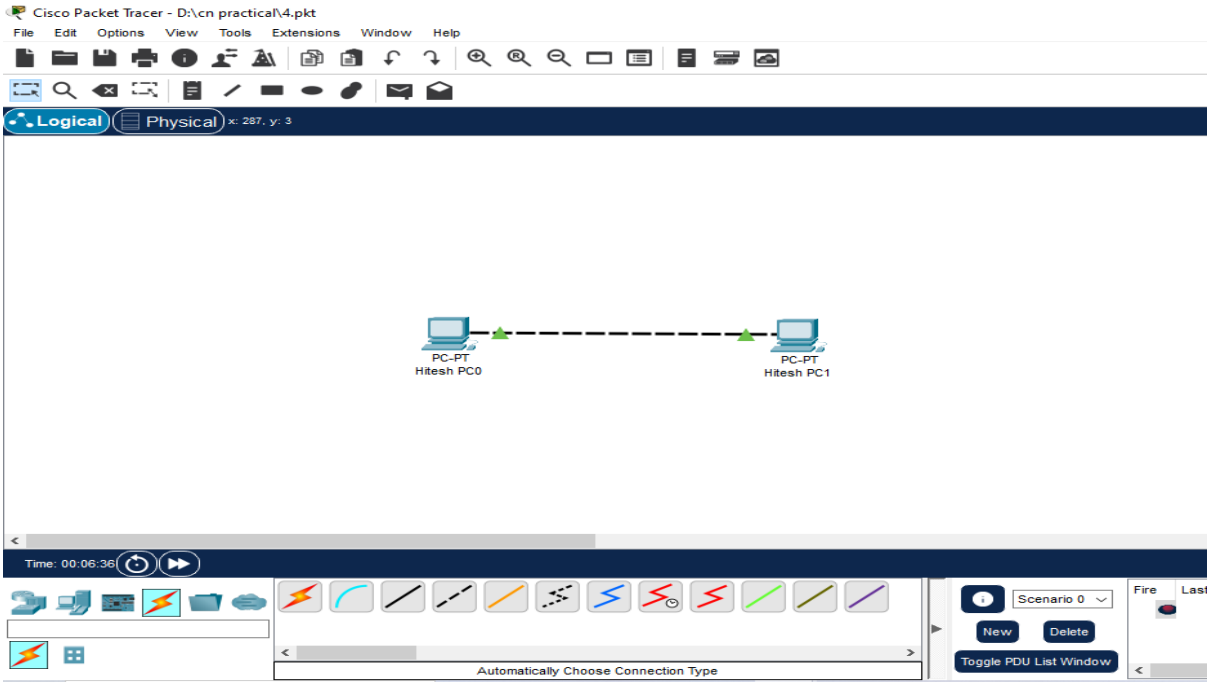


Step 6: Use the command prompt by selecting Hitesh PC0 and Hitesh PC1 to ping the device.

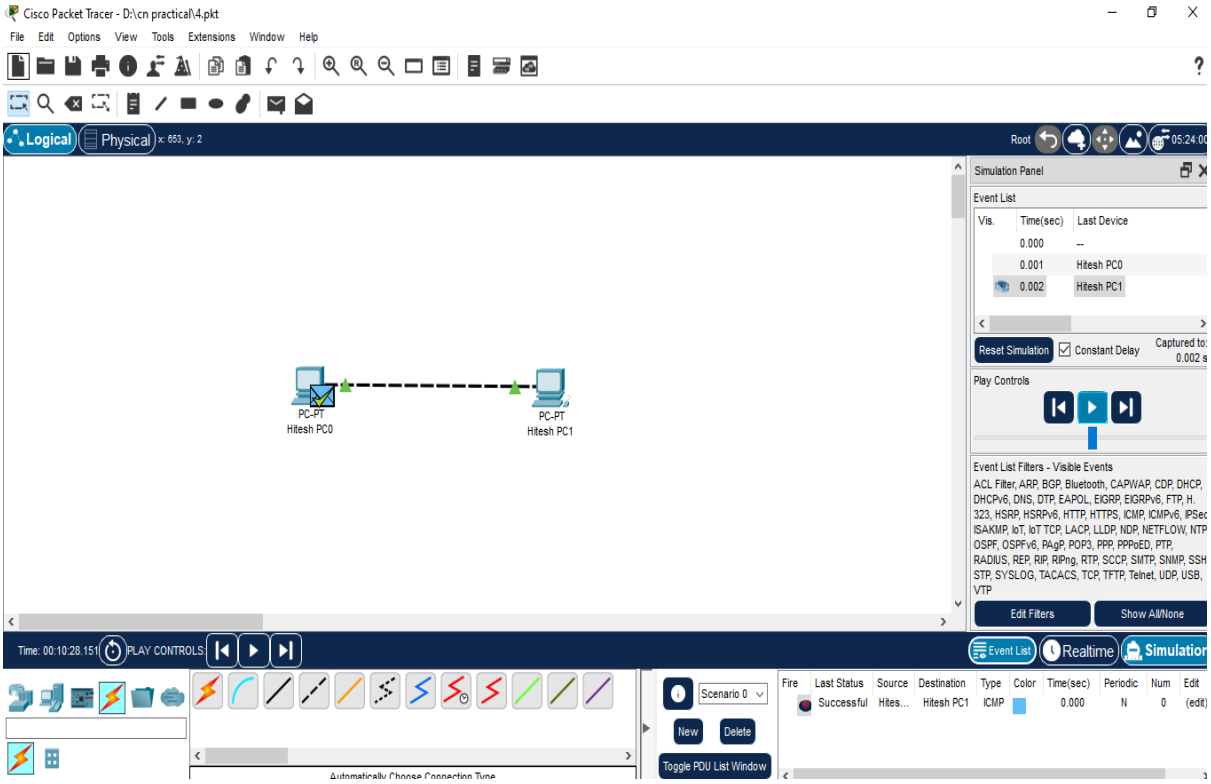


Step 7: Select the Add Simple PDU tool and click simulation option to show simulation.

Scenario under simulation:



Scenario after successful:

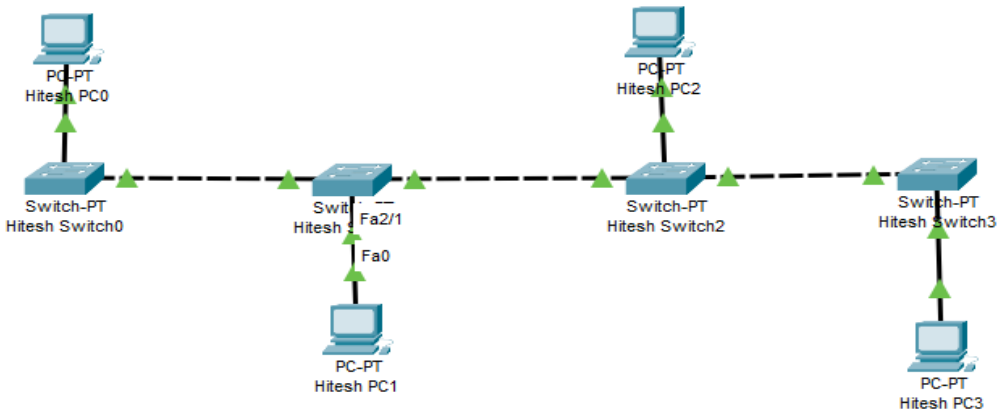


PRACTICAL - 05

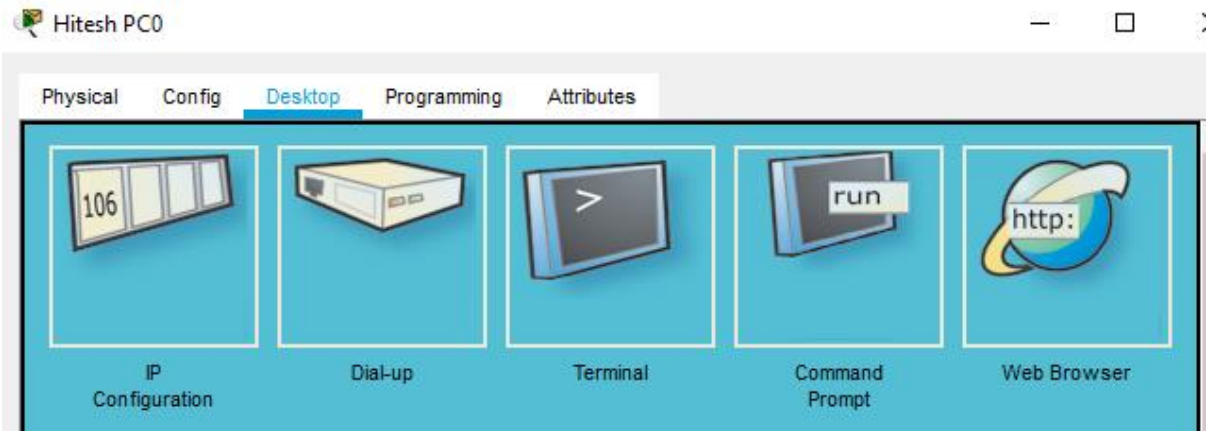
AIM : – Demonstration the simulation of all topologies (Bus, star, ring , mesh).

1. Bus Topology:

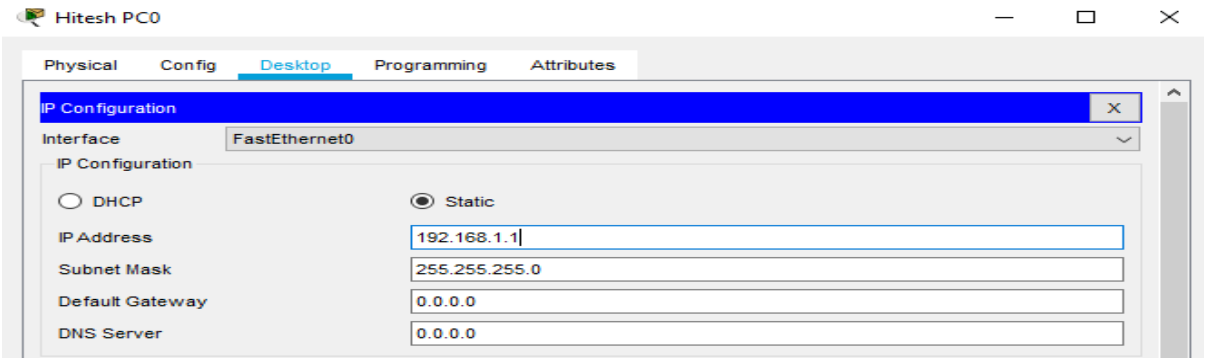
Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer.
Step 2: Take 4 generic PC and 4 generic Switch, connect them using cross cable like this.



Step 3: Click on Hitesh PC6 and go to Desktop then a dialog box appears.



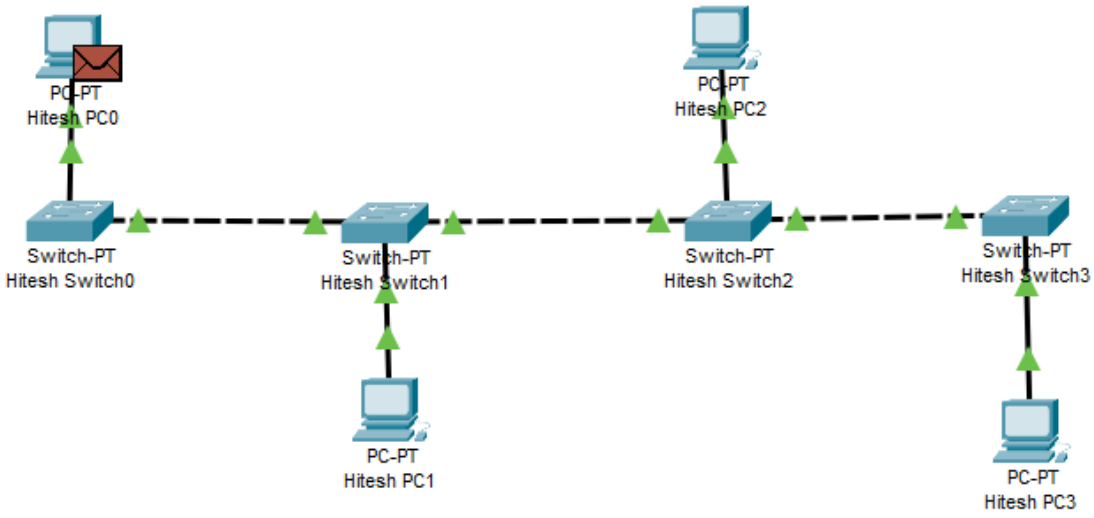
Step 4: Now go to the IP configuration and set the IP4 addresses and click on the subnetmask.
Hitesh PC6: 192.168.1.1



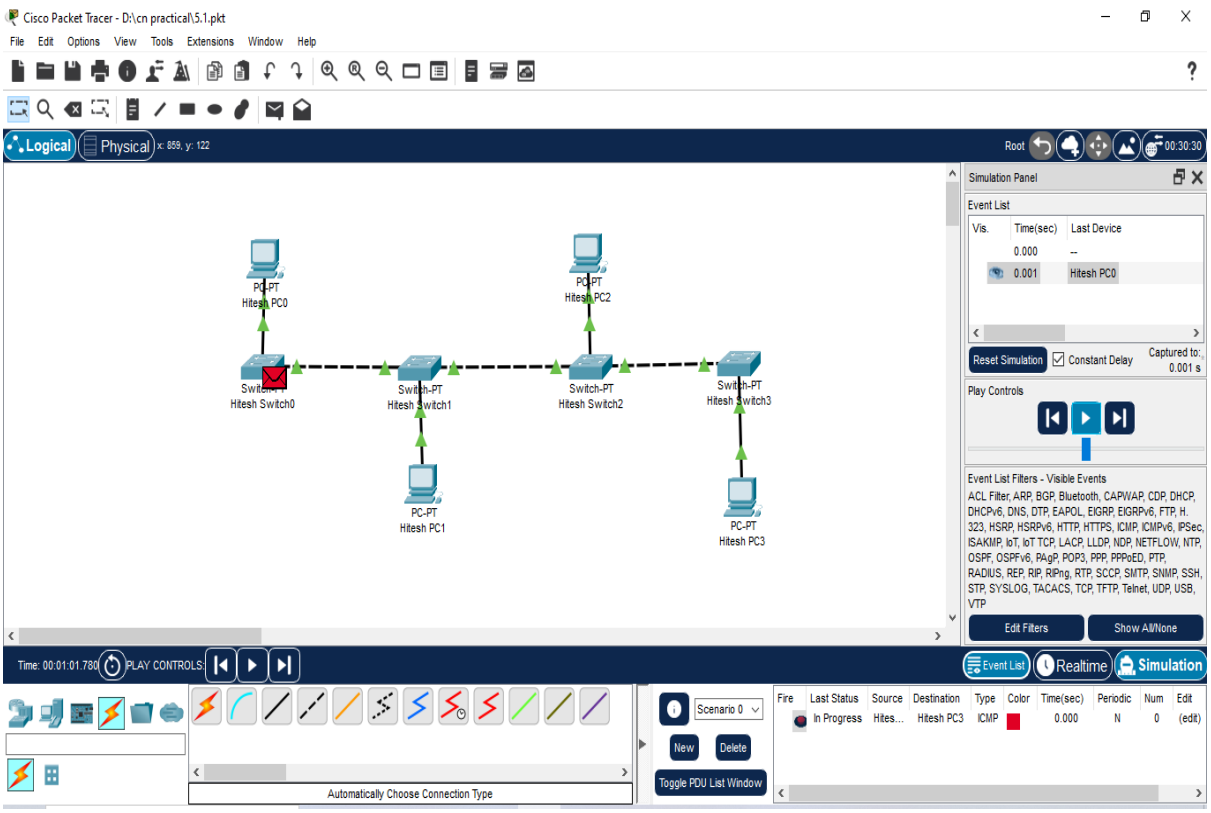
Similarly set the IP address for all PC's

Hitesh PC7: 192.168.1.2
Hitesh PC8: 192.168.1.3
Hitesh PC9: 192.168.1.4

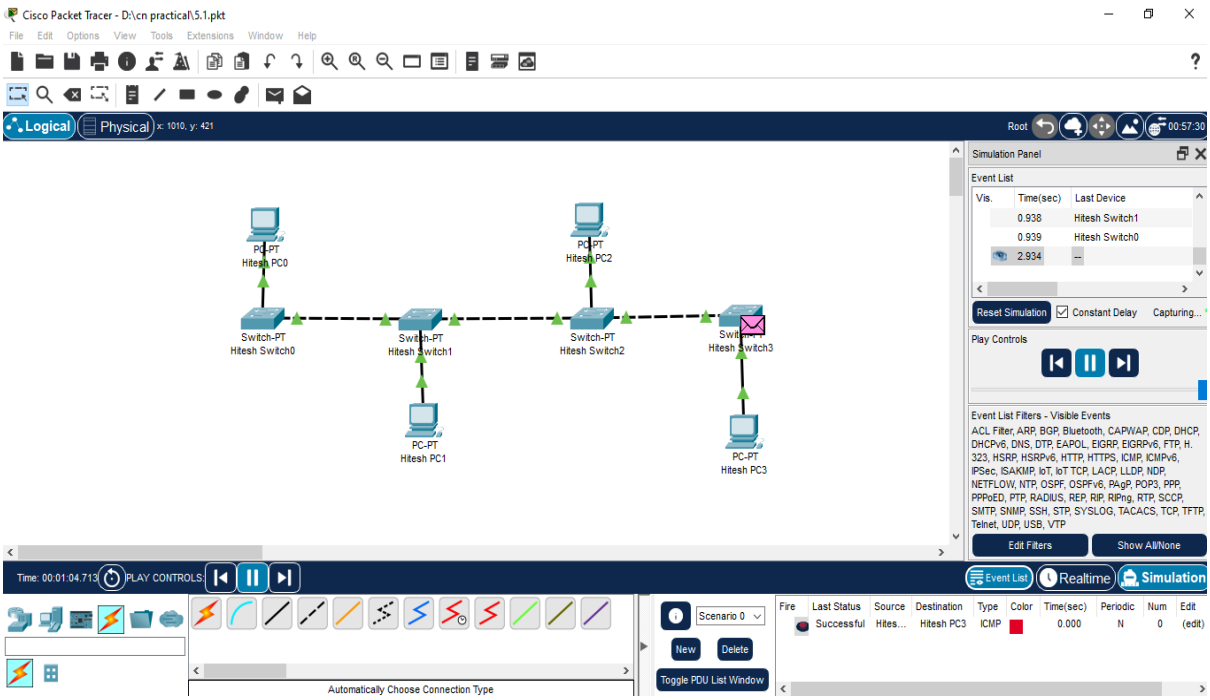
Step 5: After setting IP address select add simple PDU to ping the devices. After configuring all PCs all the connectivity will become green like this.



Scenario under Simulation:



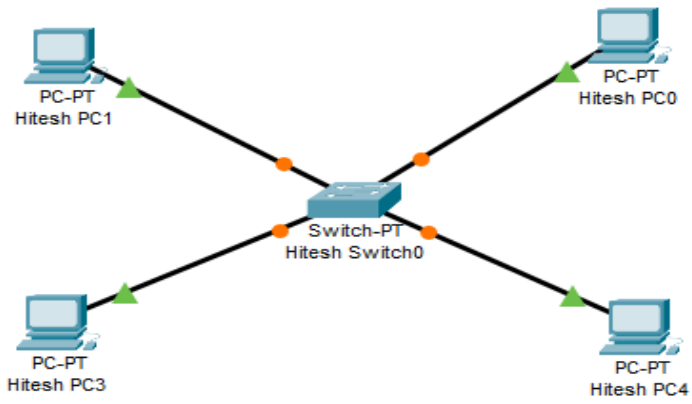
Scenario after success:



2. Star Topology:

Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer.

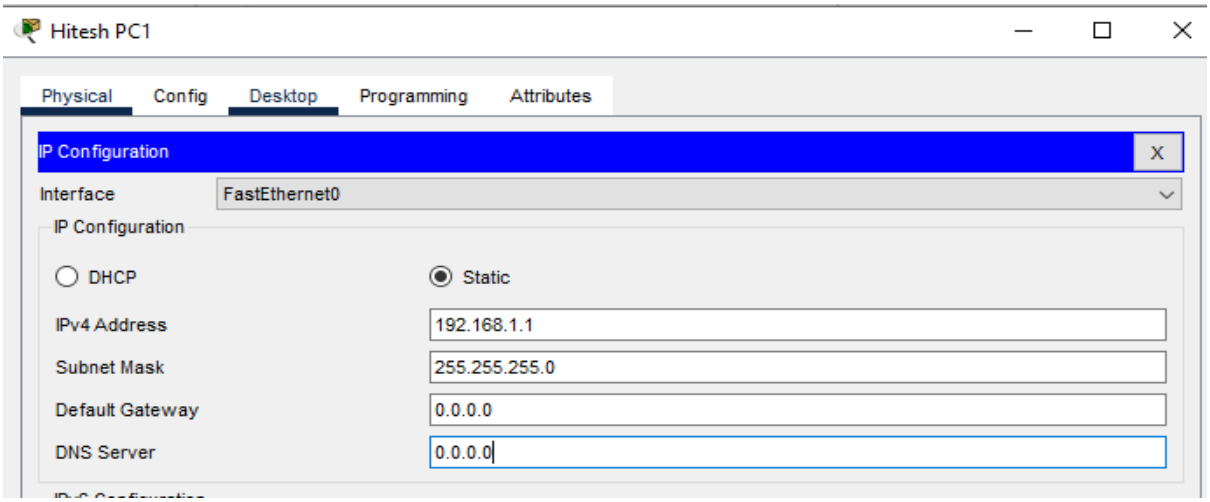
Step 2: Take 4 generic PC and 0 PT Switch, connect all 4 PC to switch using default connection.



Step 3: Click on Hitesh PC1 and go to Desktop then a dialog box appears.

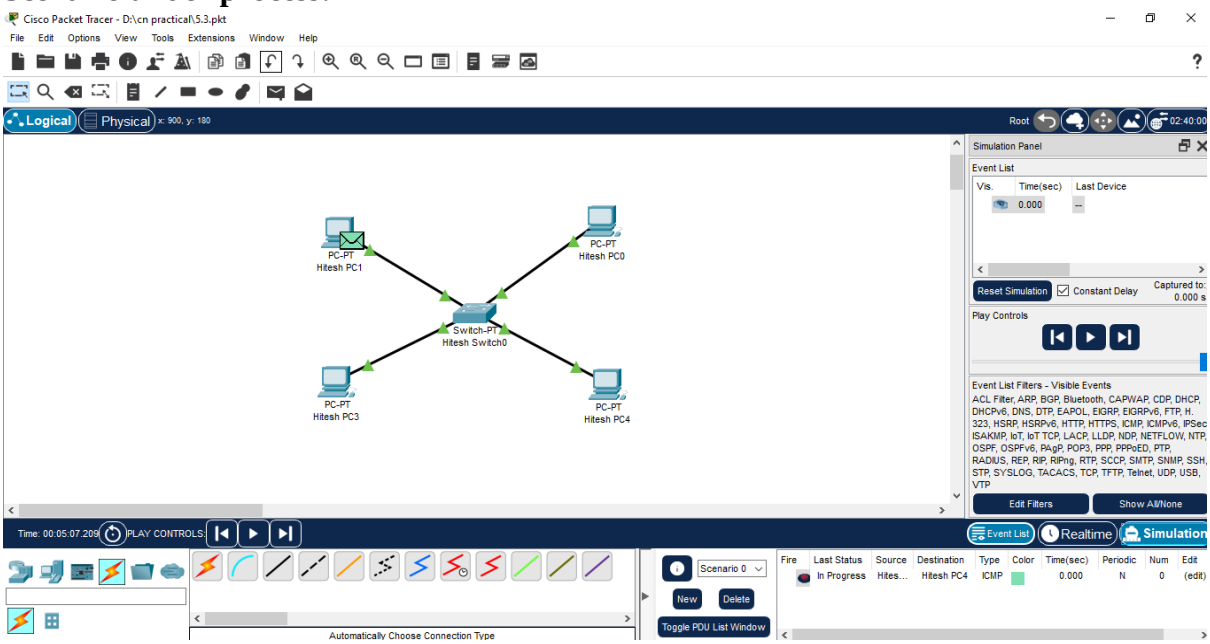
Step 4: Now go to the IP configuration and set the IP4 addresses and click on the subnet mask. set the IP address for all PC's

Hitesh PC2: 192.168.1.2
Hitesh PC3: 192.168.1.3
Hitesh PC4: 192.168.1.4

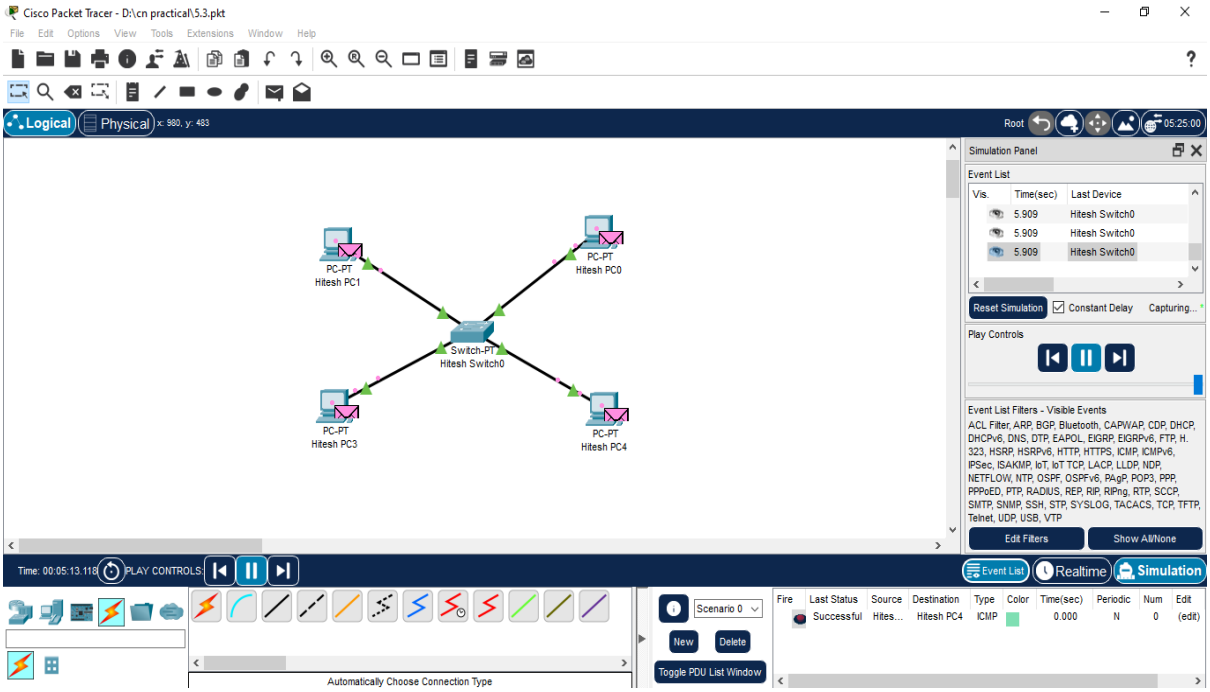


Step 5: Select the Add Simple PDU tool and click simulation option to show simulation.

Scenario under process:

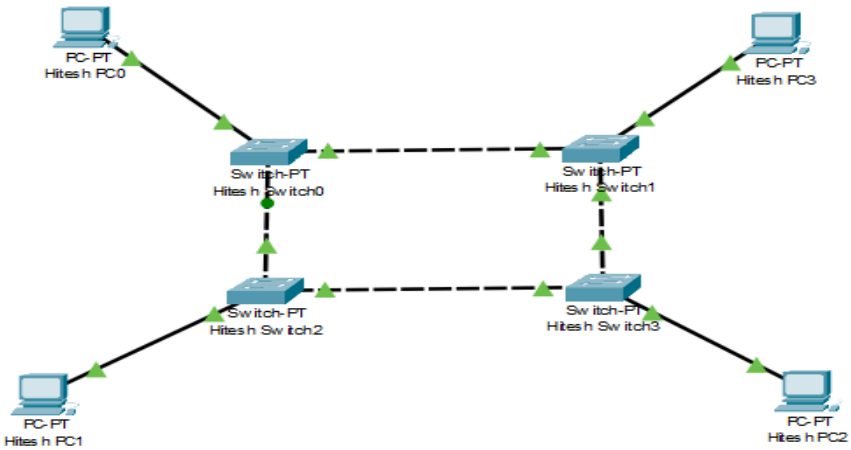


Scenario After successful:



3. Ring Topology:

Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer.
Step 2: Take 4 generic PC and 4 PT Switch, connect all one PC to one switch using defaultconnection and also connect switches like this.

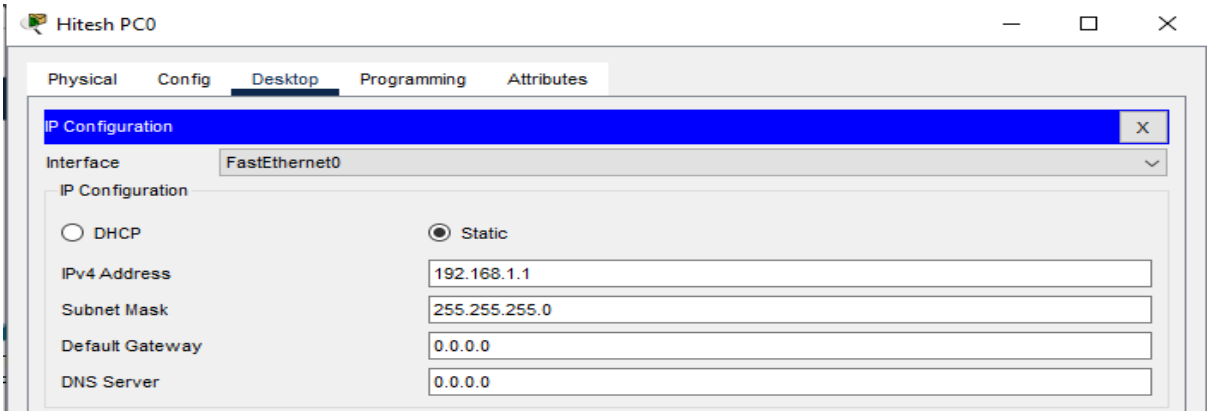


Step 3: Click on Hitesh PC10 and go to Desktop then a dialog box appears.

Step 4: Now go to the IP configuration and set the IP4 addresses and click on the subnet mask.

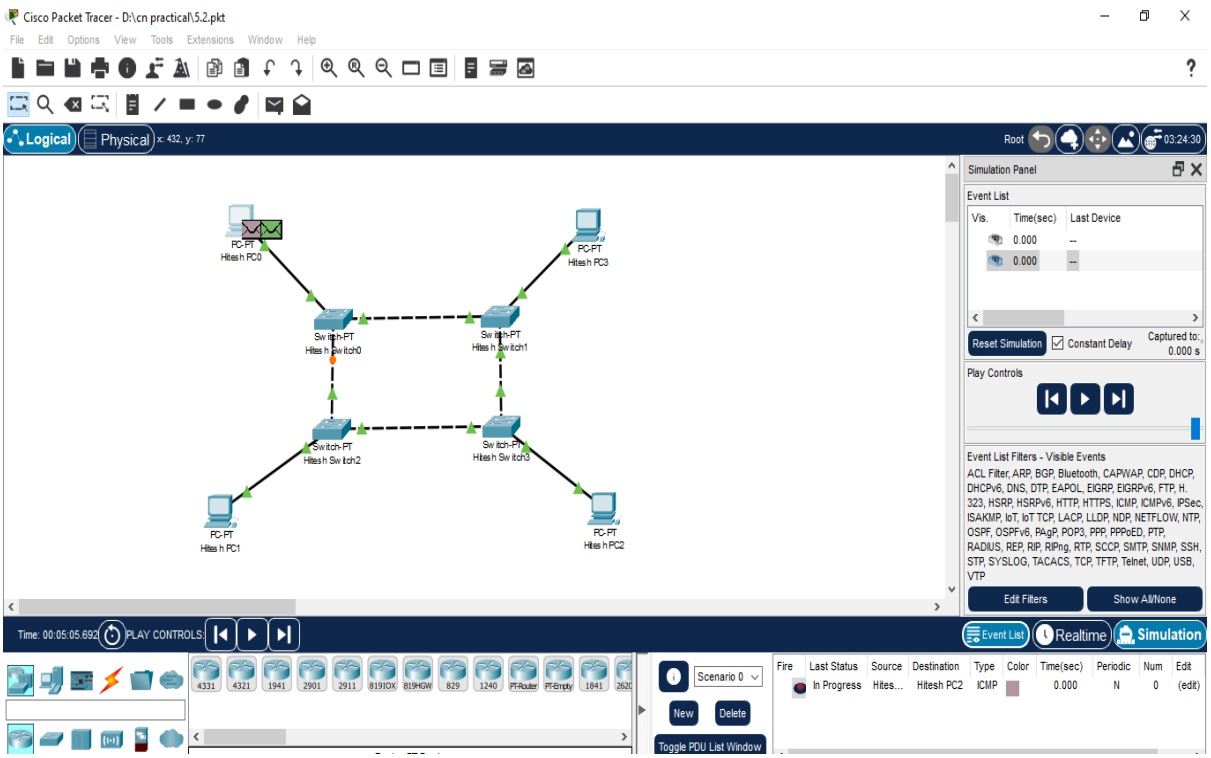
set IP address for all PC's

Hitesh PC10: 192.168.1.1
Hitesh PC11: 192.168.1.2
Hitesh PC12: 192.168.1.3
Hitesh PC13: 192.168.1.4

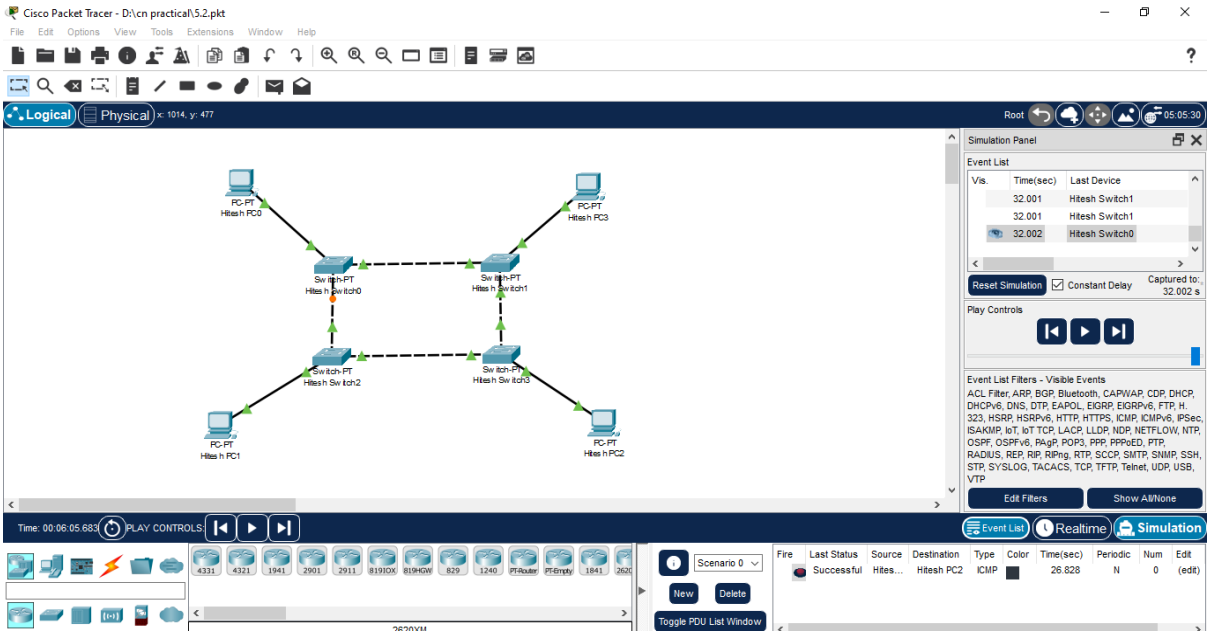


Step 5: Select the Add Simple PDU tool and click simulation option to show simulation.

Scenario under progress:

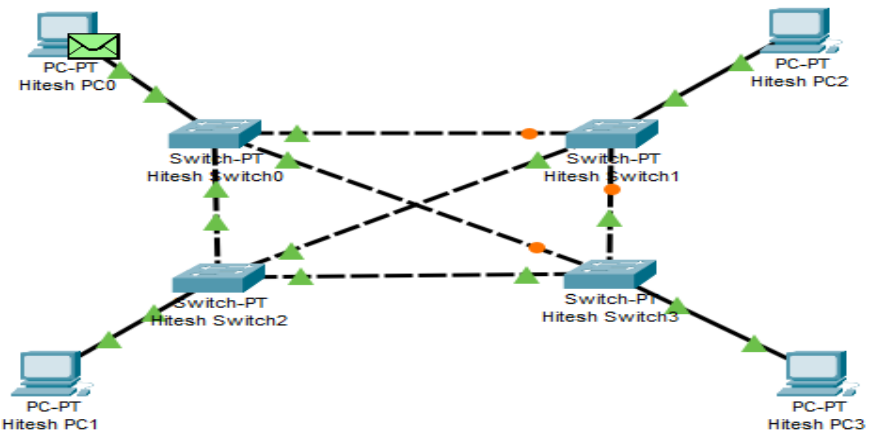


Scenario After successful:

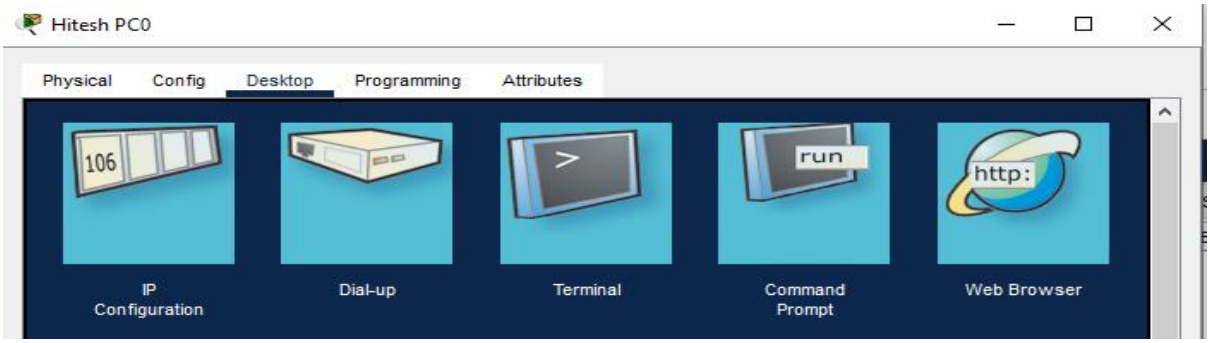


4. Mesh Topology:

Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer.
Step 2: Take 4 generic PC and 4 PT Switch, connect every PC to one switch using defaultconnectionn. Also connect switches like this:



Step 3: Click on Hitesh PC1 and go to Desktop then a dialog box appears.



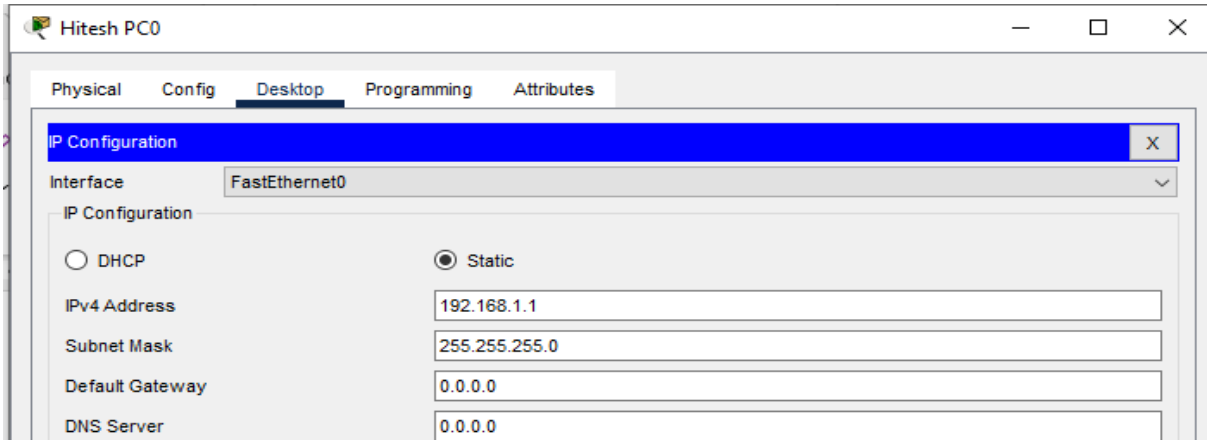
Step 4: Now go to the IP configuration and set the IP4 addresses and click on the subnet mask.
set IP address for all PC's

Hitesh PC14: 192.168.1.1

Hitesh PC15: 192.168.1.2

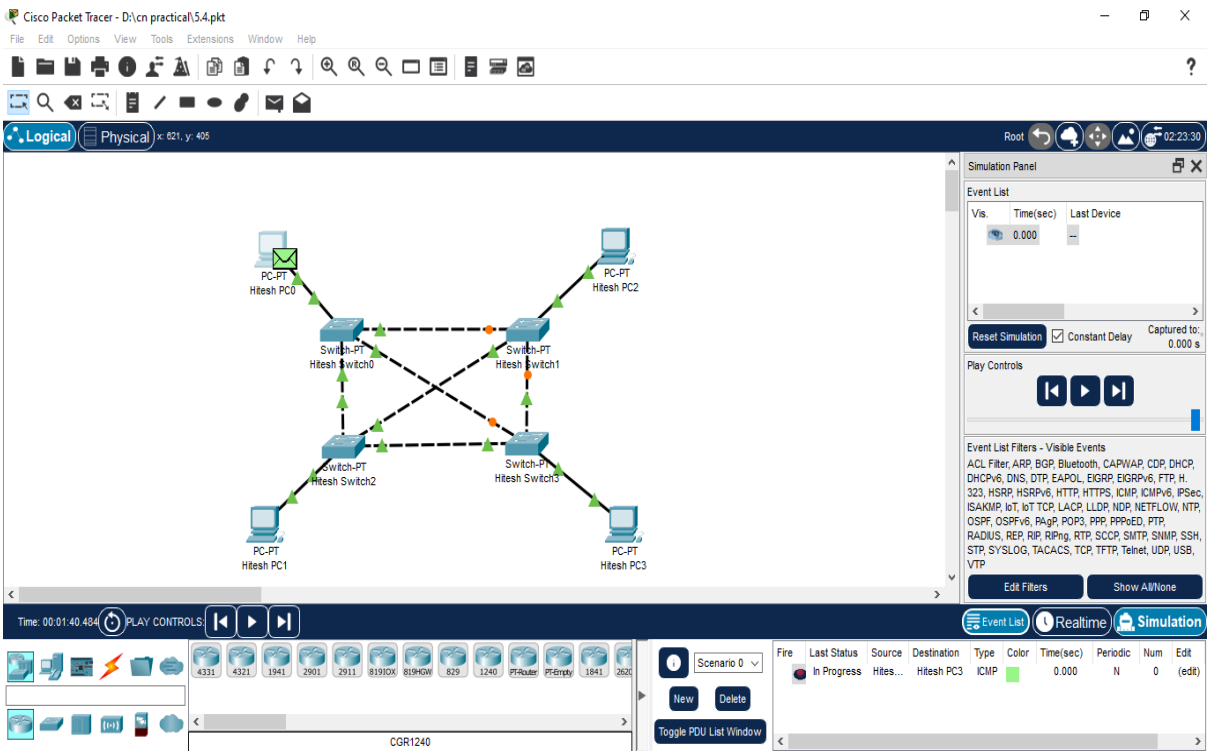
Hitesh PC16: 192.168.1.3

Hitesh PC17: 192.168.1.4

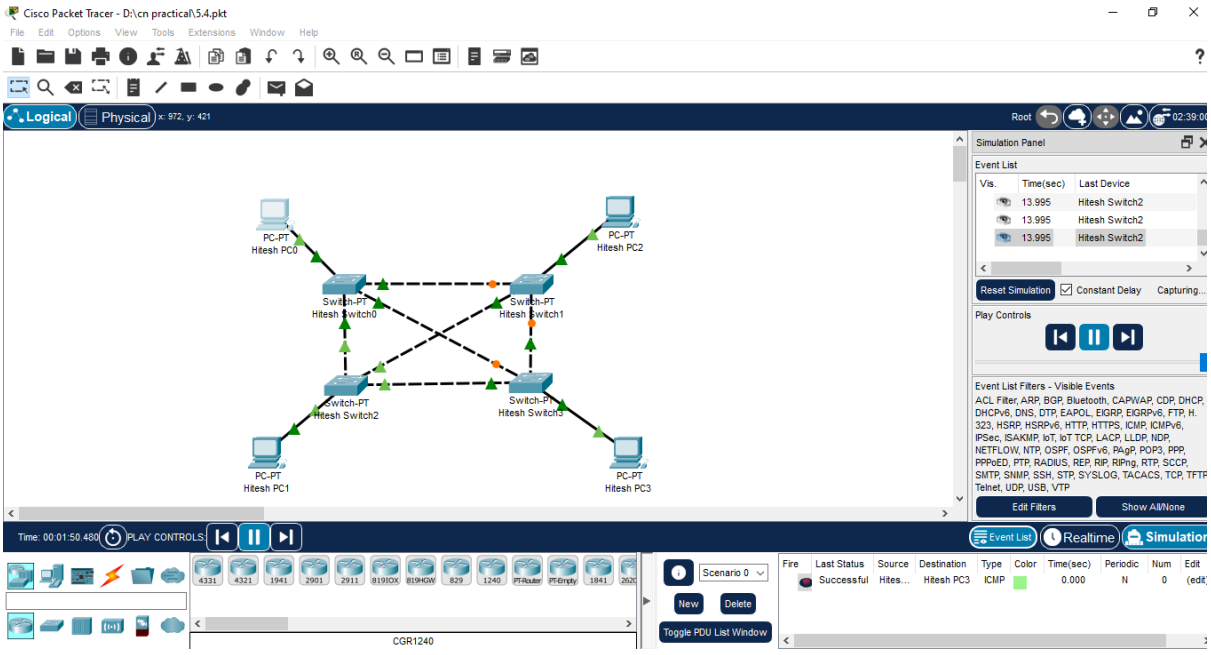


Step 5: Select the Add Simple PDU tool and click simulation option to show simulation.

Scenario under progress:



Scenario After successful:



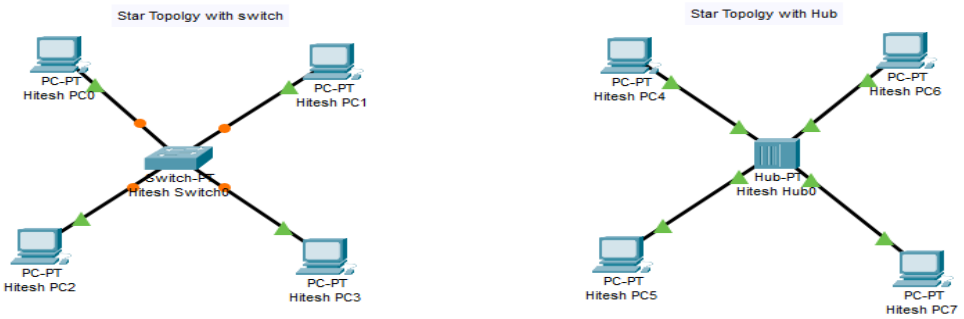
PRACTICAL - 06

AIM : – Differentiate between star topology using hub and using switch by stimulating in CPT.

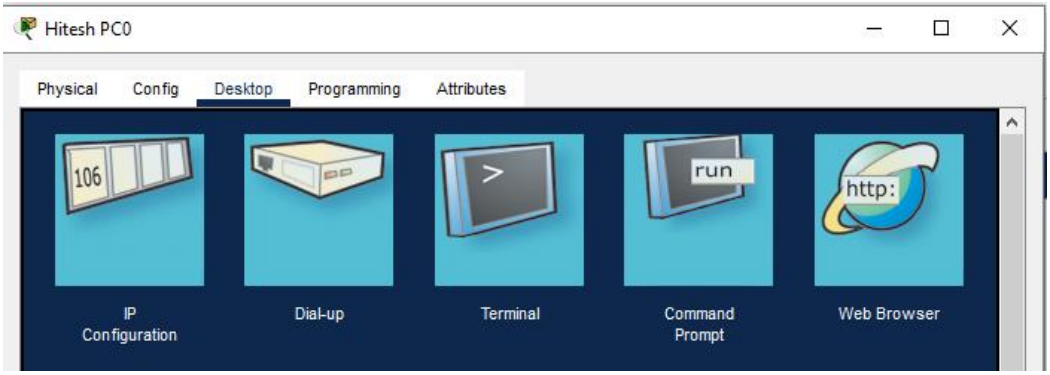
Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer.

Step 2: Take 4 generic PC and 1 PT switch, connect all 4 PC to Switch using defaultconnection.

Now again takes 4 PC and 1 PT hub and connect all 4 PC to hub.

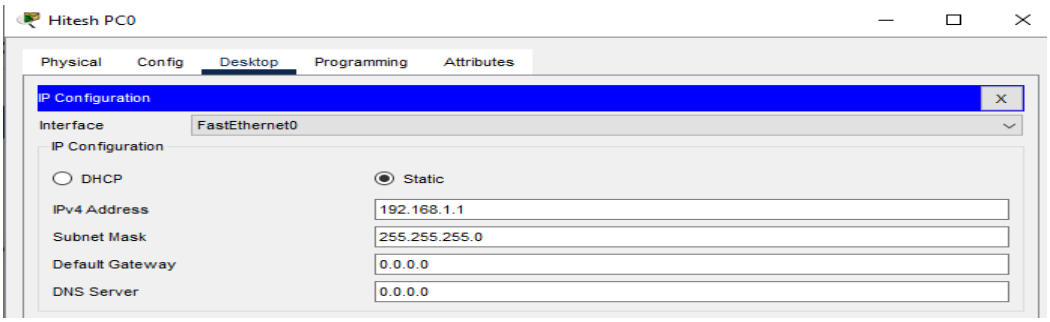


Step 3: Click on Hitesh PC1 and go to Desktop then a dialog box appears.



Step 4: Now go to the IP configuration and set the IP4 addresses and click on the subnet mask.

Hitesh PC1: 192.168.1.1



Similarly set the IP address for all PC's

Hitesh PC2: 192.168.1.2

Hitesh PC3: 192.168.1.3

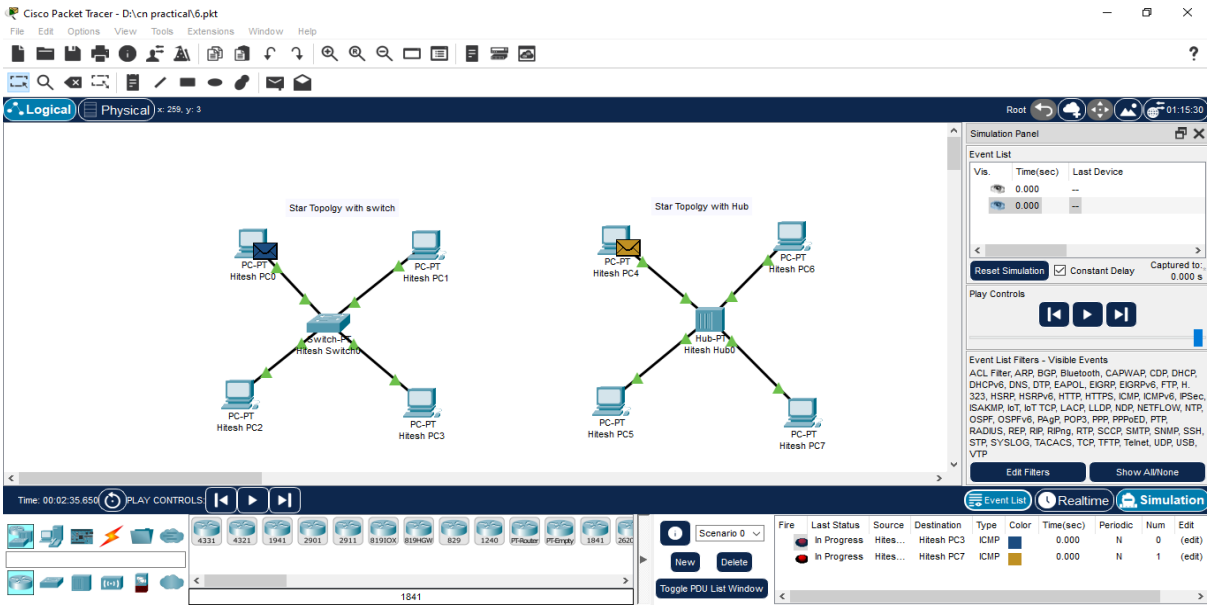
Hitesh PC4: 192.168.1.4

Hitesh PC1(1): 192.168.2.1
Hitesh PC2(1): 192.168.2.2
Hitesh PC3(1): 192.168.2.3
Hitesh PC4(1): 192.168.2.4

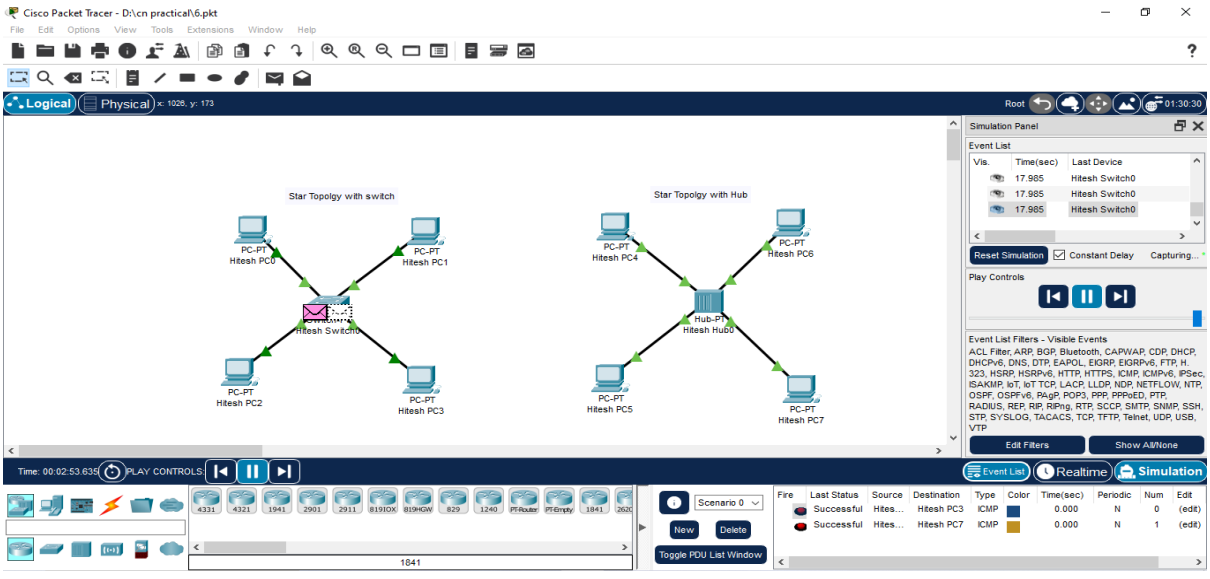
Step 5: Select the Add Simple PDU tool between:-
1.Hitesh PC1 and Hitesh PC4
2.Hitesh PC1(1) and Hitesh PC4(1)

And click simulation option to show simulation.

Scenario under process:



Scenario after success:

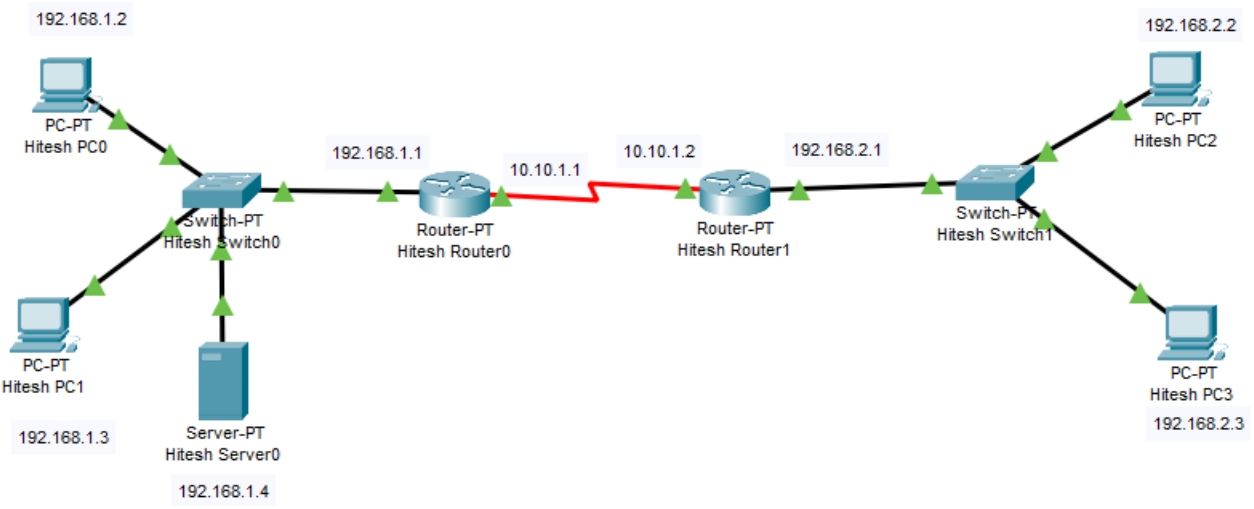


PRACTICAL - 07

AIM : – Demonstration of configuration of http Server in different network using CPT..

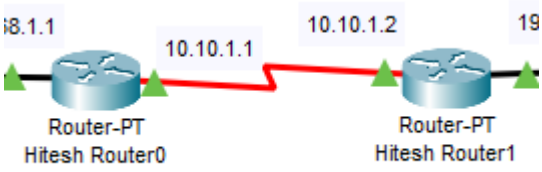
Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer application.

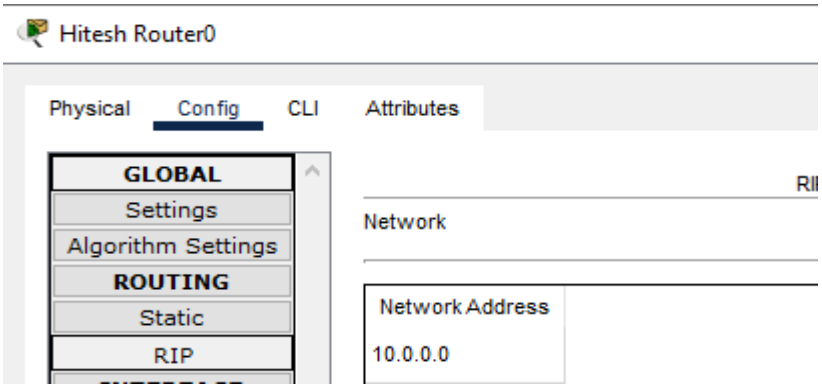
Step 2: Take 4 generic PC, 2 PT switch, 2 PT router and 1 PT server.



Step3: Connect the PC's, Switch and router with the help of Copper straight-through cable and both router are connected with the serial DCE cable like this.

Step4: connect both of router-pt with serial 2/0 and 2/0





Step5: Now configure the IP address of all 4 PCs.

Hitesh pC1 :192.168.1.2

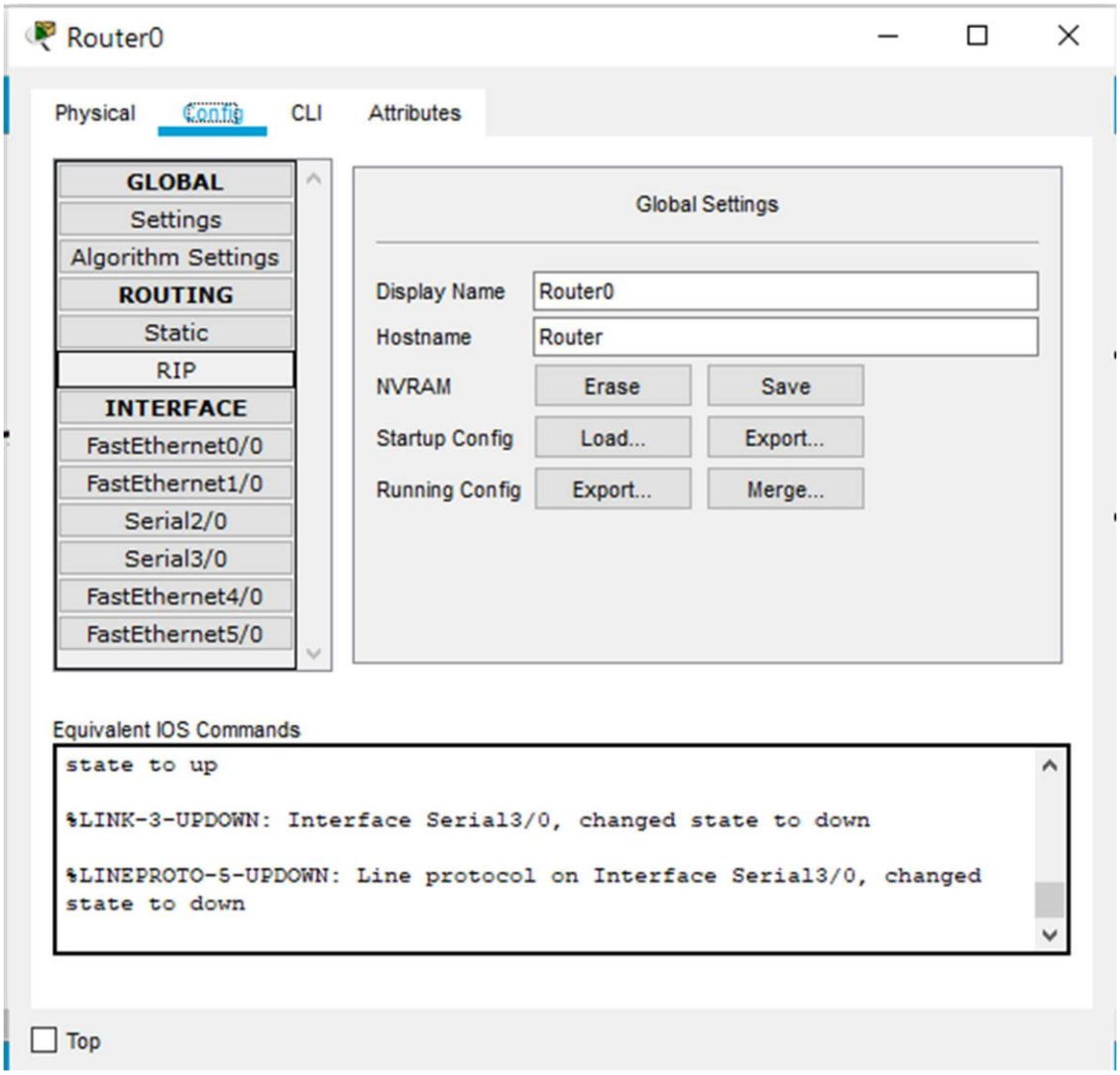
Hitesh PC2: 192.168.1.3

Hitesh PC3: 192.168.2.2

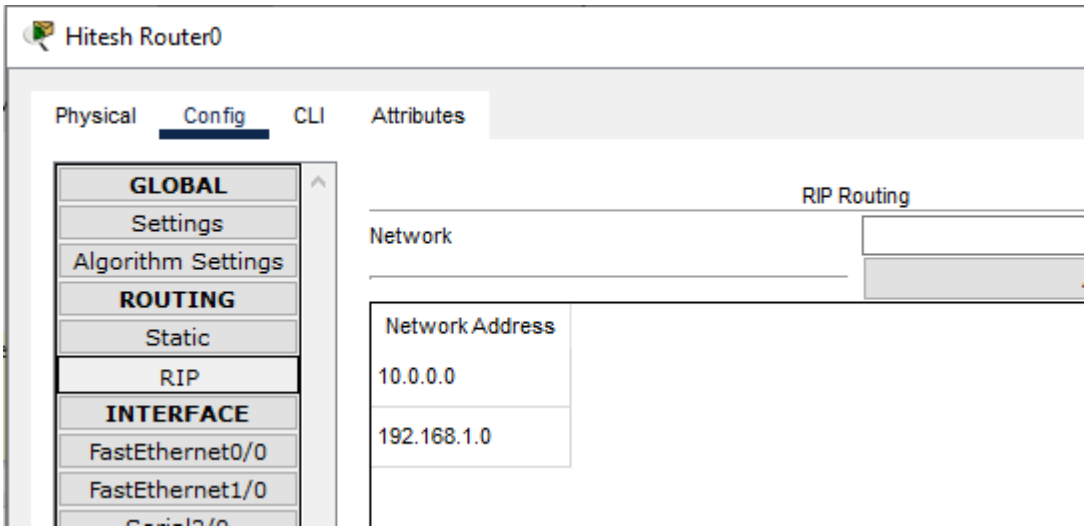
Hitesh PC4: 192.168.2.3

Server0 : 192.168.1.4

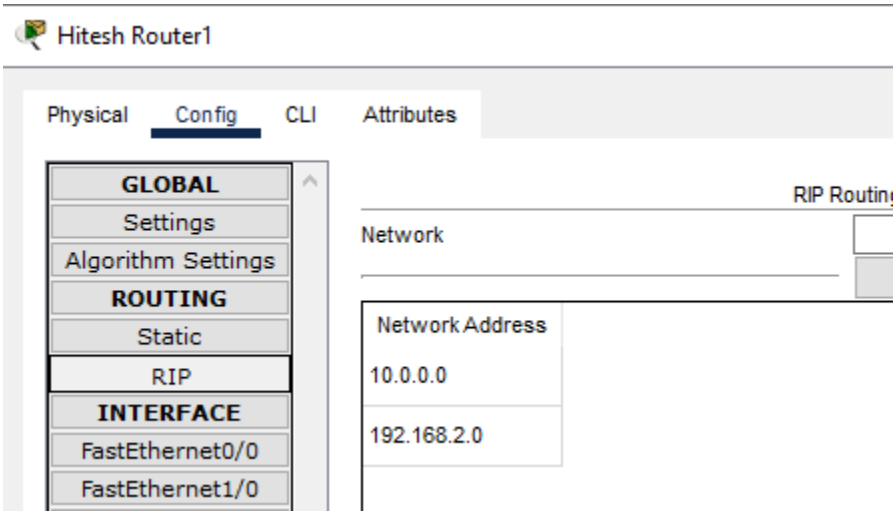
Step6 : open route setting and set the RIP all IP



Step7: set the RIP



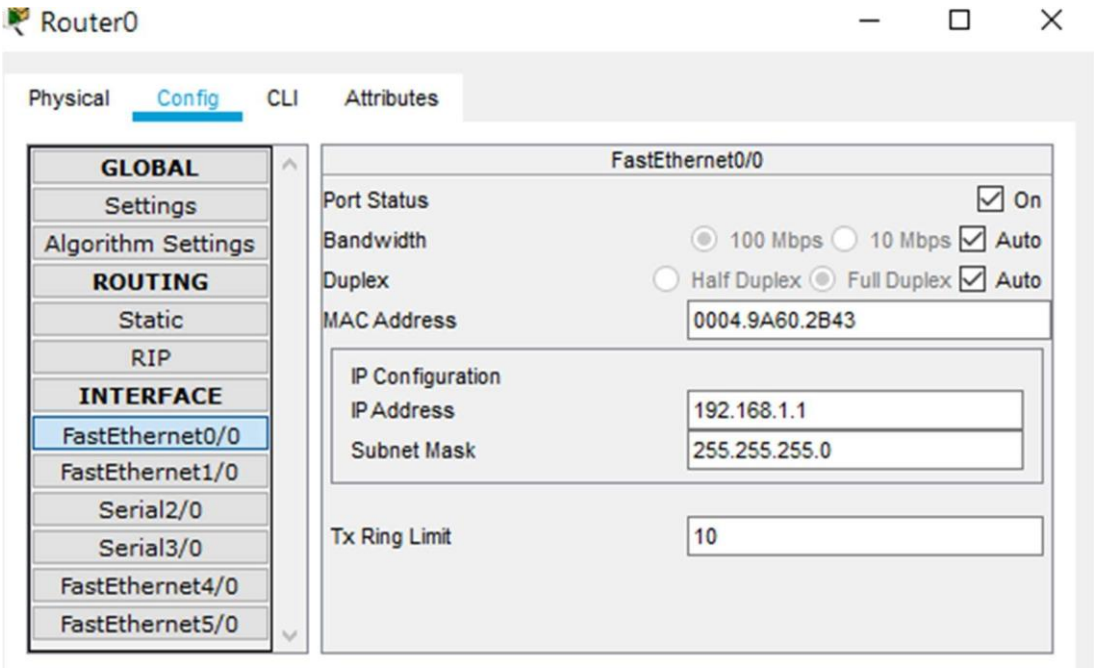
Similarly set second router



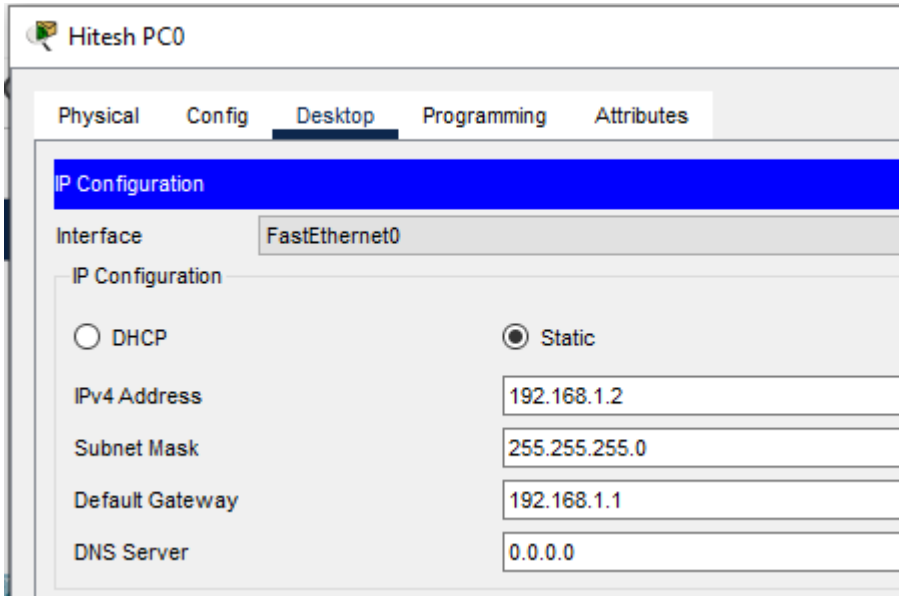
Step8: And Now go to Router1-> config ->FastEathernet0/0 and on the port status. Same things are done on the Router2 also.

Router**0** : 192.168.1.1(FastEathernet0/0)

Router**1**: 192.168.2.1(FastEathernet1/0)



Step:9 : Now the default gateway of Hitesh PC1 and Hitesh PC2 are set as same the IP address of Router**0** and default gateway of Hitesh PC3 and Hitesh PC4 are set as the IP address of Router**1**.

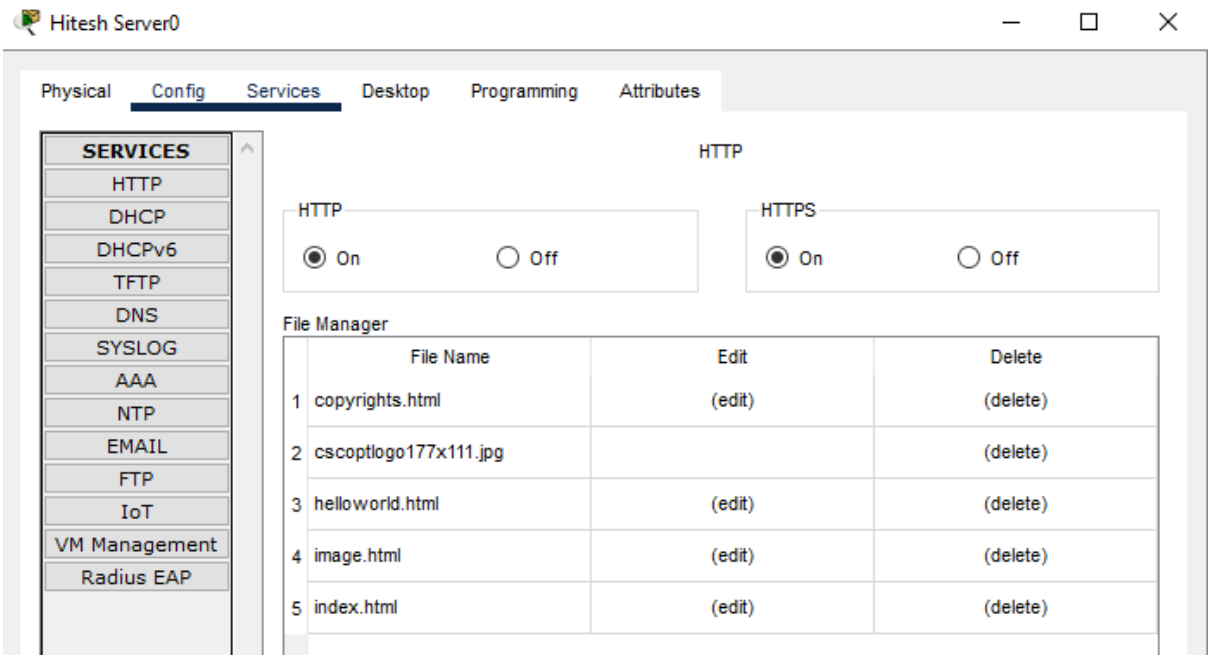


Step**10**: Now set the IP address of Server and configure the FastEthernet0/0 of Router**0**

server0: 192.168.**1.4**

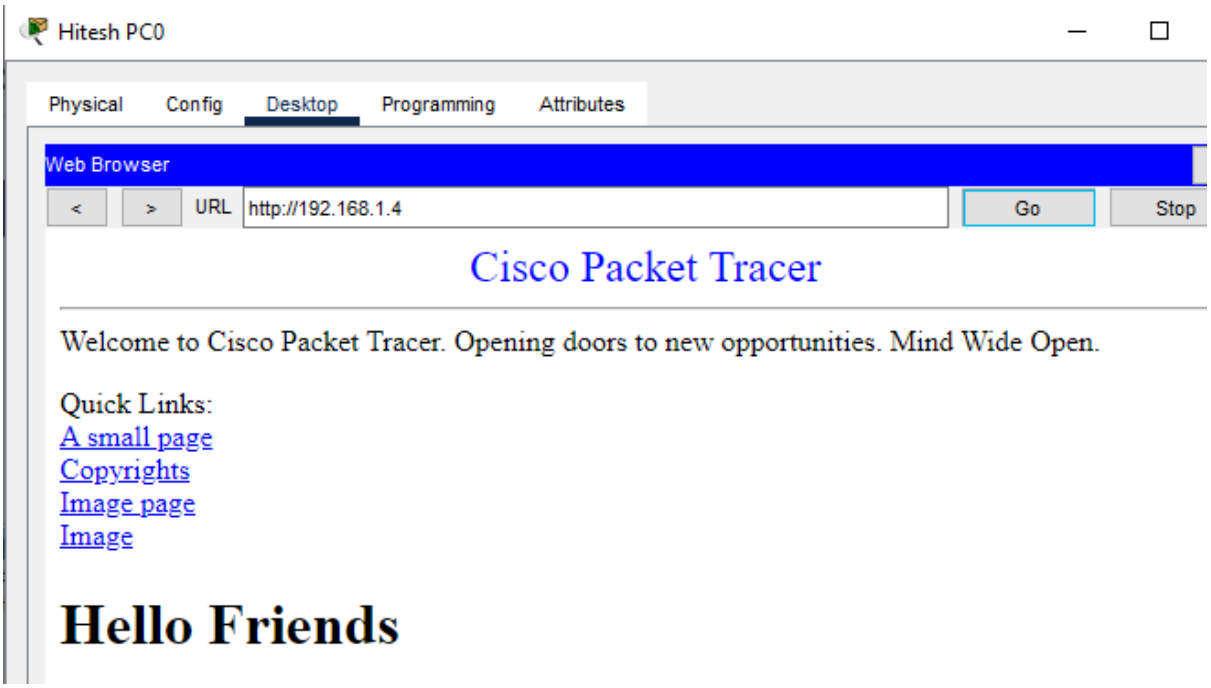
Router**1**: 192.168.2.1 (FastEthernet1/0)

Step 11: Click on server and go to services-> and select HTTP then turned on HTTP and HTTPS. If you want to create your own HTML file then you



Step 12: Now go to Router0->RIP->Network->and then add the IP address of Router (FastEathernet1/0).

Step 13: Now simulate the message passing through server0 to Hitesh_PC1.Scenario in success:

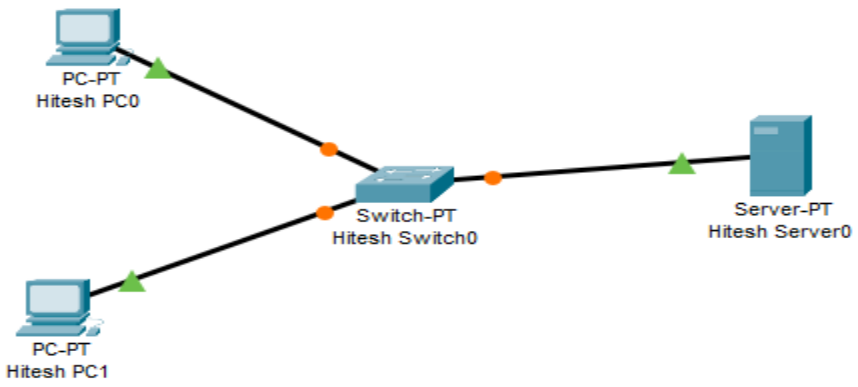


PRACTICAL - 08

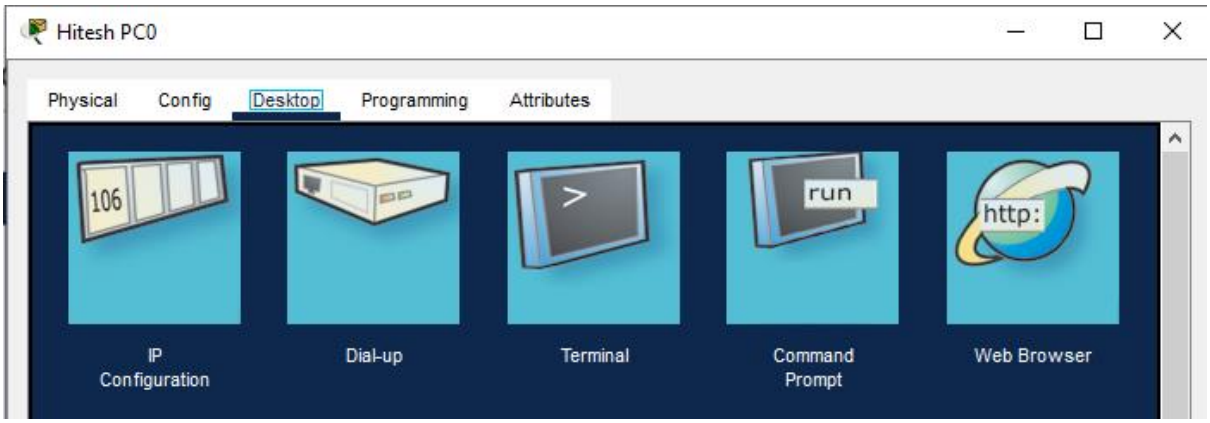
AIM : – Demonstration of simulation of http server in LAN using CPT.

Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer.

Step 2: Take 2 generic PC, 1 PT switch and 1 PT server and connect them using defaultconnection, like this:

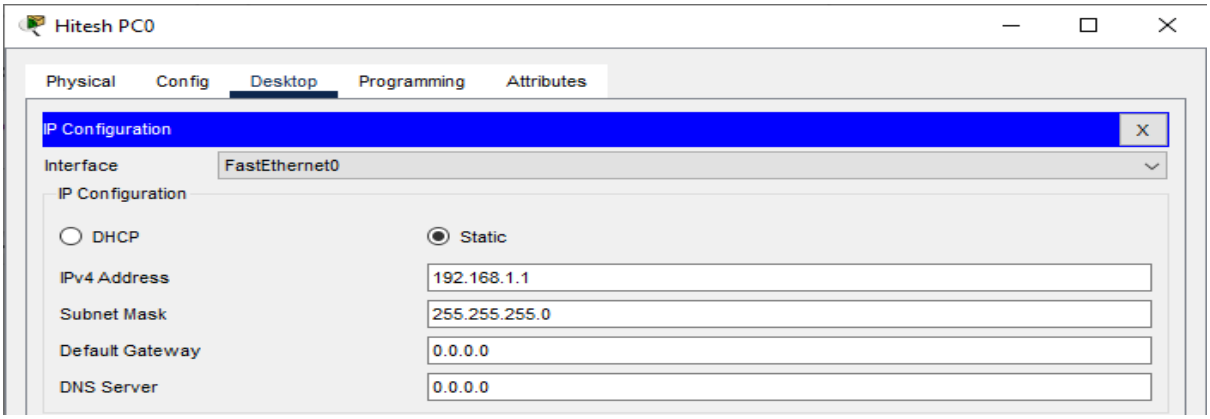


Step 3: Click on Hitesh PC0 and go to Desktop then a dialog box appears.



Step 4: Now go to the IP configuration and set the IP4 addresses and click on the subnet mask.

Hitesh PC0:192.168.1.1

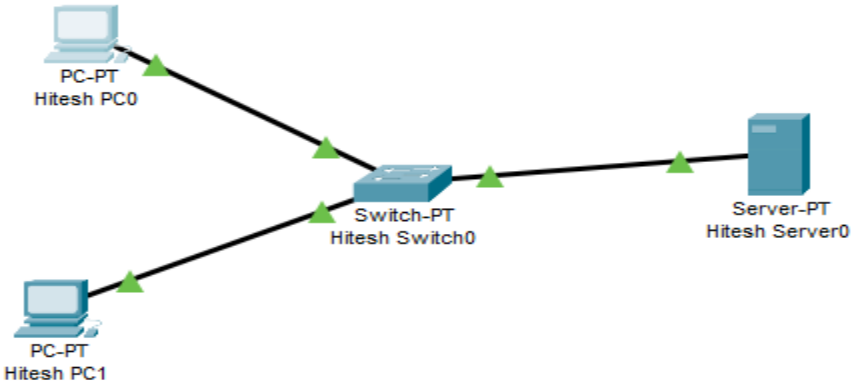


Similarly set the IP address for all PC's and Server.

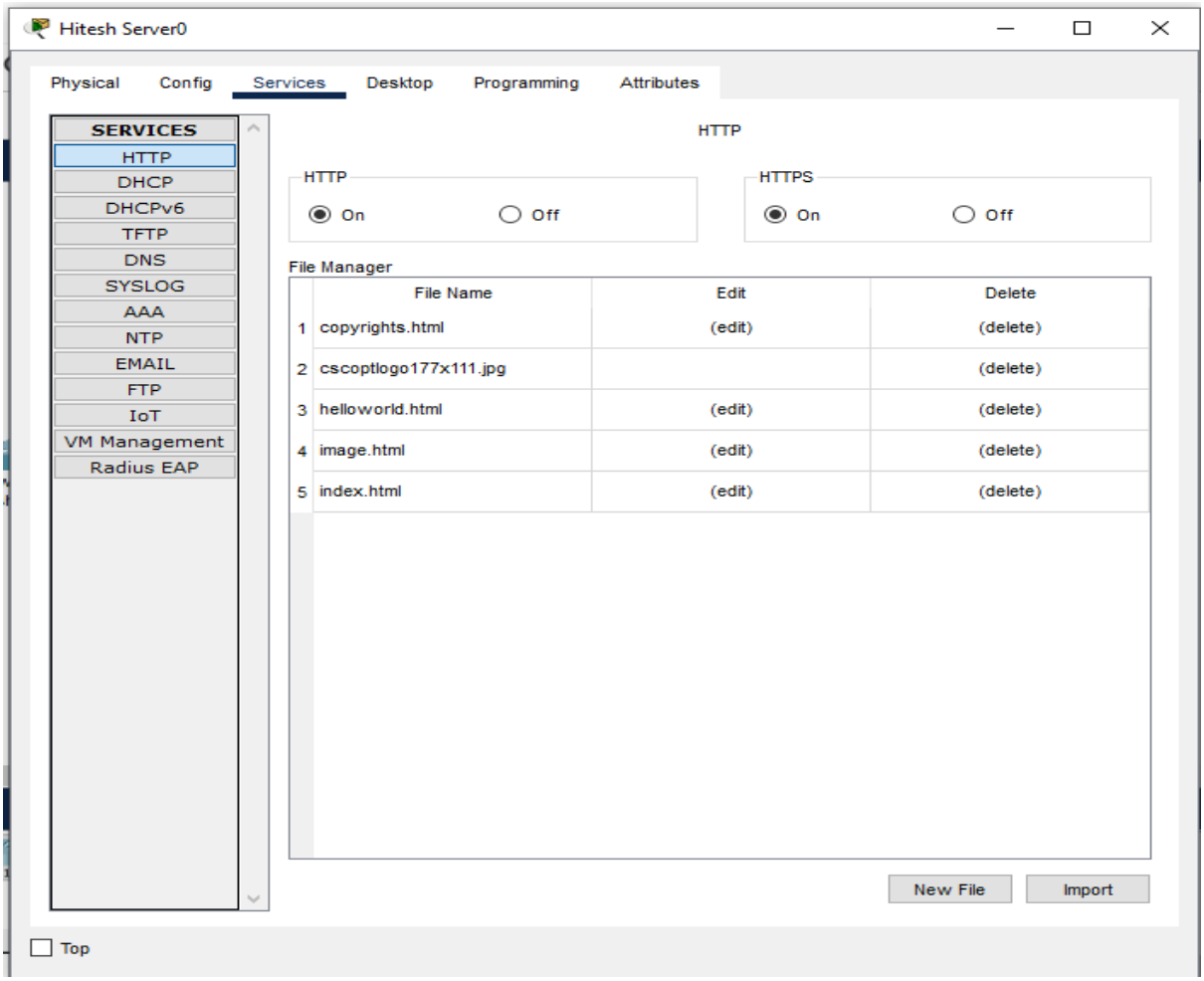
Hitesh PC1:192.168.1.2

Server IP address

Hitesh Server0:192.168.1.3

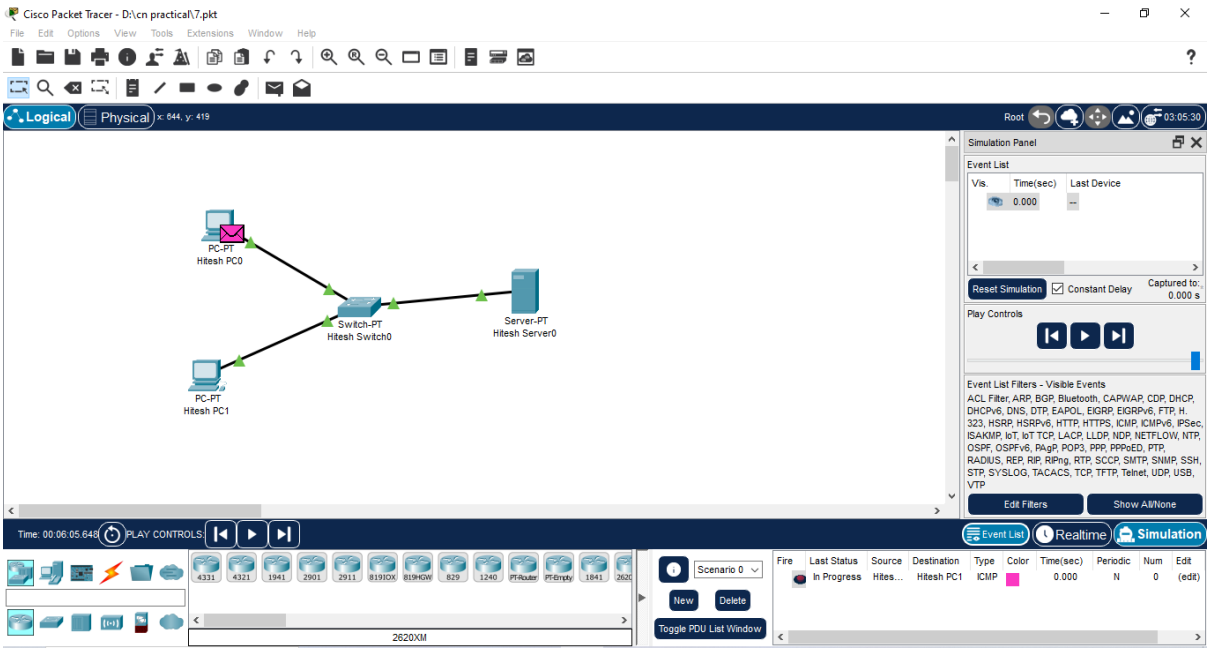


Step 5: Click on server and go to services-> and select HTTP then turned on HTTP and HTTPS. If you want to create your own HTML file then you can add new file.

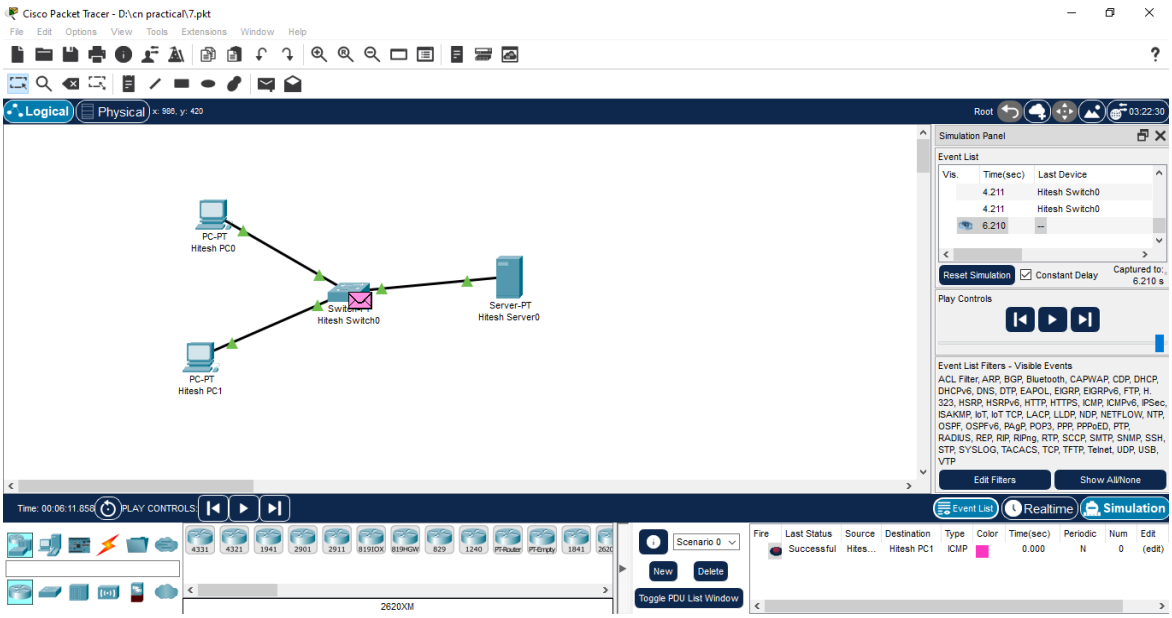


Step 6: Now Select the Add Simple PDU tool and click simulation option to show simulation.

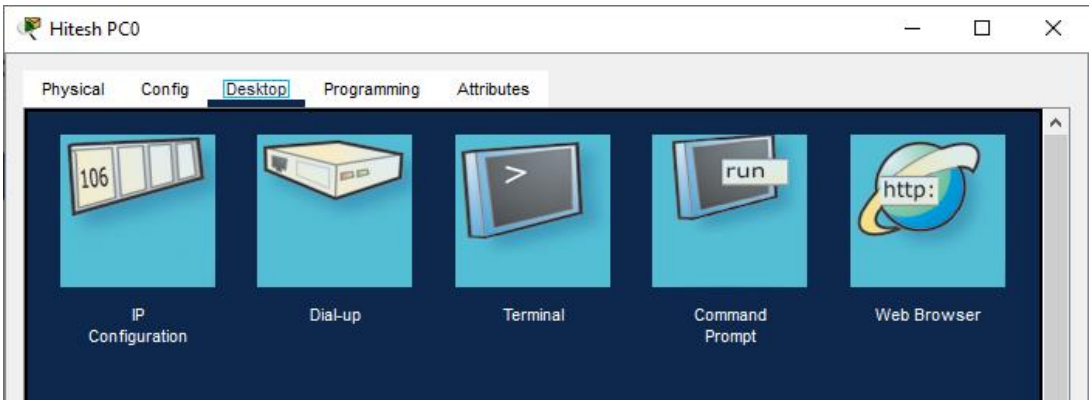
Scenario under progress:



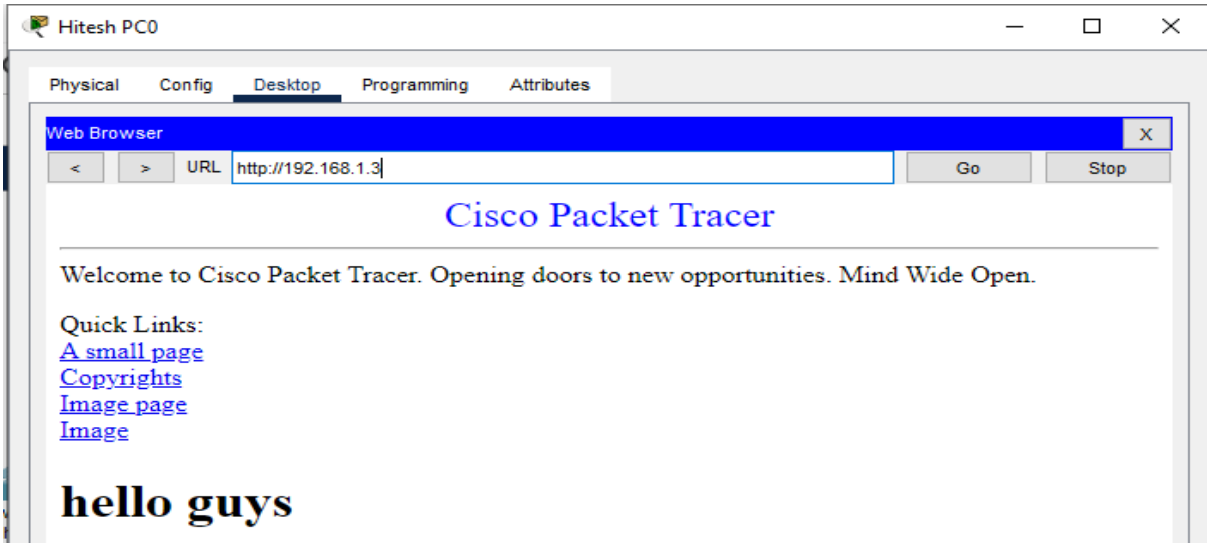
Scenario after success:



Step 7: Now click on any PC and go to Desktop->Web Browser then type the IP address of server or address of any Website stored in server.



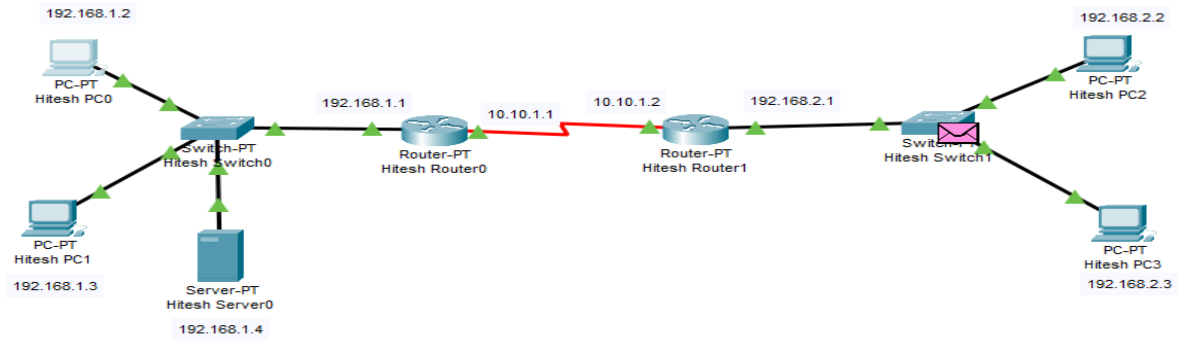
Search OutPut :-



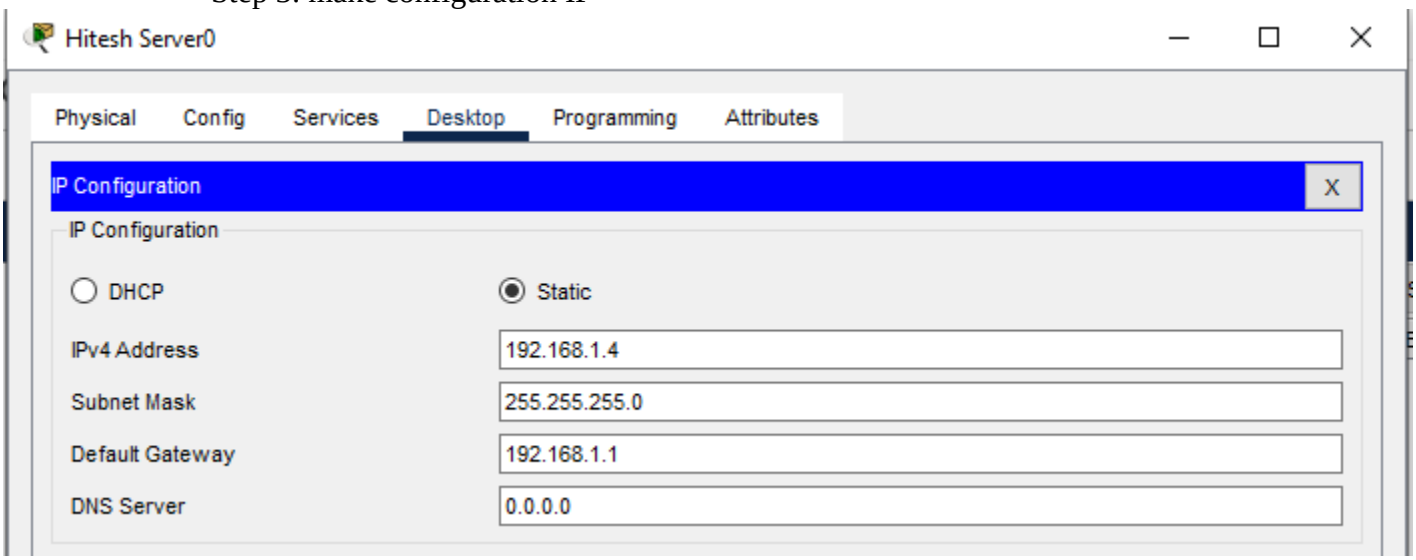
PRACTICAL - 09

AIM : – **Demonstration of DNS server configuration With http server in different network.**

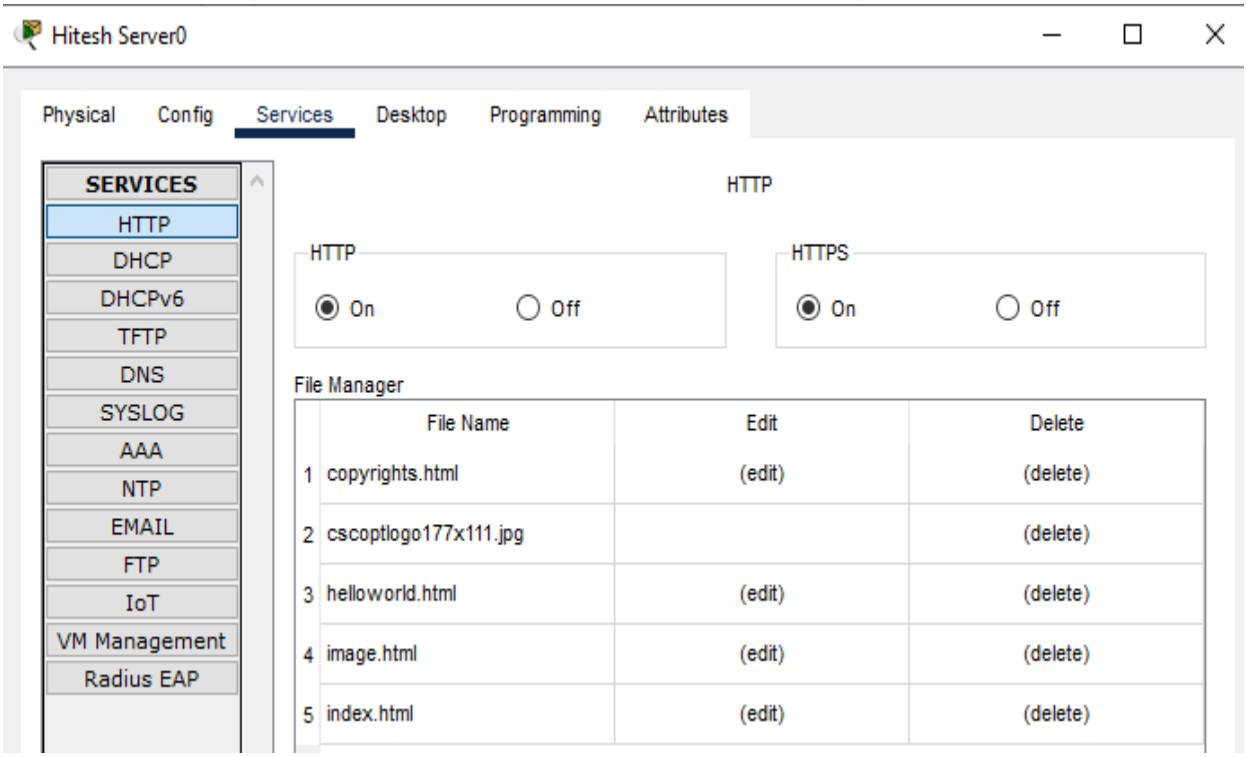
Step 1: Open Cisco packet Tracer. Step 2: Take 2 generic PC, 1 PT switch, and 1 server and connect them using default connection, and create network like this:



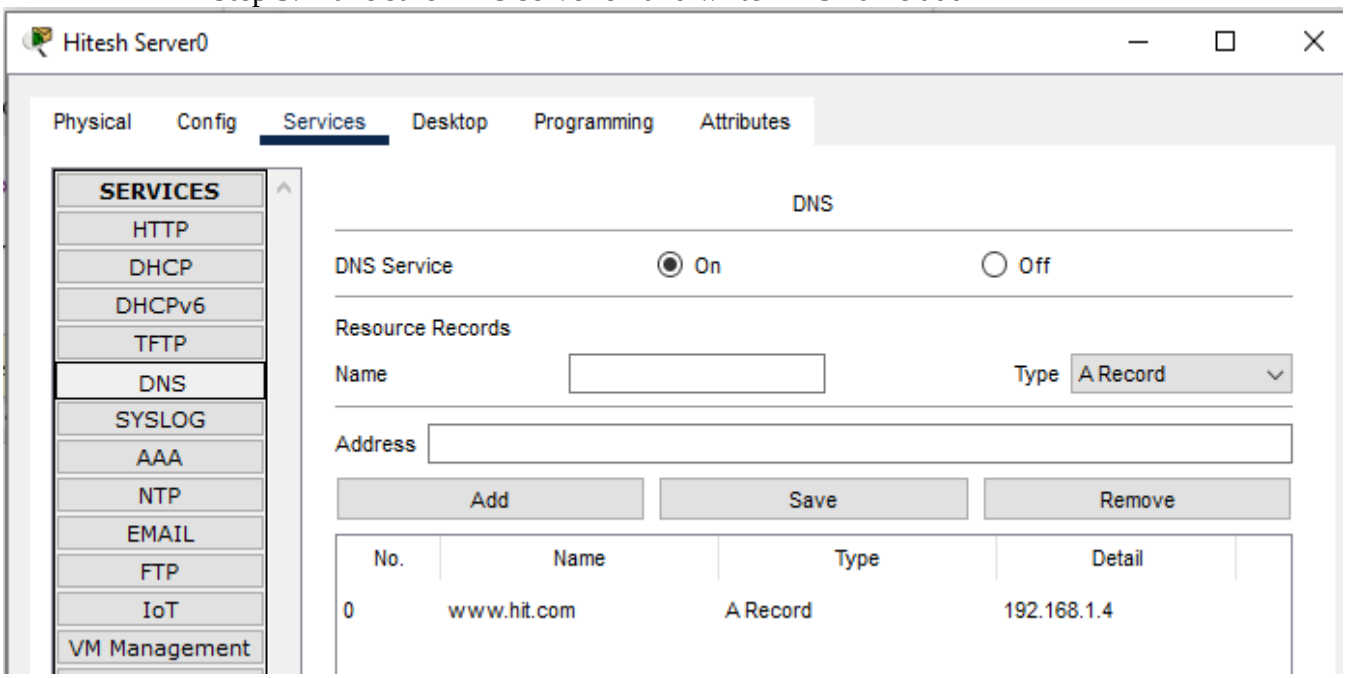
Step 3: make configuration IP

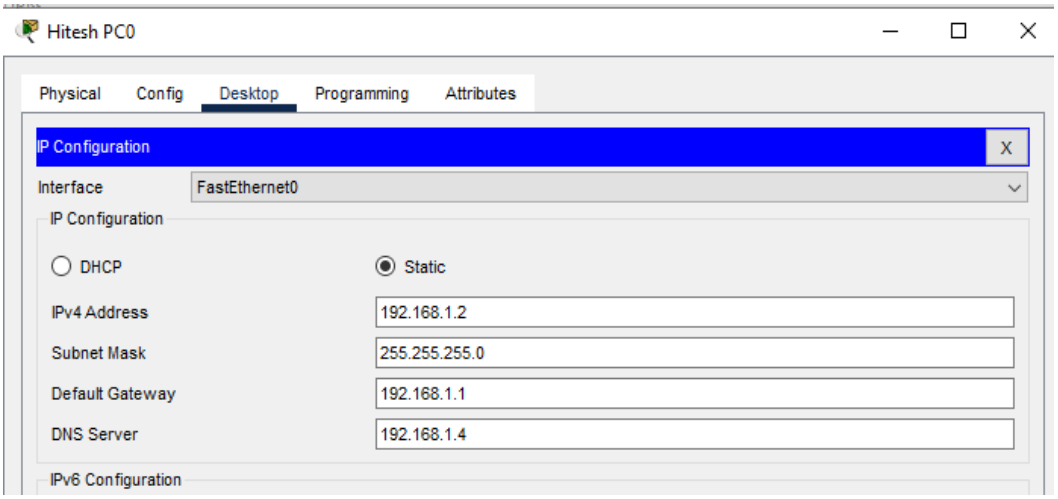


Step 4: make sure HTTP server on

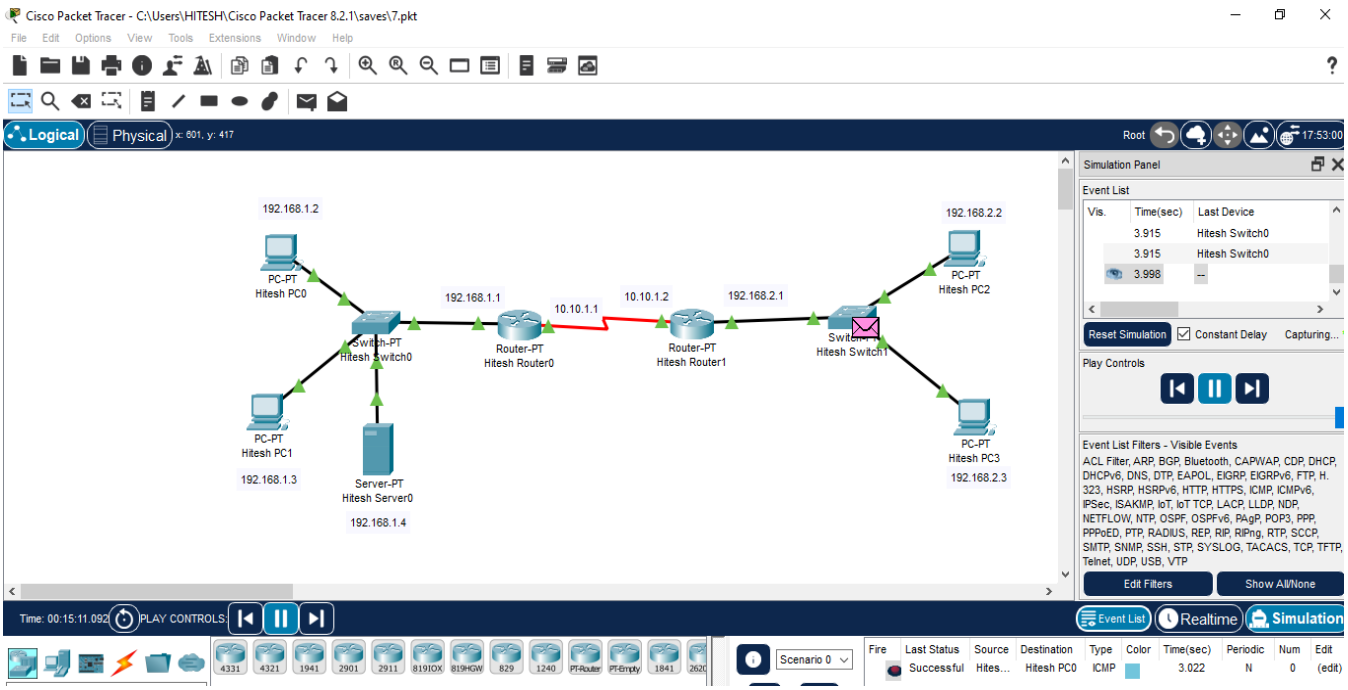


Step 5: make sure DNS server on and write DNS name add IP

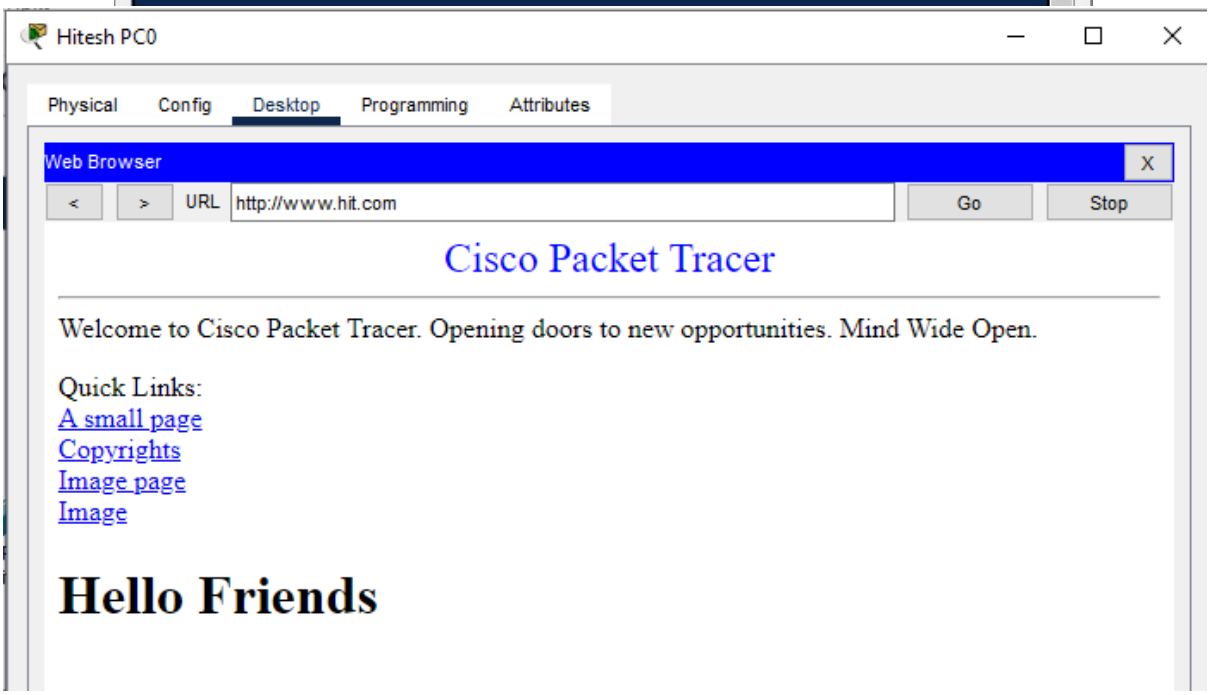




Step 6: successful scenario




Hitesh Server0
Physical
Config
Services
Desktop
Programming
Attributes
IP Configuration
Terminal
Command Prompt
Web Browser
PC Wireless


Hitesh PC0
Physical
Config
Desktop
Programming
Attributes
Web Browser
URL
http://www.hit.com
Go
Stop
Cisco Packet Tracer
Welcome to Cisco Packet Tracer. Opening doors to new opportunities. Mind Wide Open.
Quick Links:
A small page
Copyrights
Image page
Image
Hello Friends

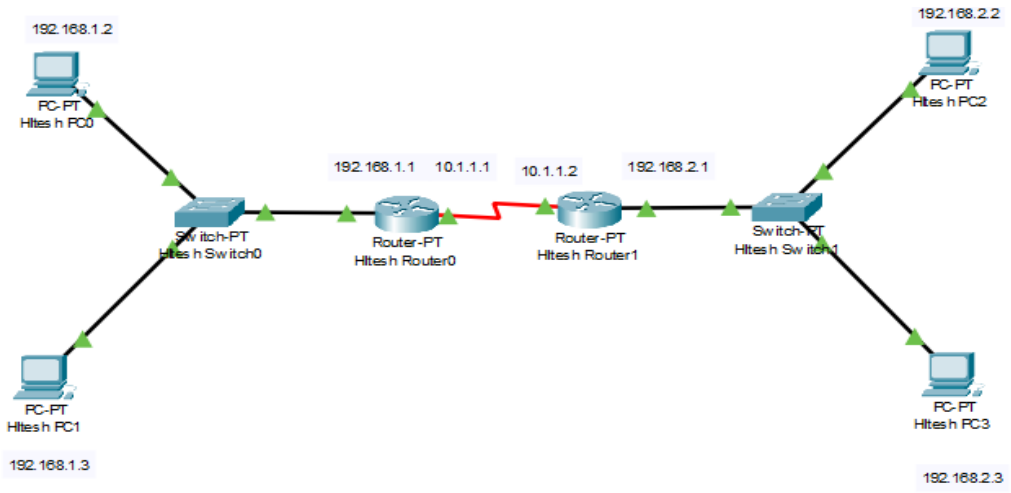
PRACTICAL – 10.1

AIM : – Demonstration of simulation of two different network communicating using routers in CPT.

Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer application.

Step 2: Take 4 generic PC, 2 PT switch & 2 Router.

Step3: Connect the PCs, Switch and router with the help of Copper straight-through cable andboth router are connected with the serial DCE cable like this.



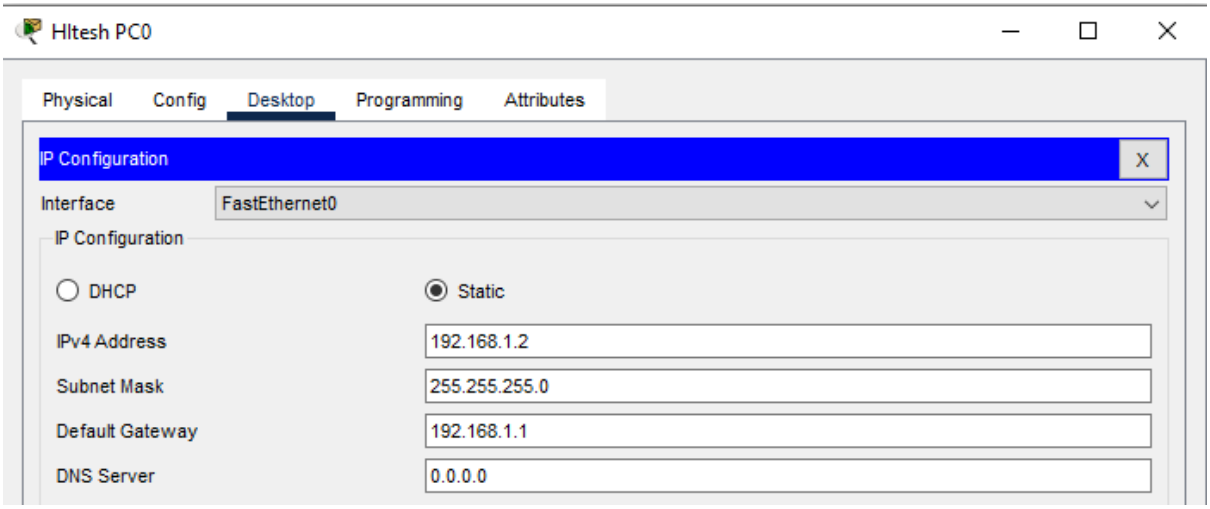
Step4: Now configure the IP address of all 4 PCs.

Hitesh PC1: 192.168.1.1

Hitesh PC2: 192.168.1.2

Hitesh PC3: 192.168.2.1

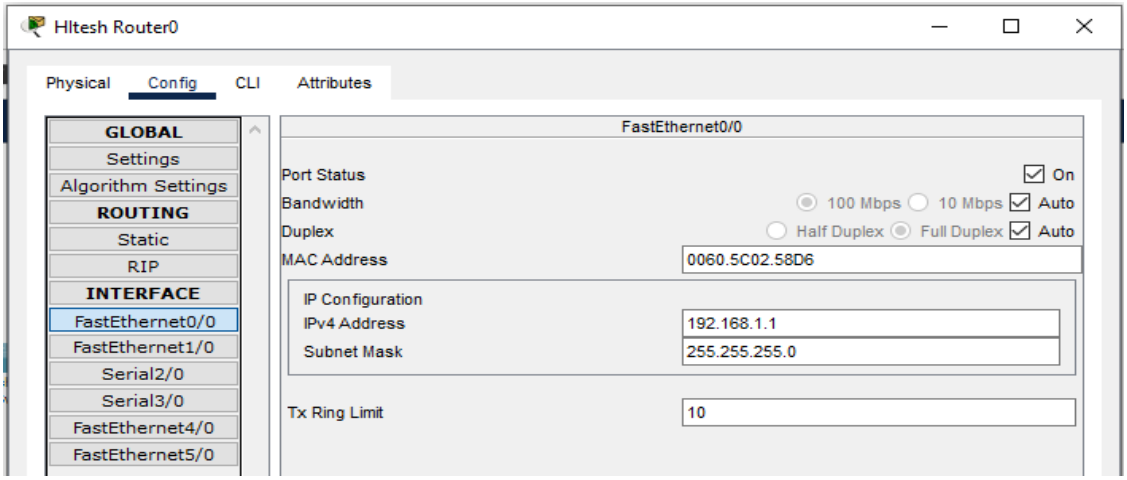
Hitesh PC4: 192.168.2.2



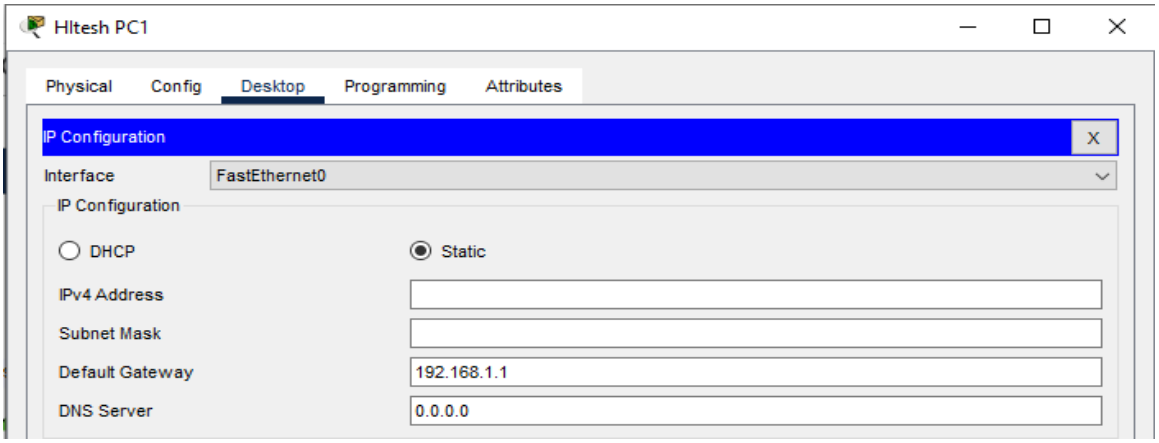
Step5: Now go to Hitesh Router1-> config ->FastEathernet0/0 and on the port status. Samethings are done on the Hitesh Router2 also.

Hitesh Router1: 192.168.1.1(FastEathernet0/0)

Hitesh Router2: 192.168.2.1(FastEathernet0/0)



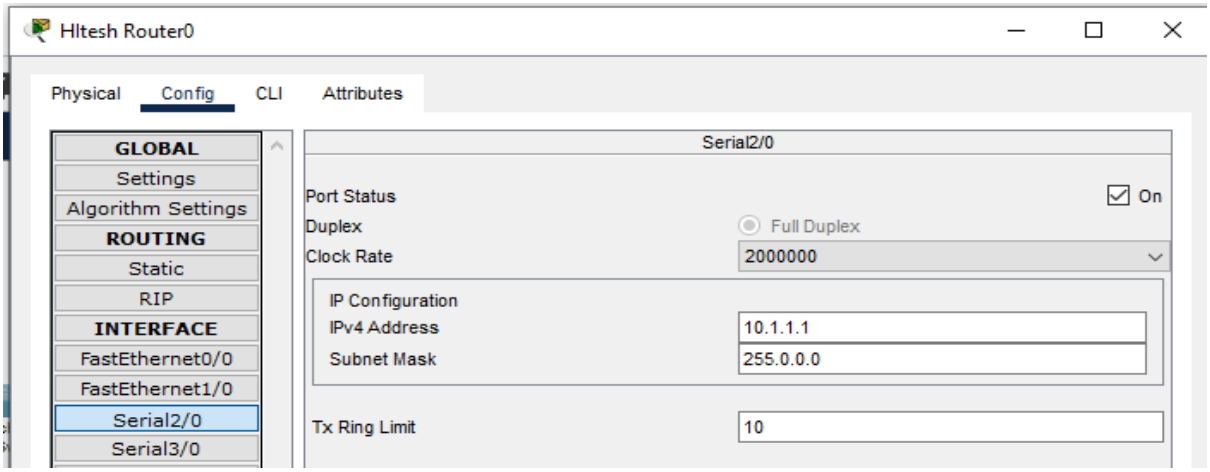
Step 6: Now the default gateway of Hitesh PC1 and Hitesh PC2 are set as same the IP address of Hitesh Router1 and default gateway of Hitesh PC3 and Hitesh PC4 are set as the IP address of Hitesh Router2.



Step 7: Now set the serial 2/0 with IP address and subnet.

Hitesh Router1: 10.1.1.1

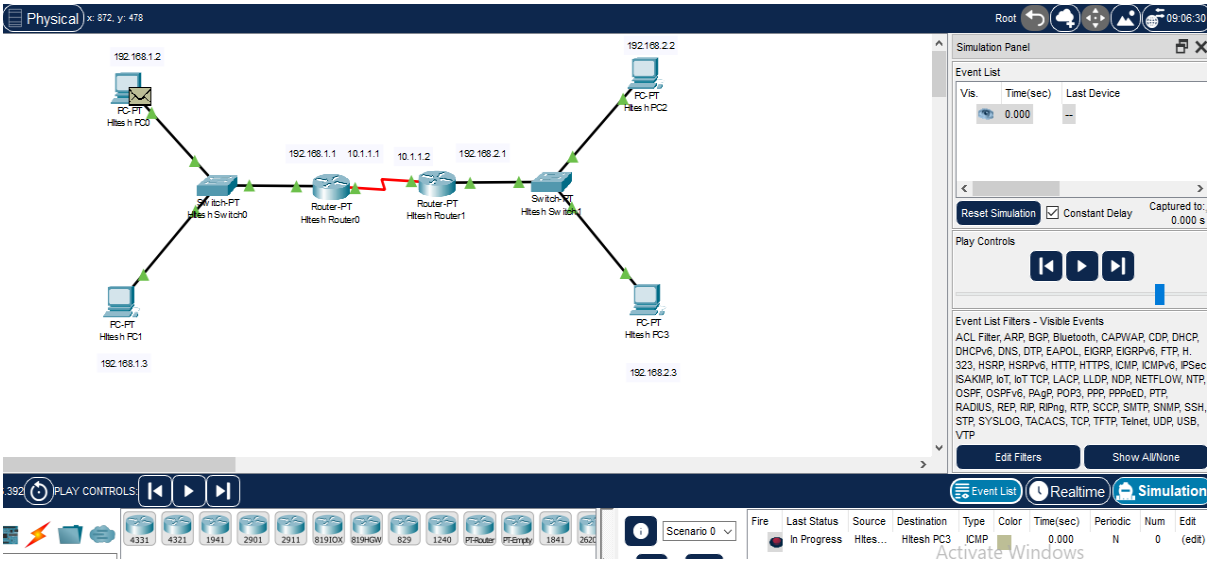
Hitesh Router2: 10.1.1.2



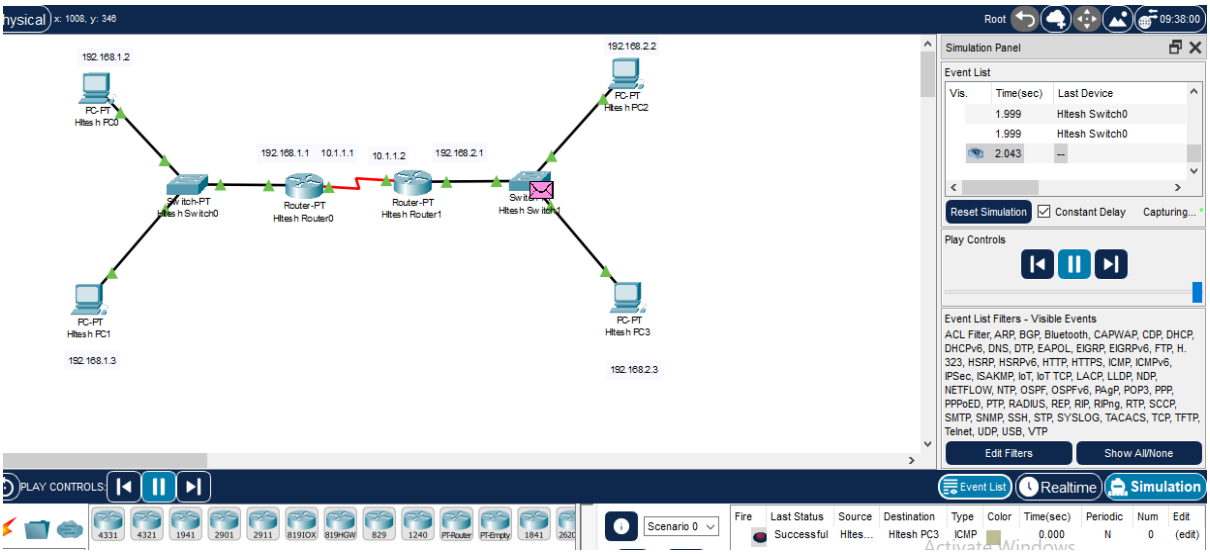
Step 8: Now go to Hitesh Router1->RIP->Network->and then add the IP address of Router(FastEathernet and serial). Same process is done on other side also for Hitesh Router2.

Step 9: Now simulate the message passing through Hitesh PC2 to Hitesh PC3.

Scenario under process:



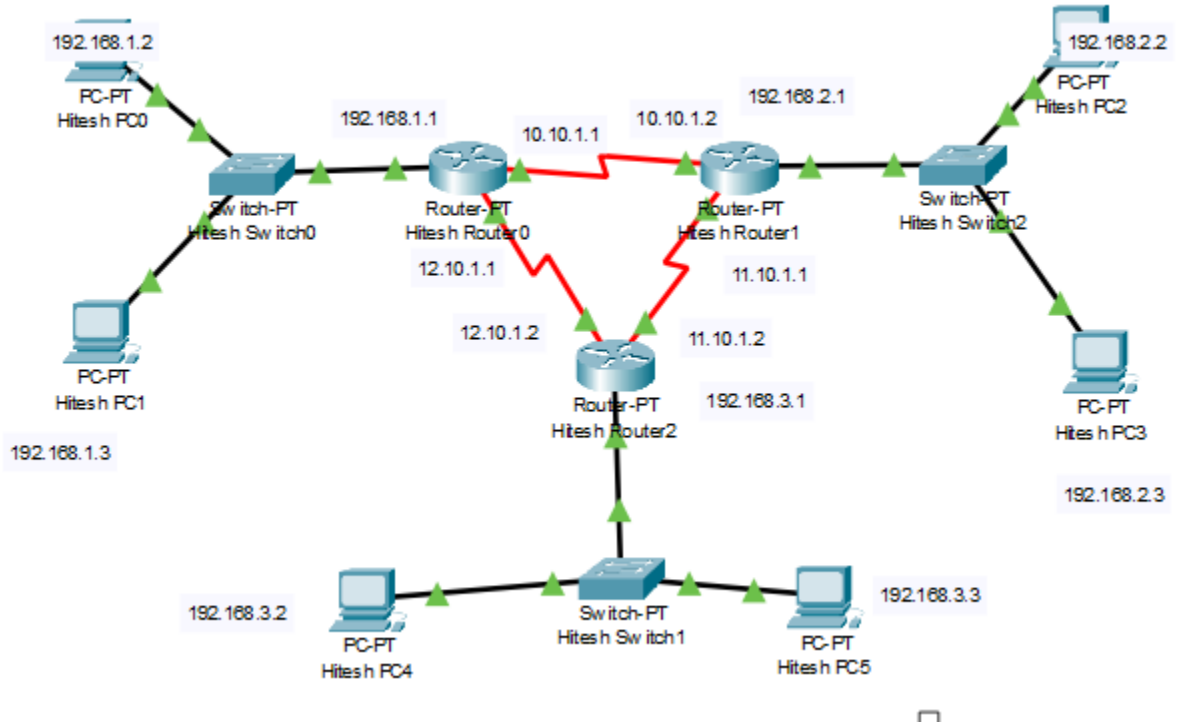
Scenario after success:


192.168.1.2
192.168.2.2
192.168.1.1
10.1.1.1
10.1.1.2
192.168.2.1
192.168.1.3
192.168.2.3
Router-PT
Hitesh Router0
Router-PT
Hitesh Router1
Simulation Panel
Event List
Reset Simulation
Constant Delay
Play Controls
Edit Filters
Show All/None
Realtime
Simulation

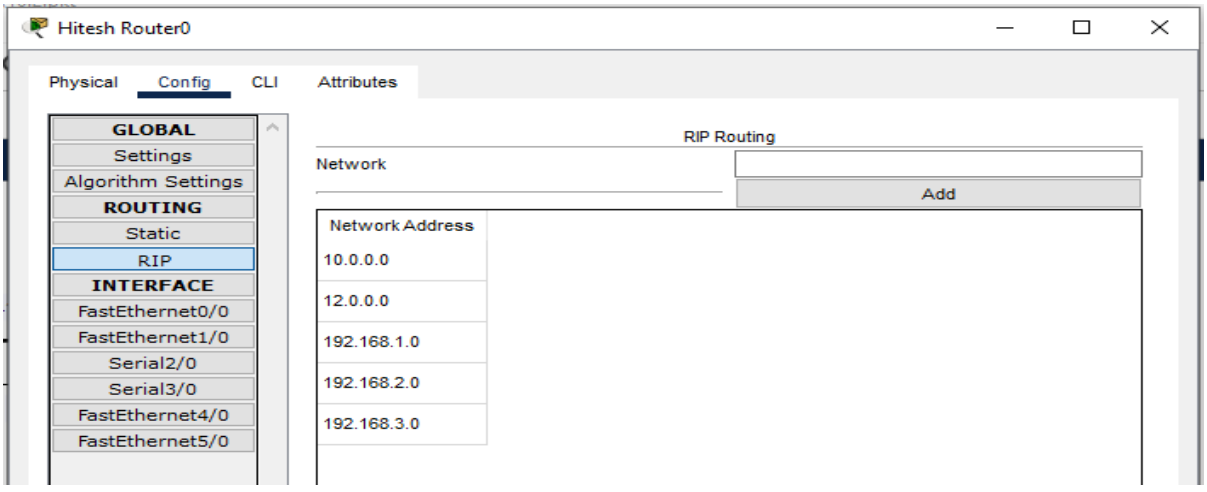
PRACTICAL – 10.2

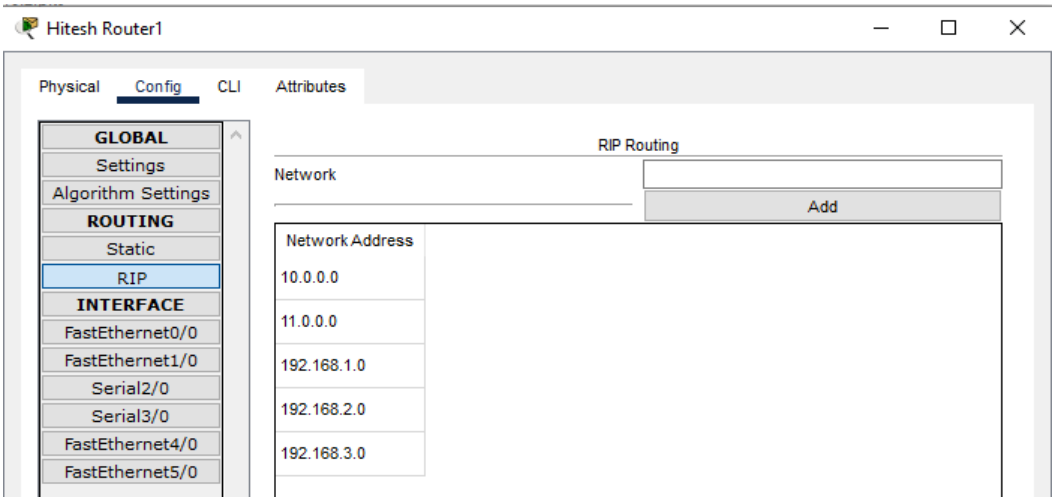
AIM : – **Demonstration of communication between three different network.**

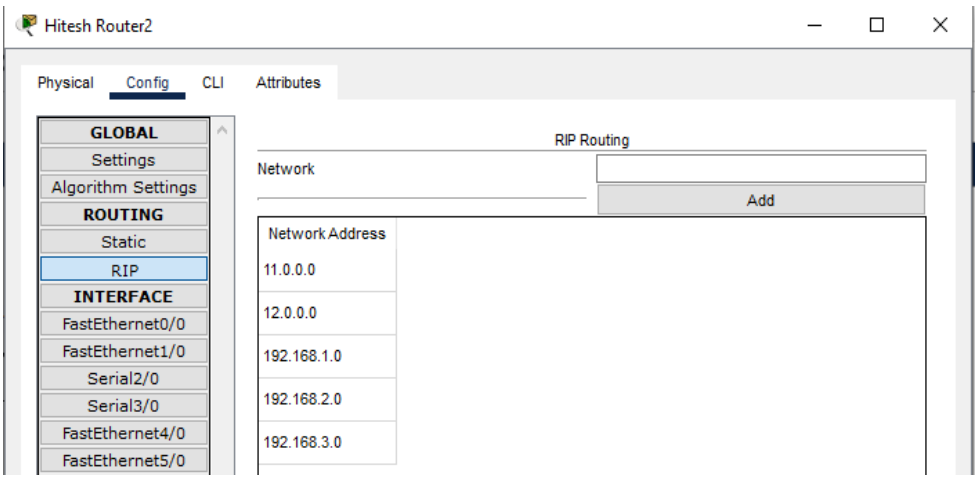
Step 1: Open Cisco packet Tracer. Step 2: Take 4 generic PC, 1 PT switch, and 1 Router and connect them using default connection, and create network like this:



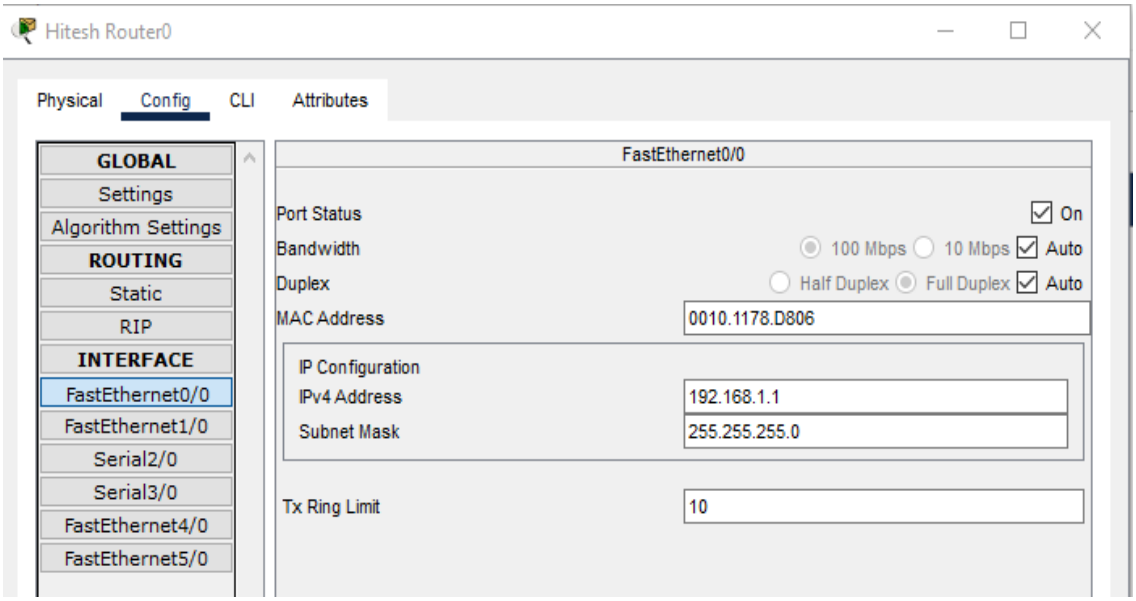
Step 3: add all network router0 and router1 and router2 IP in RIP of router

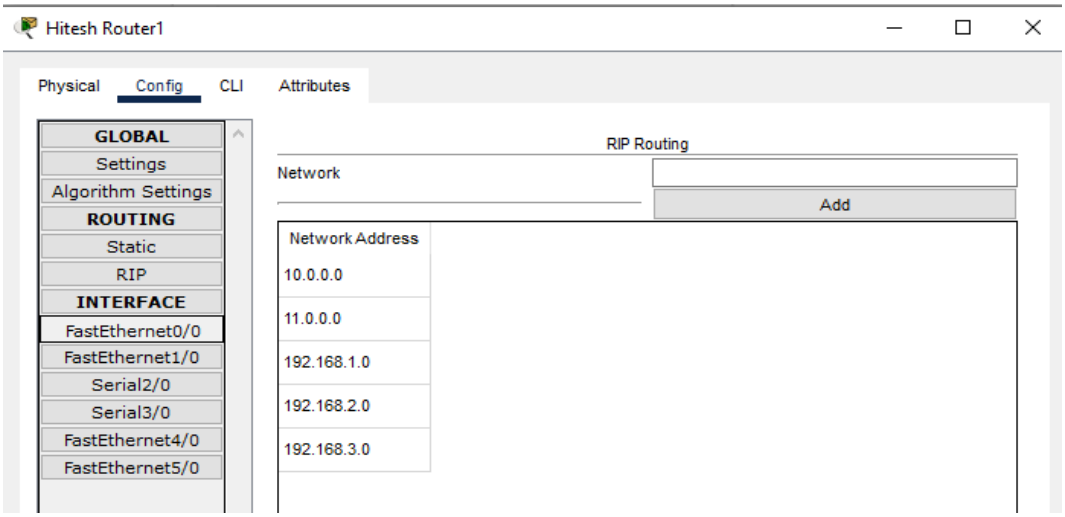


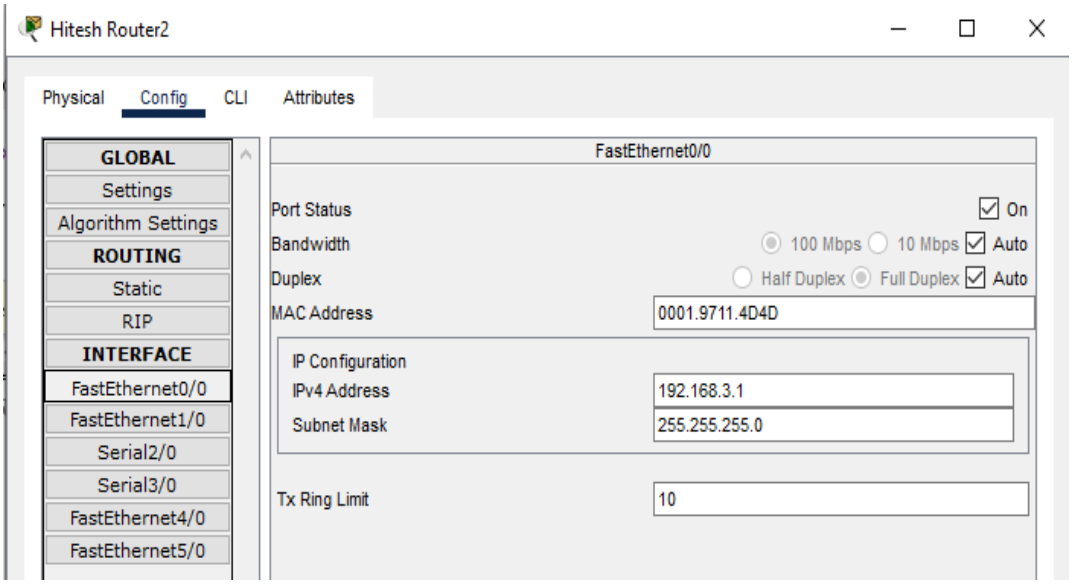




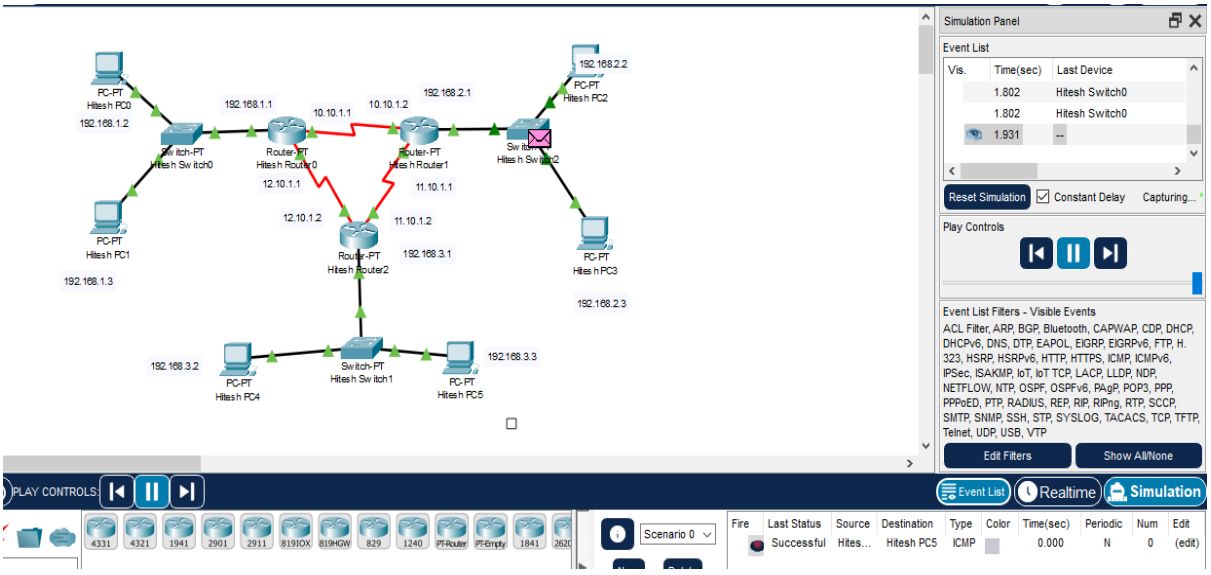
Step 4: configuration the fastEhternet and Serial Port







Step 5: Scenario in success:

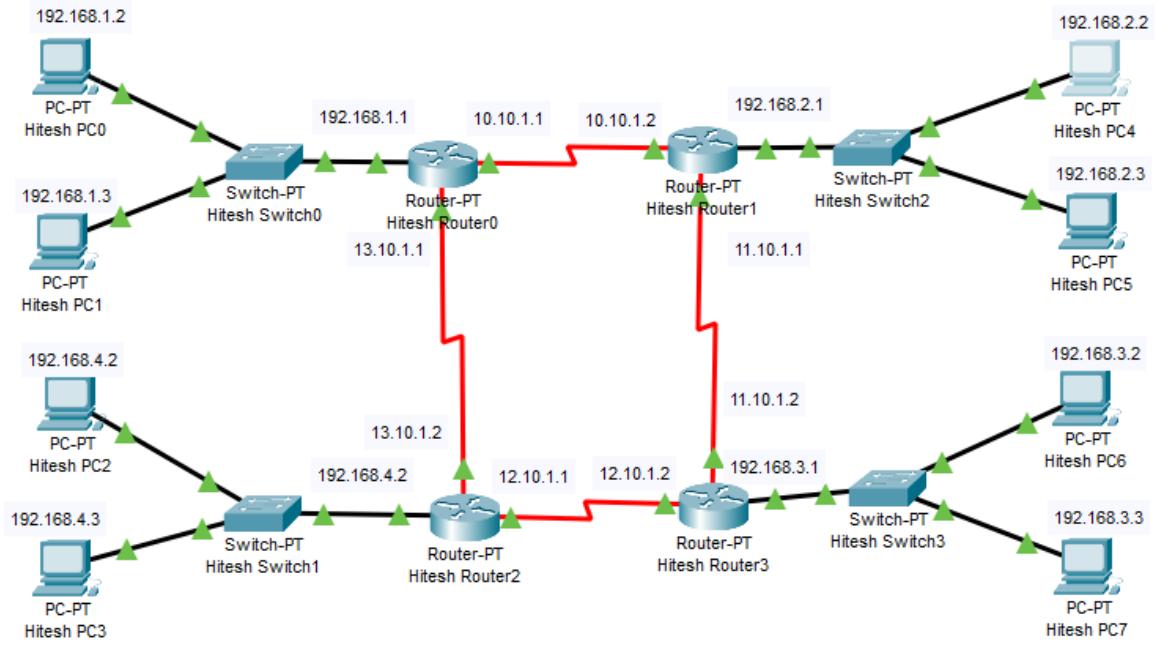


PRACTICAL – 10.3

AIM : – Configuring the 4 Networks using server in CPT.

Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer application.

Step 2: Take 7 generic PC, 4 PT switch,4 Router & 1 Server.



Step3: Connect the PCs, Switch,Server and Router with the help of Copper straight-through cable and all router are connected with the serial DCE cable like this.

Step4: Now configure the IP address of all 7 PCs And 1Server.

Hitesh PC1: 192.168.1.1

Hitesh PC2: 192.168.1.2

Hitesh PC3: 192.168.2.1

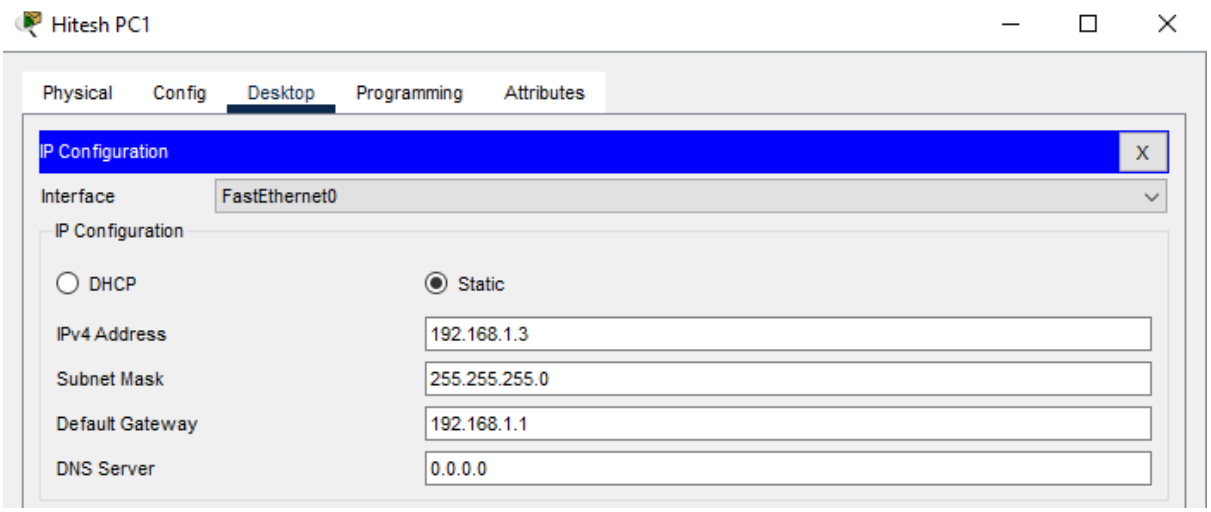
Hitesh PC4: 192.168.2.2

Hitesh PC5: 192.168.3.1

Hitesh PC6: 192.168.3.2

Hitesh PC7: 192.168.4.1

Hitesh Server-PT1: 192.168.4.2



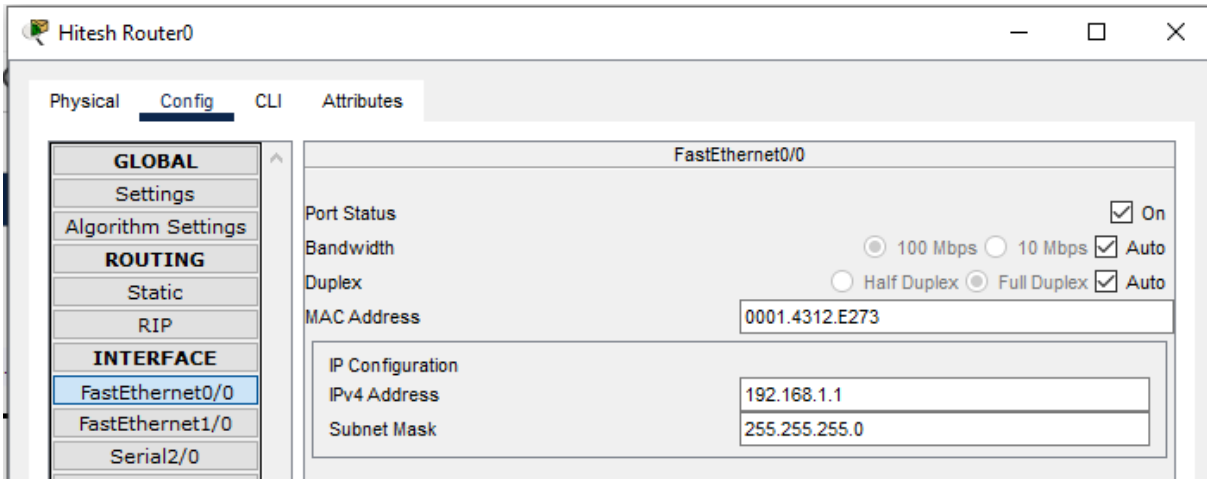
Step5: Now go to Hitesh Router1-> config ->FastEathernet0/0 and on the port status. Samethings are done on the Hitesh Router2,Hitesh Router3 and Hitesh Router4 also.

Hitesh Router1: 192.168.1.3(FastEathernet0/0)

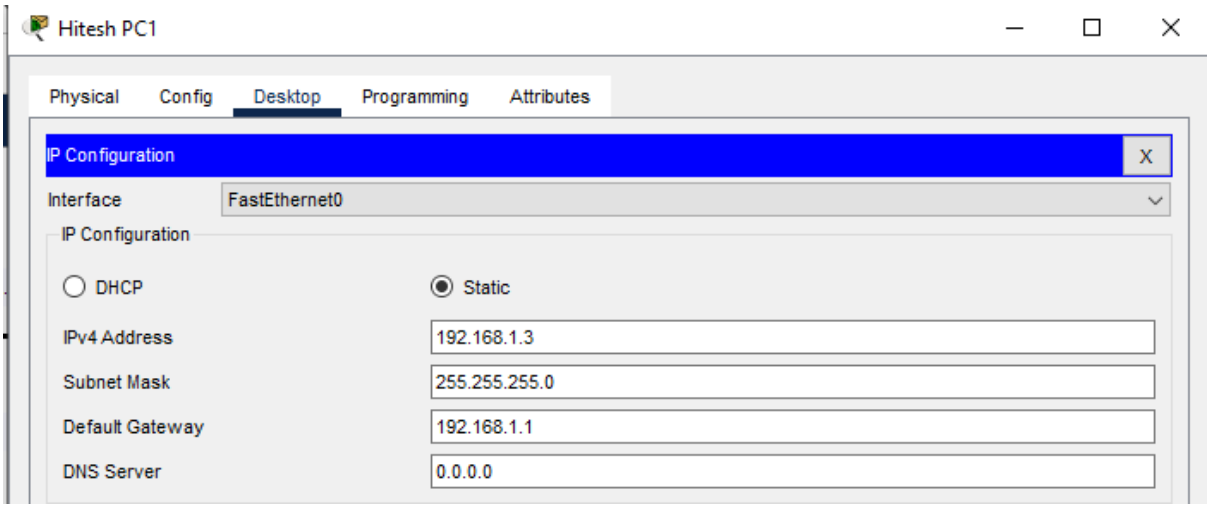
Hitesh Router2: 192.168.2.3(FastEathernet0/0)

Hitesh Router2: 192.168.3.3(FastEathernet0/0)

Hitesh Router2: 192.168.4.3(FastEathernet0/0)



Step 6: Now the default gateway of Hitesh PC1 and Hitesh PC2 are set as same the IP address of Hitesh Router1 similarly default gateway of Hitesh PC3 and Hitesh PC4 are set as the IP address of Hitesh Router2 ,default gateway of Hitesh PC5 and Hitesh PC6 are set as the IP address of Hitesh Router3 And the default gateway of Hitesh PC7 and Hitesh Server-PT8 are set as same the IP address of Hitesh Router4 .



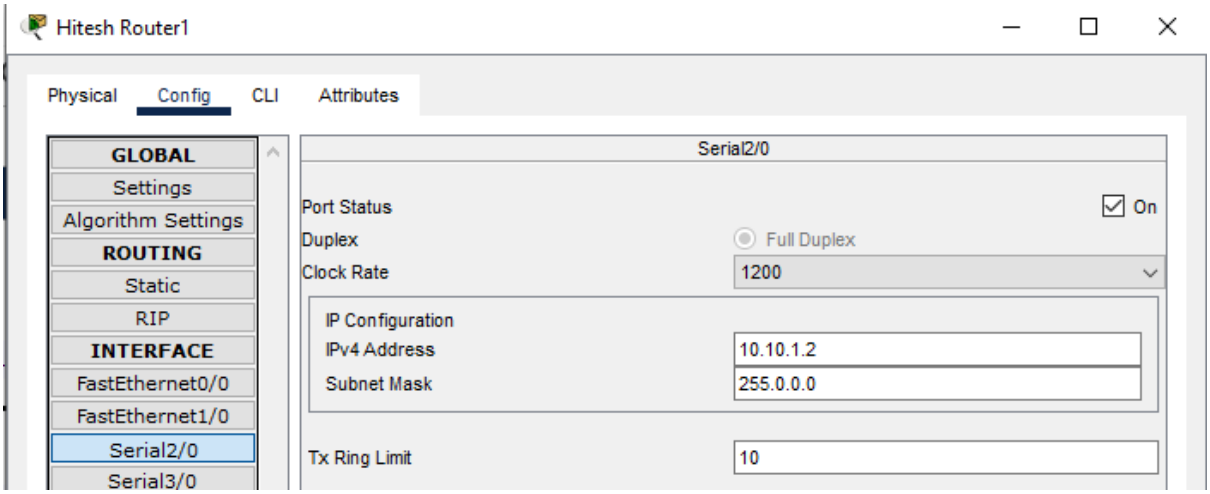
Step 7: Now set the serial 2/0 with IP address and subnet.

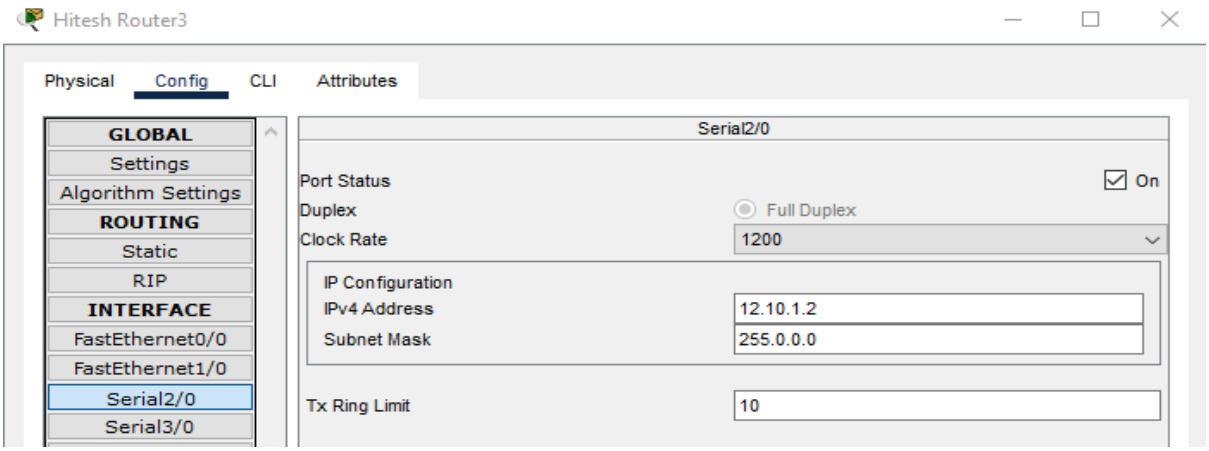
Hitesh Router1: 10.1.1.1

Hitesh Router2: 10.1.1.2

Hitesh Router3: 12.1.1.1

Hitesh Router4: 12.1.1.2





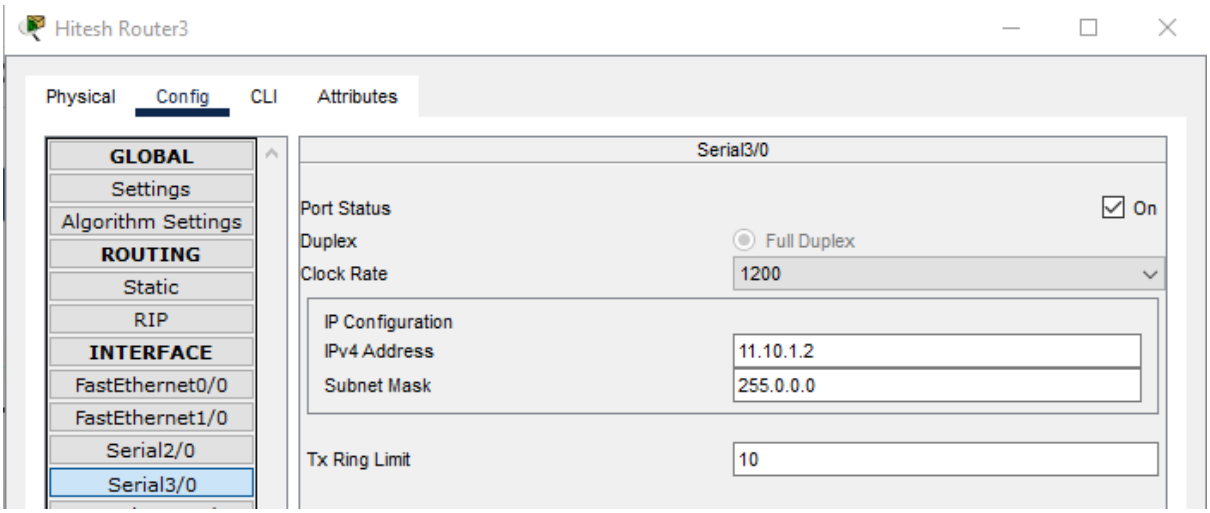
Step 8: Now set the serial 3/0 with IP address and subnet.

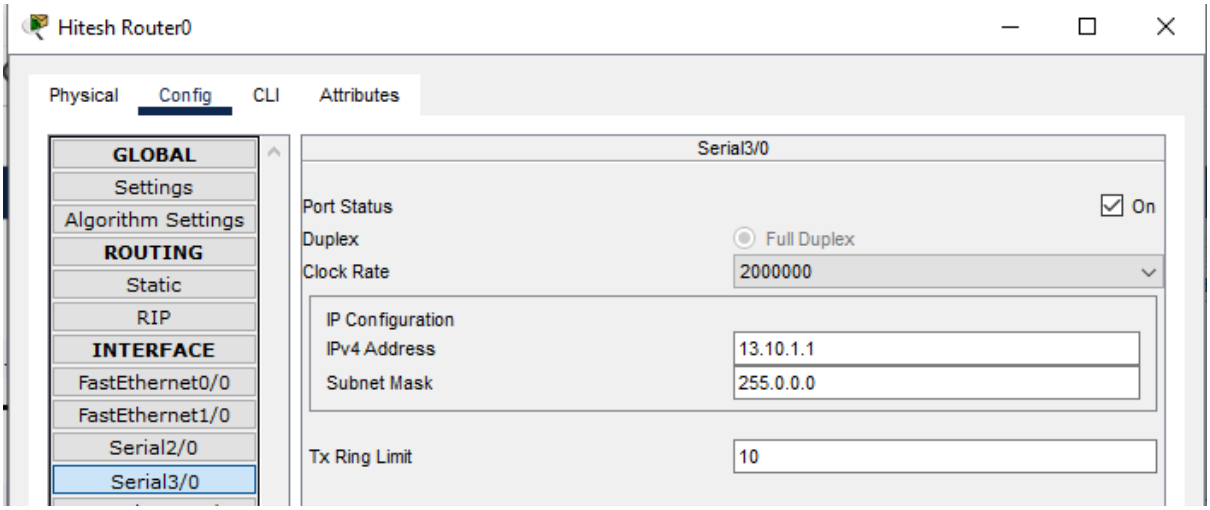
Hitesh Router1: 11.1.1.1

Hitesh Router2: 11.1.1.2

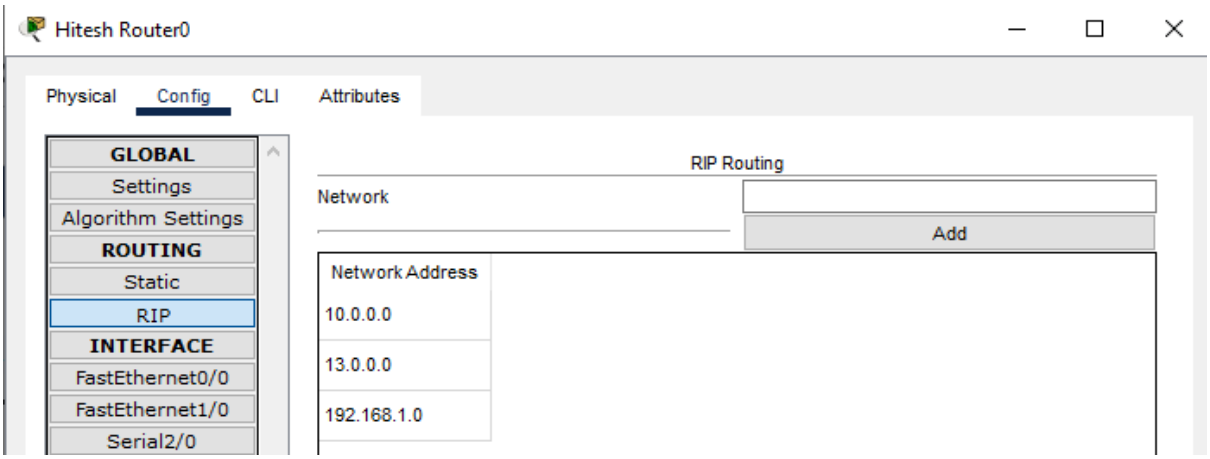
Hitesh Router3: 13.1.1.1

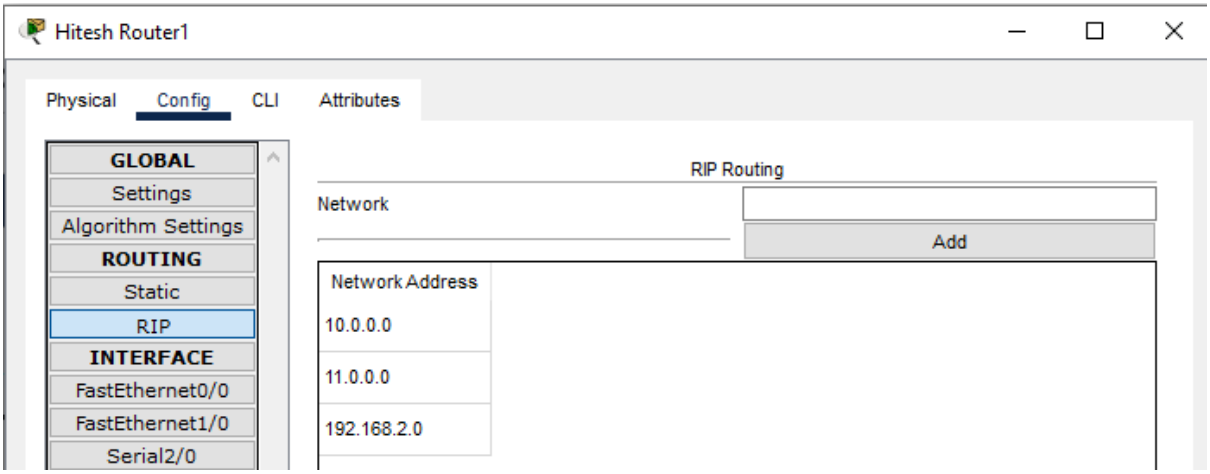
Hitesh Router4: 13.1.1.2

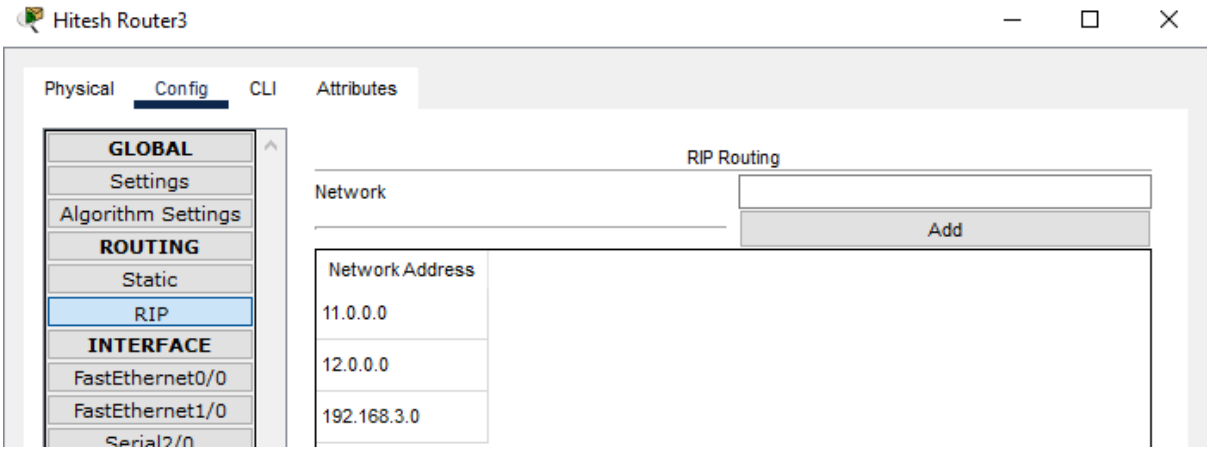


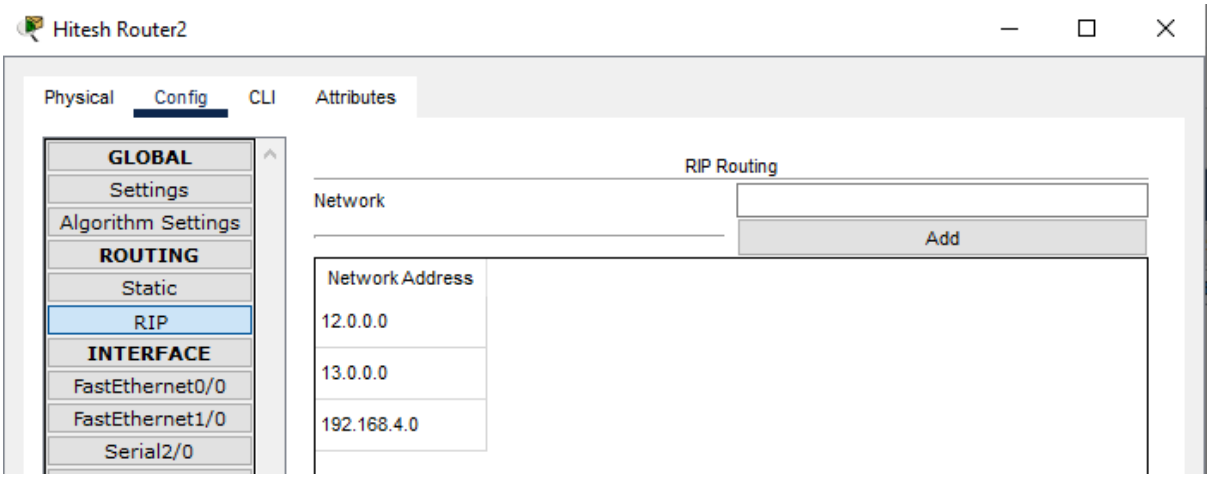


Step 9: Now go to Hitesh Router1->RIP->Network->and then add the IP address of Router(FastEathernet and serial). Same process is done on other side also for Hitesh Router2,Hitesh Router3 And Hitesh Router4.



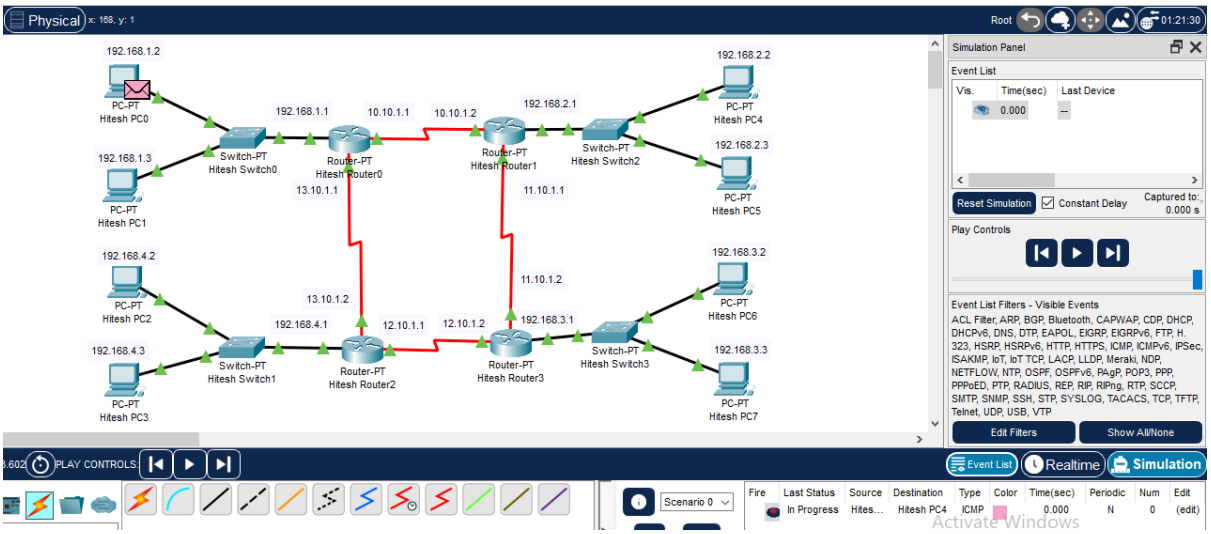

Hitesh Router1
Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes
GLOBAL
Settings
Algorithm Settings
ROUTING
Static
RIP
INTERFACE
FastEthernet0/0
FastEthernet1/0
Serial2/0
RIP Routing
Network
Add
Network Address
10.0.0.0
11.0.0.0
192.168.2.0


Hitesh Router3
Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes
GLOBAL
Settings
Algorithm Settings
ROUTING
Static
RIP
INTERFACE
FastEthernet0/0
FastEthernet1/0
RIP Routing
Network
Add
Network Address
11.0.0.0
12.0.0.0
192.168.3.0

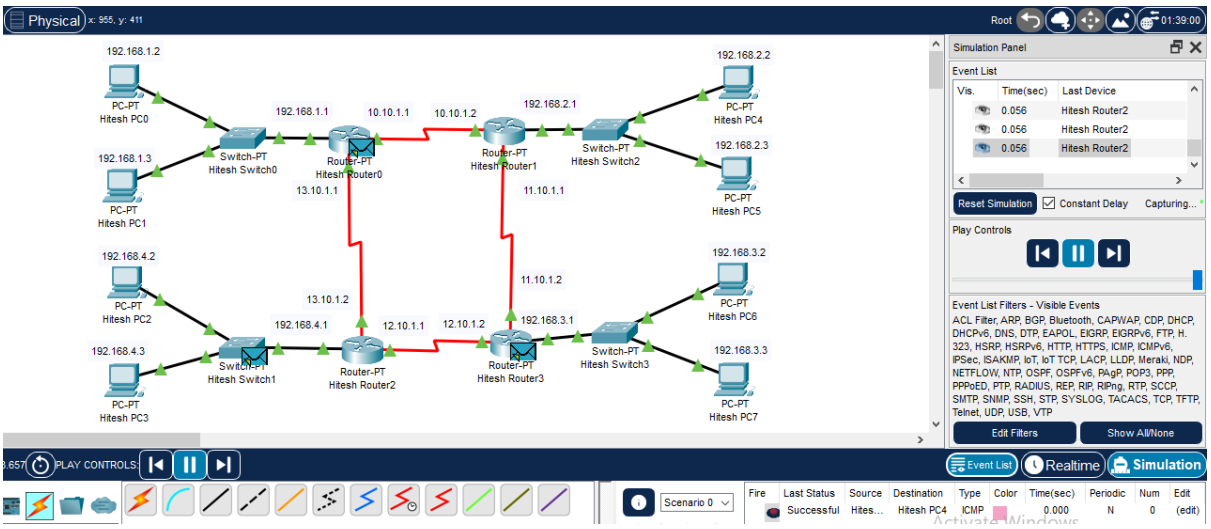

Hitesh Router2
Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes
GLOBAL
Settings
Algorithm Settings
ROUTING
Static
RIP
INTERFACE
FastEthernet0/0
FastEthernet1/0
Serial2/0
RIP Routing
Network
Add
Network Address
12.0.0.0
13.0.0.0
192.168.4.0

Step 10: Now simulate the message passing through Hitesh PC1 to Hitesh PC7.

Scenario under process:



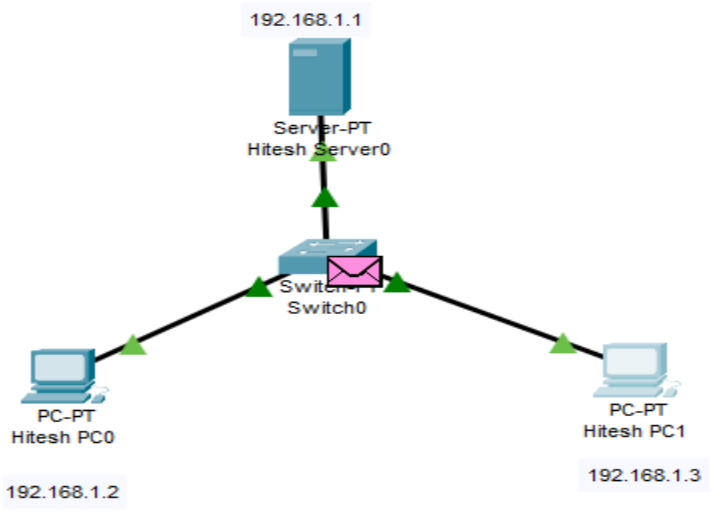
Scenario after success:



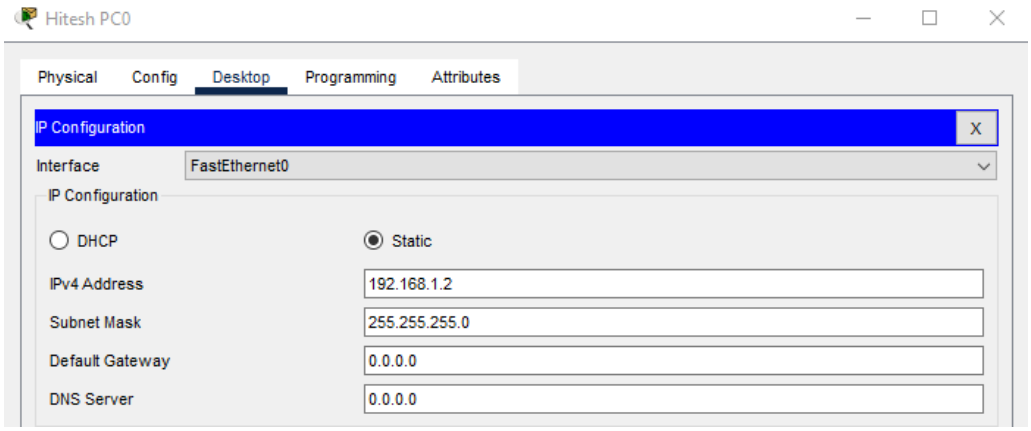
PRACTICAL - 11

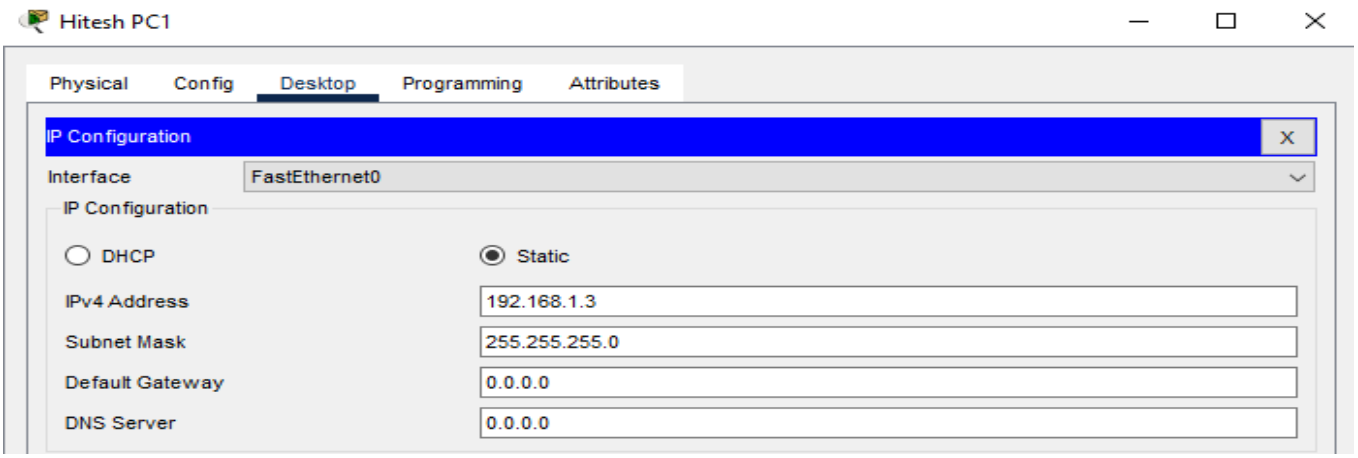
AIM : – Demonstration of mail server configuration Using Cisco packet Tracer.

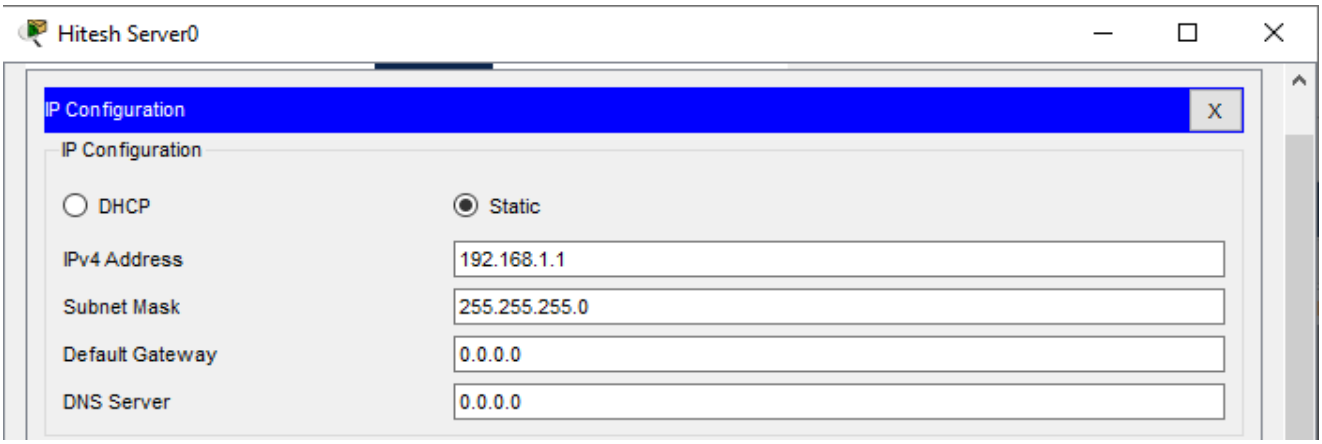
Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer.
Step 2: Take 2 PC, 1 Router and 1 server to create and connect them using default connection like this.



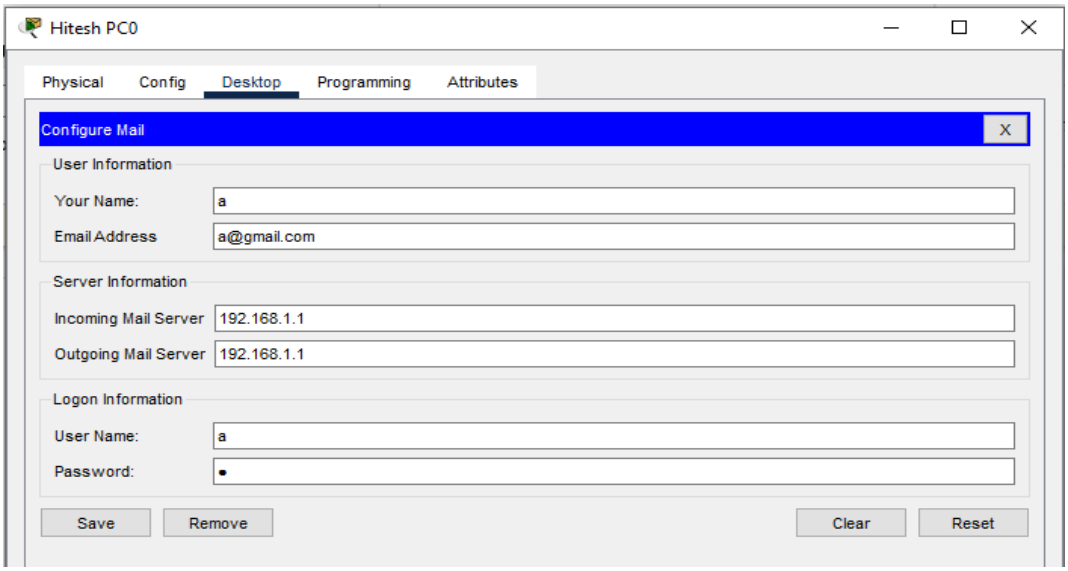
Step 3: IP configuration all pc and server

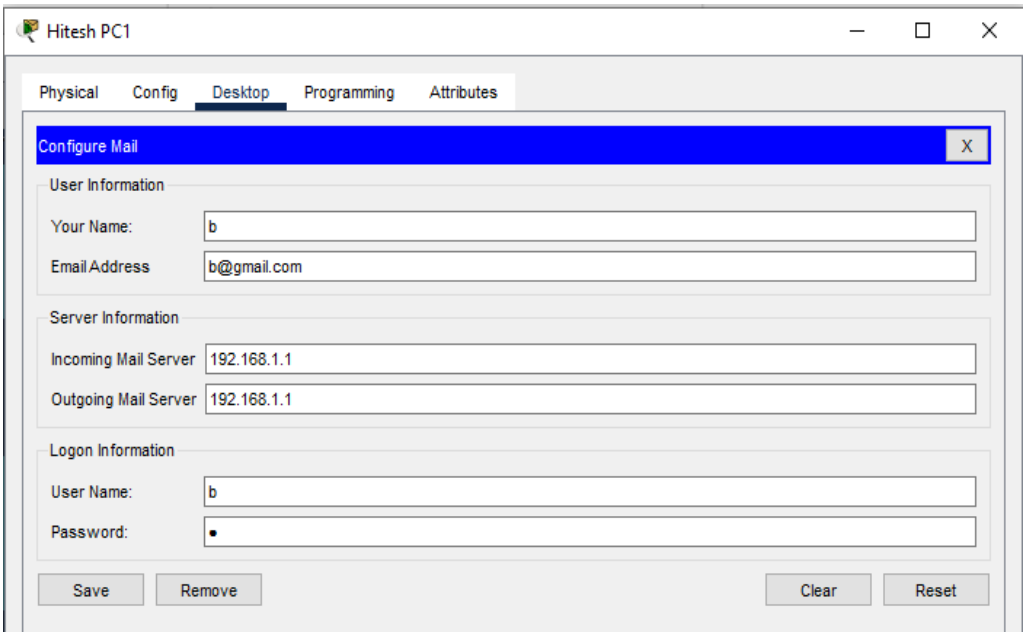


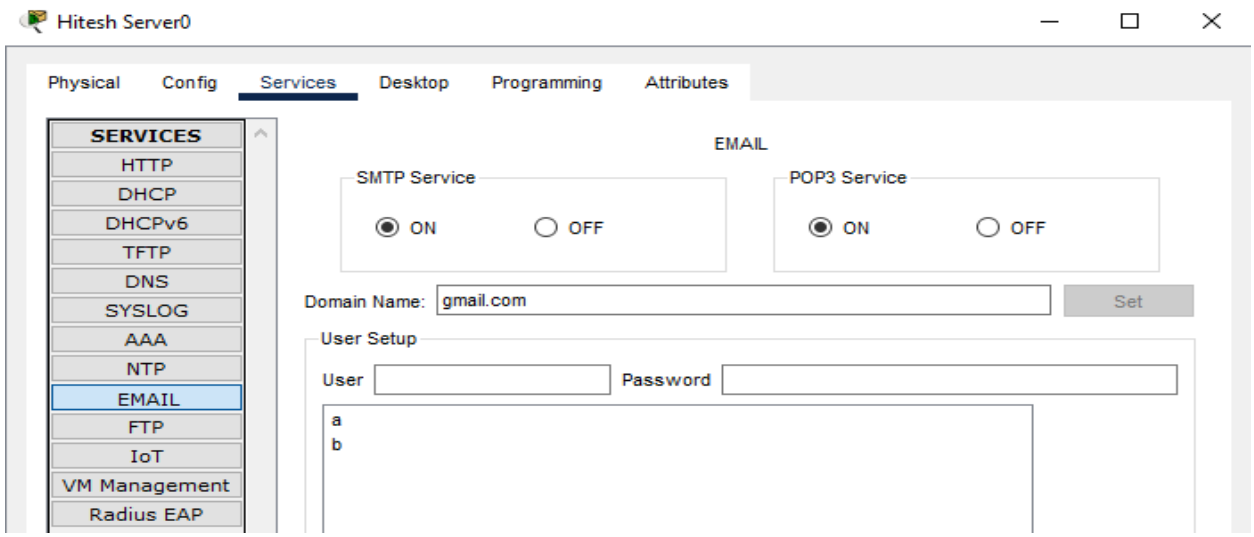




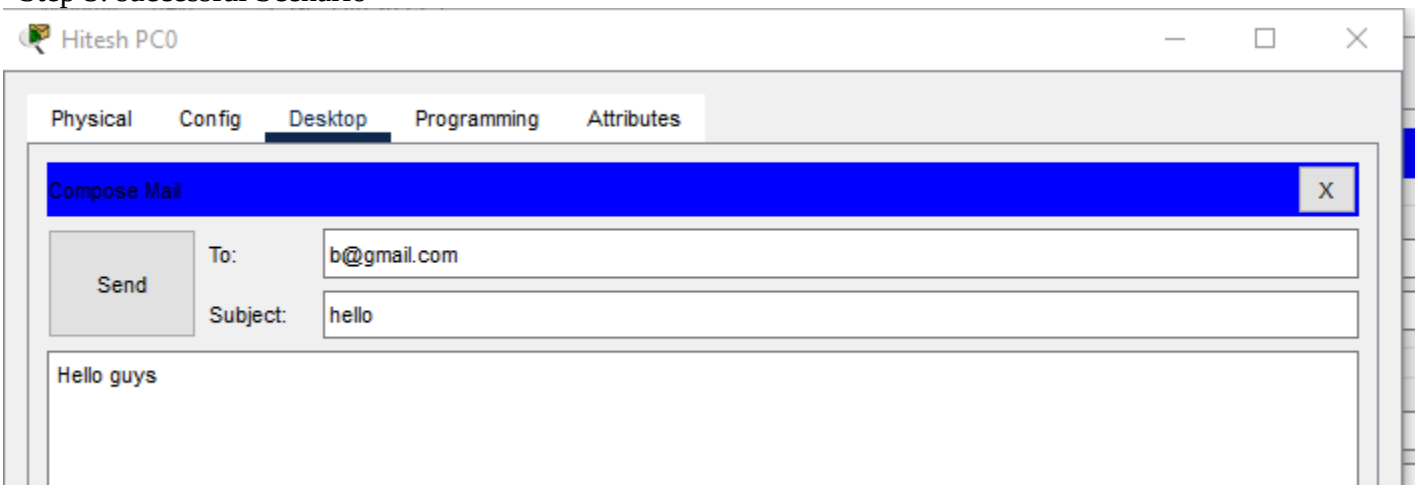
Step 4: make sure email server is on and create username password in both PC after DNS name and add User name password

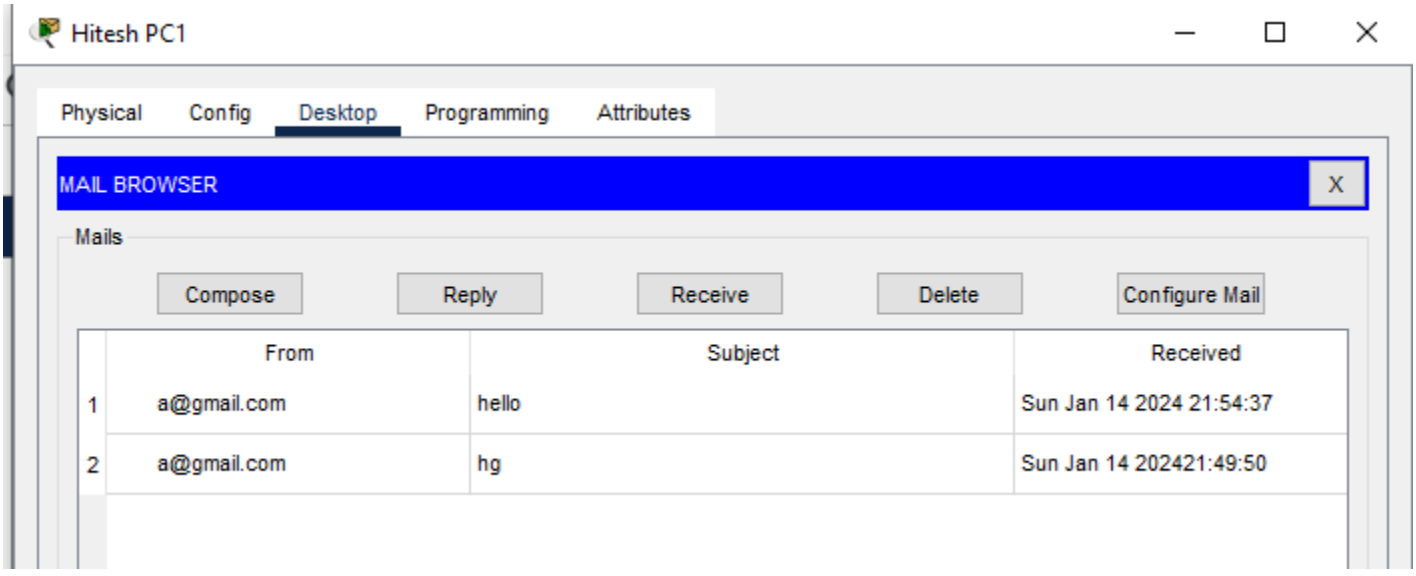






Step 5: successful Scenario





PRACTICAL - 12

AIM : – Write step by step process of windows 2003/2000 server installation

Step 1: Requirement Some of the most important things you should take into consideration when planning for your Windows Server 2003 installation:

- Check System Requirements
- Check Hardware and Software Compatibility
- Determine Disk Partitioning Options
- Choose the Appropriate File System: FAT, FAT32, NTFS
- Decide on a Workgroup or Domain Installation
- Complete a Pre-Installation Checklist

After you made sure you can go on, start the installation process.

Step 2: Beginning the installation process

You can install Windows Server 2003 in several methods - all are valid andgood, it all depends upon your needs and yourlimitations.

For example, you can install directly from a CD by booting your computer withthe CD, or you can also copy the I386 folder froma CD and run the setup process by going into the I386 folder and using the WINNT or WINNT32 command

(depending upon your existing operating system).

It doesn't matter how you run the setup process, but the moment itruns allsetup methods look alike.

Step 3: Setup program

1. Start the computer from the CD.

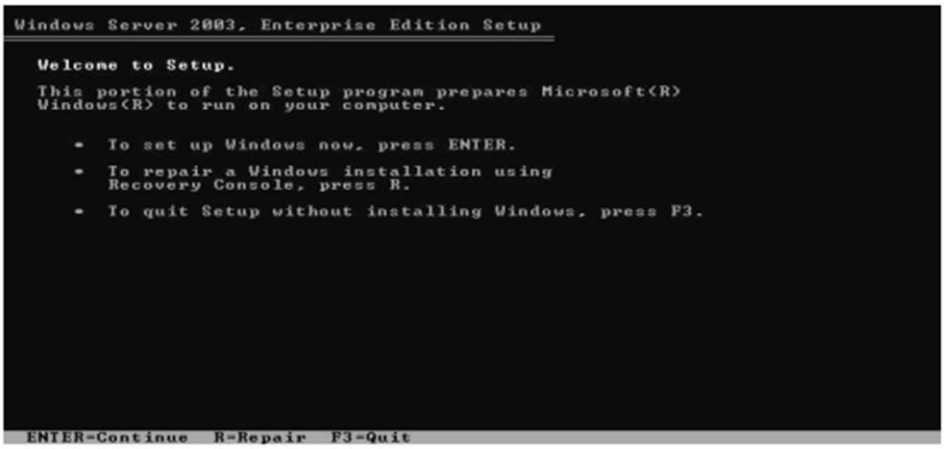
2. You can press F6 if you need to install additional SCSI adaptersor other massstorage devices. If you do you will be asked to supply a floppy disk with the drivers and you CANNOT browse it(or a CD for that matter). Make sure you have one handy.

3. If you want, you can press F2 to run the ASR sequence. For that you need agood backup created by the Windows Server 2003 backup program, and the ASR floppy disk. If you plan to install a new copy of 2003 - don't do anything.

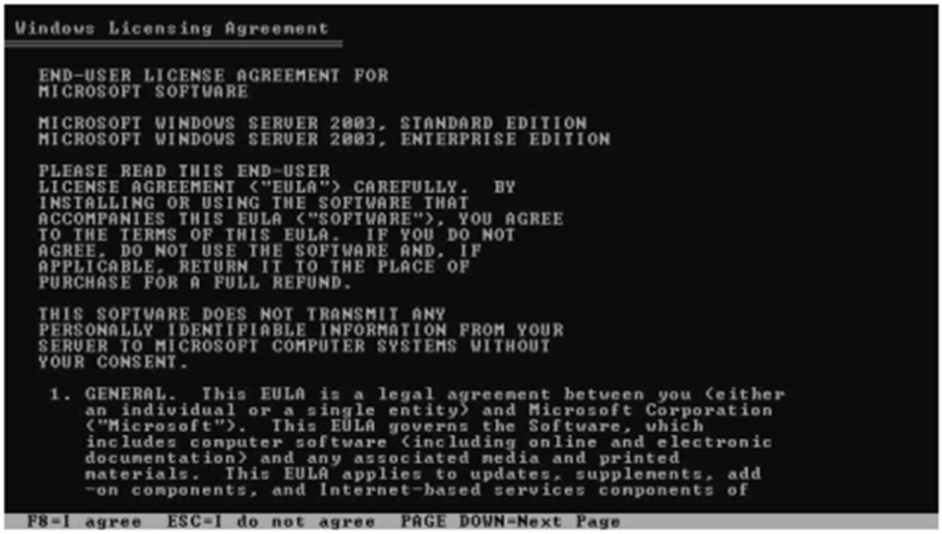
4. Setup will load all the needed files and drivers.

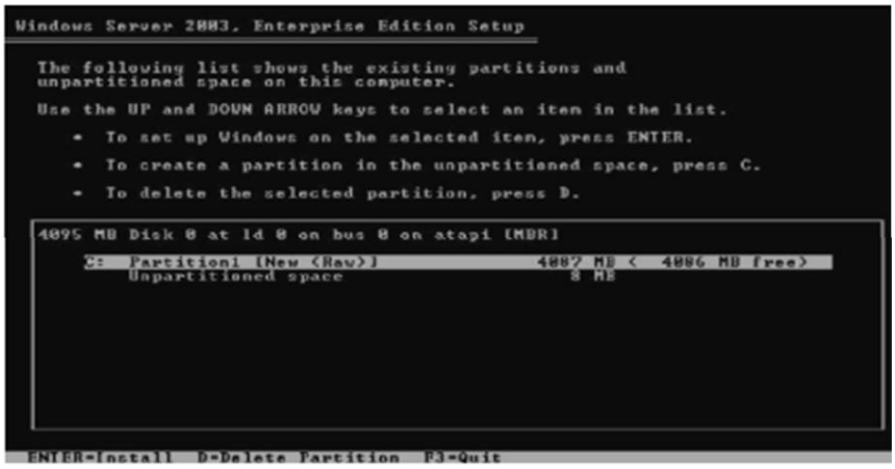
5. Select To Setup Windows Server 2003 Now. If you want, and if you have aprevious installation of the OS, you can try to fix it by pressing R. If not, just press

ENTER.

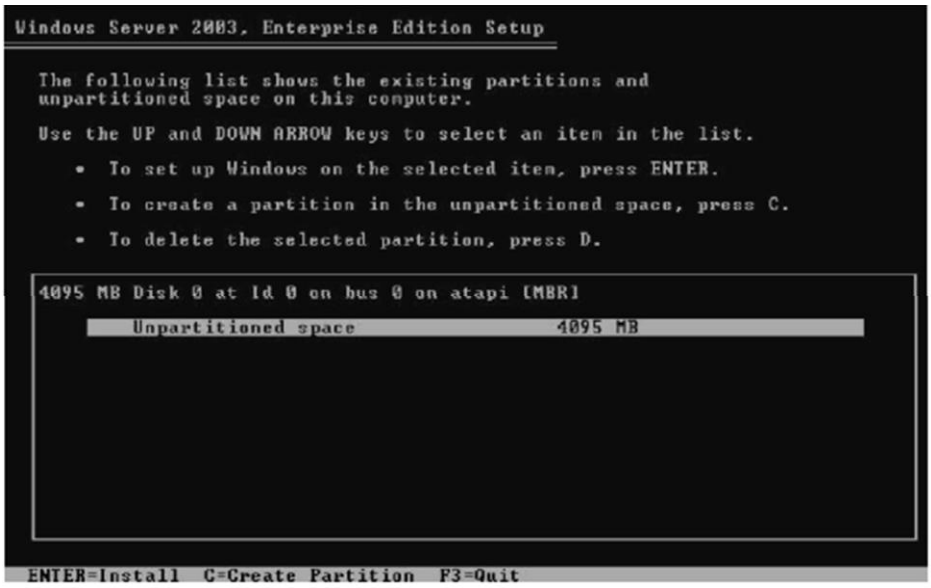


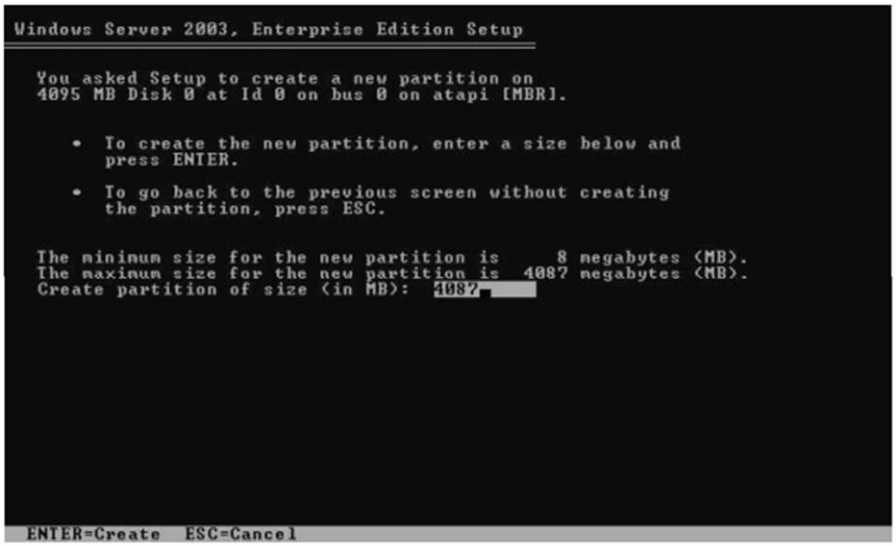
6. Read and accept the licensing agreement and press F8 if you accept it





Select or create the partition on which you will install Windows Server 2003. Depending upon your existing disk configuration choose one of the following:





If the hard disk is unpartitioned, you can create and size thepartitionon which you will install Windows Server 2003.

• If the hard disk is already partitioned, but has enough unpartitioned diskspace, you can create an additional partition in the unpartitioned space.

• If the hard disk already has a partition that is large enough, you can installWindows Server 2003 on that partition. If the partition has an existing operating system, you will overwrite thatoperating system if you accept the

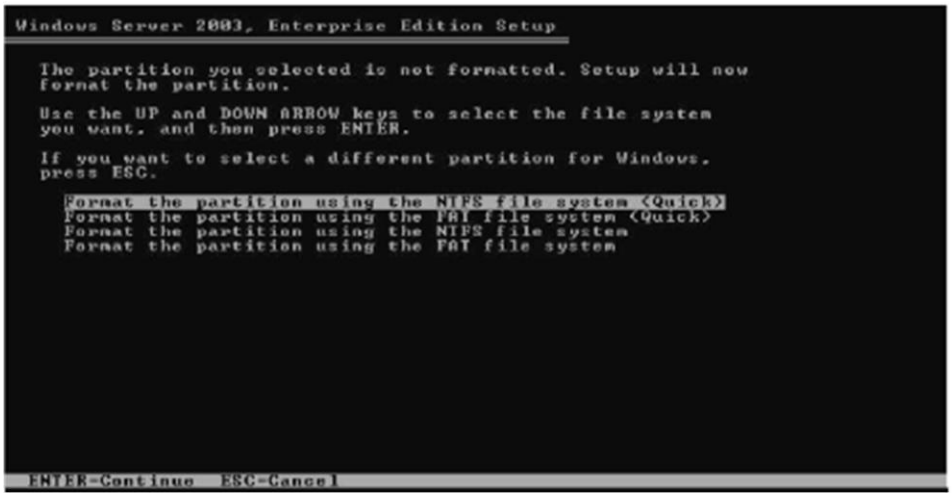
default installation path. However, files other than the operating system files,such asprogram files and data files, will not be overwritten.

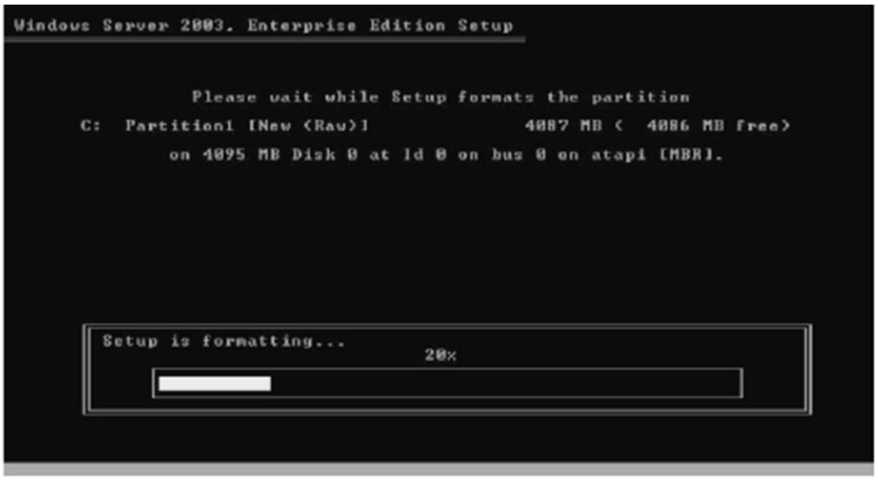
• If the hard disk has an existing partition, you can delete it to create more unpartitioned space for the new partition. Deleting anexisting partition erasesall data on that partition.

If you select a new partition during Setup, create and size only thepartition onwhich you will install Windows Server 2003. After installation, use Disk Management to partition the remaining space on the hard disk.

1. Select a file system for the installation partition. After you create the partitionon which you will install Windows Server 2003, you can use Setup to select thefile system with which to format the partition. Windows Server 2003 supports the NTFS file system in addition to the file allocation table (FAT) and FAT32 file systems. Windows Server 2003, Windows XP Professional, Windows 2003,and Windows NT are the only Microsoft operating systems that you can use to gain access to data on a local hard disk that is formatted with NTFS. If you

plan to gain access to files that are on a local Windows Server 2003 partition with the Microsoft Windows 95 or Windows XP operating systems, you shouldformat the partition with a FAT or FAT32file system. We will use NTFS





2 .Setup will then begin copying necessary files from the installationpoint (CD, localI386 or network share).

3 .Note: If you began the installation process from an MS-DOSfloppy, makesure you have and run SMARTDRV from the floppy, otherwise the copyingprocess will probably last more than an hour, perhaps even more. With

SMARTDRV (or if setup was run by booting from CD) the copying will probablylast a fewminutes, no more than 5 max.

The computer will restart in graphical mode, and the installation willcontinue.

Step 4: The GUI-based portion of the Setup program The setup process reboots and loads a GUI mode phase.

It will then begin to load device drivers based upon what it findson yourcomputer. You don't need to do anything at this stage.

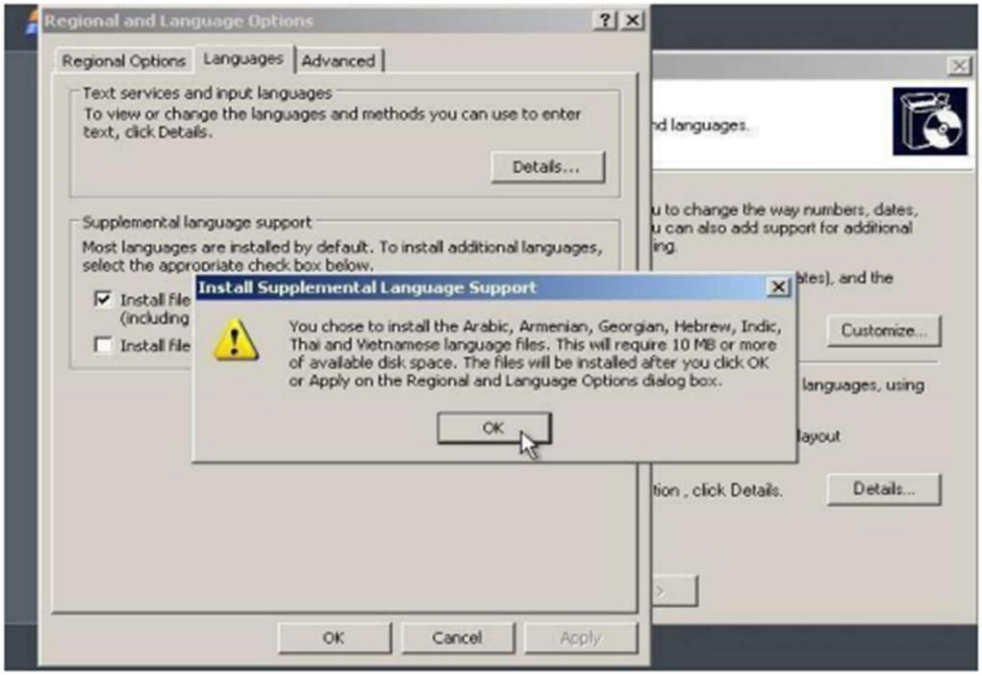
1. Click Customize to change regional settings, if necessary.
   - Current System Locale - Affects how programs display dates, times, currency,and numbers. Choose the locale that matches your location, for example, French (Canada).
   - Current Keyboard Layout - Accommodates the special characters and symbolsused in different languages. Your keyboard layout determines which characters appear when you press keys on the keyboard.

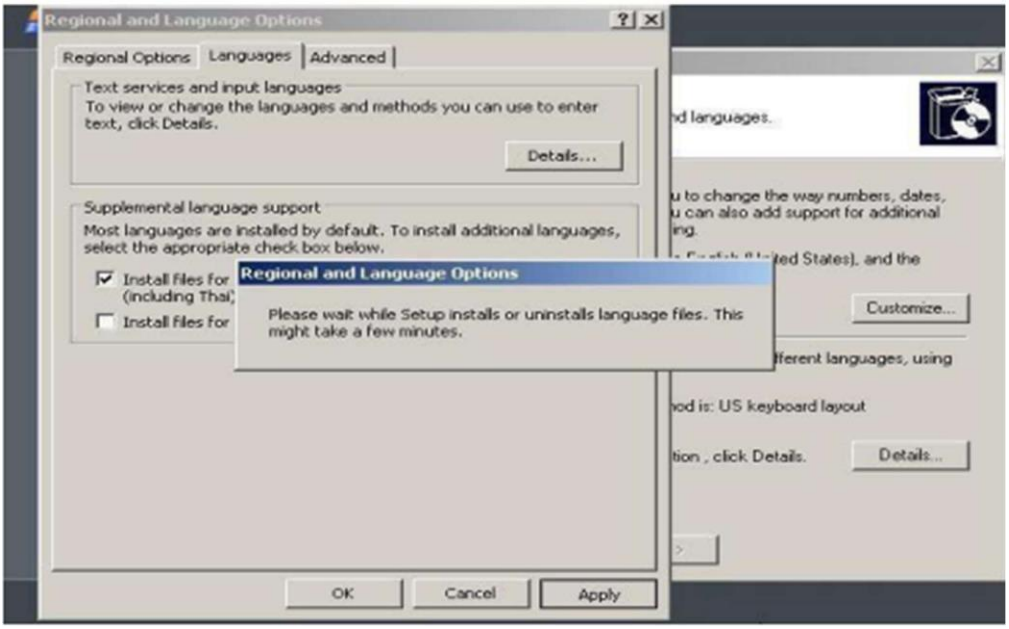
If you don't need to make any change just press Next.

If you do need to make changes press Customize and add yourSystemLocale etc. To install Hebrew support:

After pressing Customize go to the Languages tab and select the"Installfiles for complex script and right-to-left languages".

A warning message will appear. Press Ok.

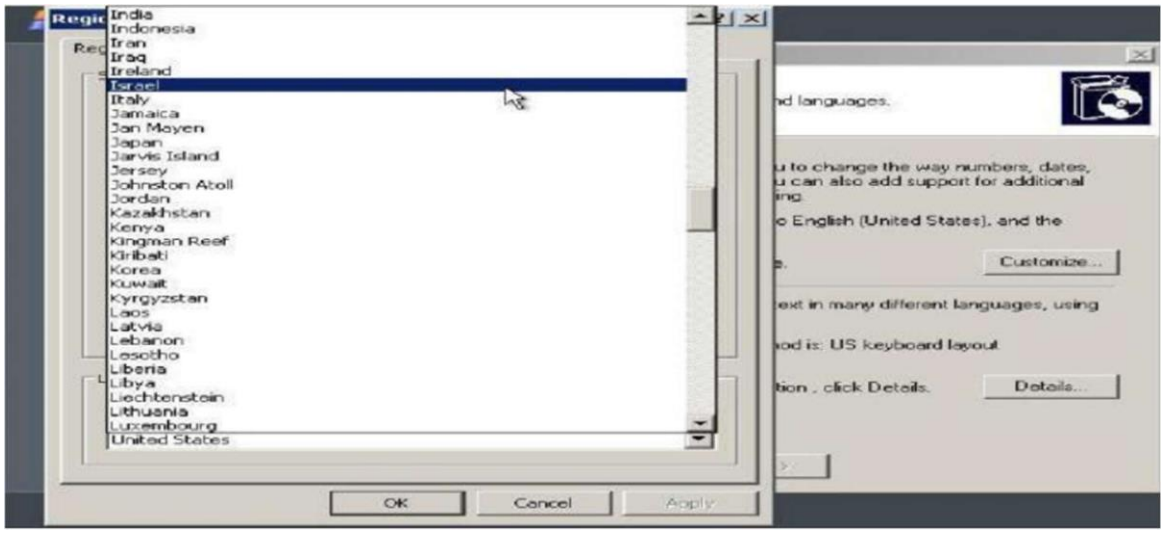


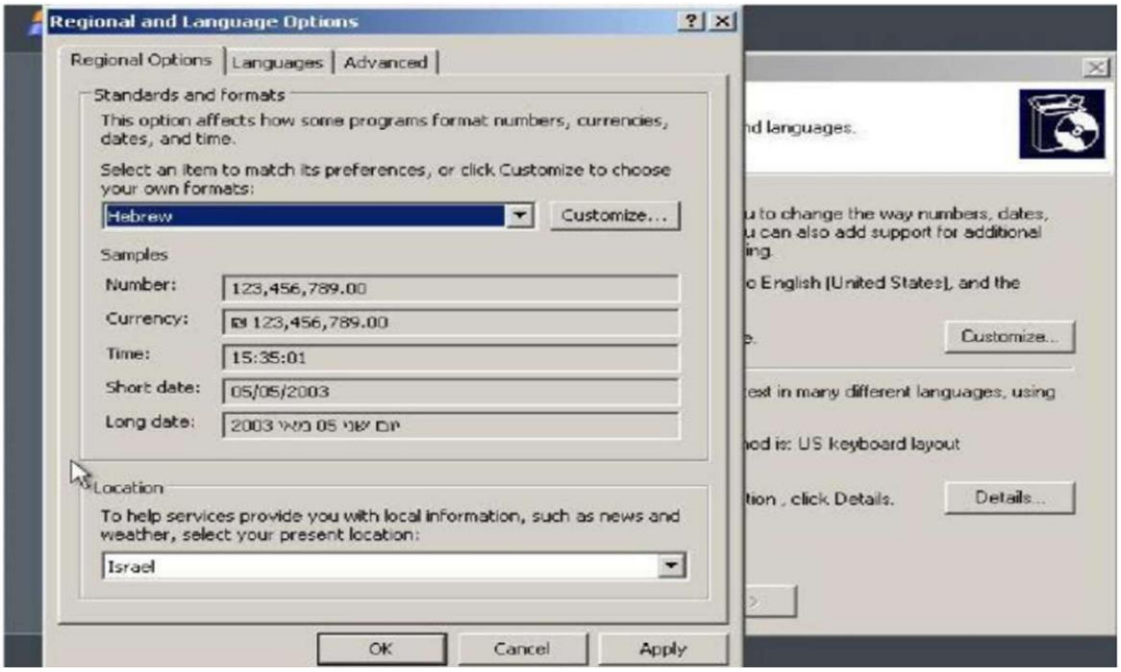


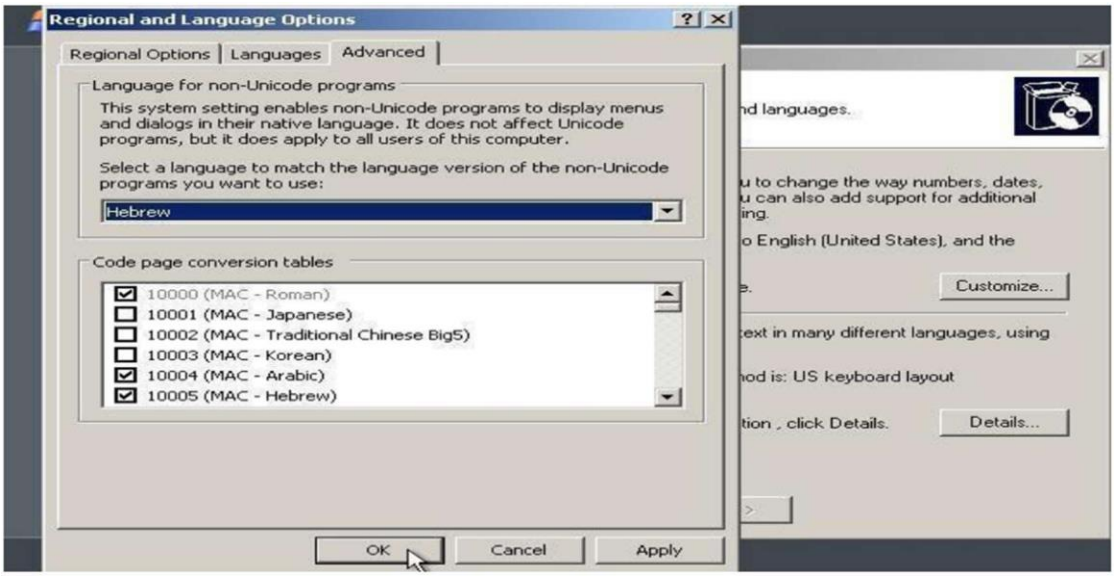
You must now press Apply!!!

Setup will copy the necessary files from the installation point.

You can now go to the Regional Options tab and select Israel in the Location dropdown list, and Hebrew in the Standards and Formats drop-down list. ClickOk.







1. Type your name and organization.
2. Type the product key.

Enter the appropriate license type and number of purchasedlicenses

1. Type the computer name and a password for the local Administrator account.The local Administrator account resides inthe SAM of the computer, not in

Active Directory. If you will be installing in a domain, you need either a pre assigned computer name for which a domain account has been created, or the

right tocreate a computer account within the domain.

2. If you enter a password that is blank or does not match therequired complexitysettings you will get a warning message.

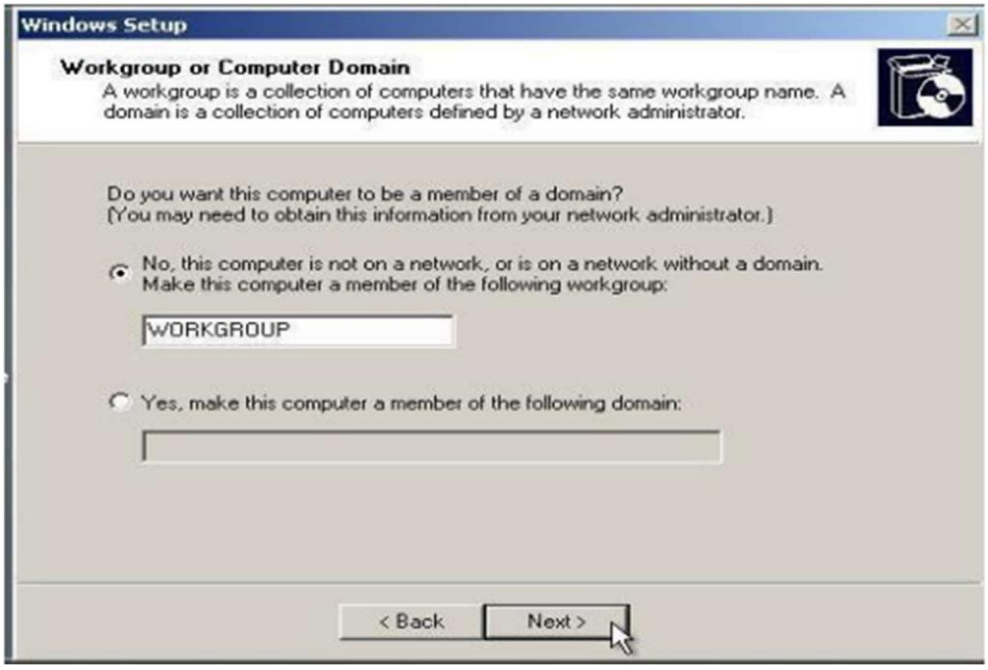
3. Select the date, time, and time zone settings.
4. Setup will now install the networking components.

1. In the Workgroup or Domain window enter the name of your workgroup ordomain.

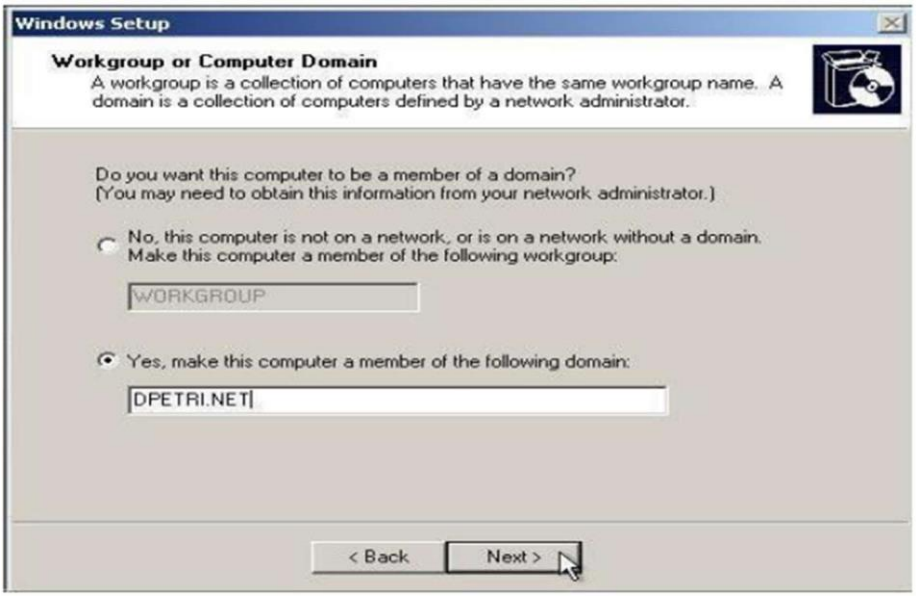
• A workgroup is a small group of computers on a network that enables users towork together and does not support centralized administration.

A domain is a logical grouping of computers on a network that has a central security database for storing security information. Centralized security and administration are important for computers in a domain because they enable an administrator to . . easily manage computers that are geographically distantfromeach other. A domain is administered as a unit with common rulesand procedures. Each domain has a unique name, and each computer within a domain has a unique name. If you're a stand-alone computer, or if you don't

know what to enter, or if you don'thave the sufficient rights to join a domain -leave the default entryselected and press Next.



If you want to join a domain (NT 4.0 domain of W2K/2003Active Directory domain) enter the domain's name in the "Yes, make this computer amember of the following domain" box.



To successfully join a domain you need the following:

• The person performing the installation must have a user accountin ActiveDirectory. This account does not need to be the domain adminstor and

account.

• The computer must have an existing computer account in the Active Directorydatabase of the domain that the computer is joining, and the computer must be named exactly as its domain account is named.

or

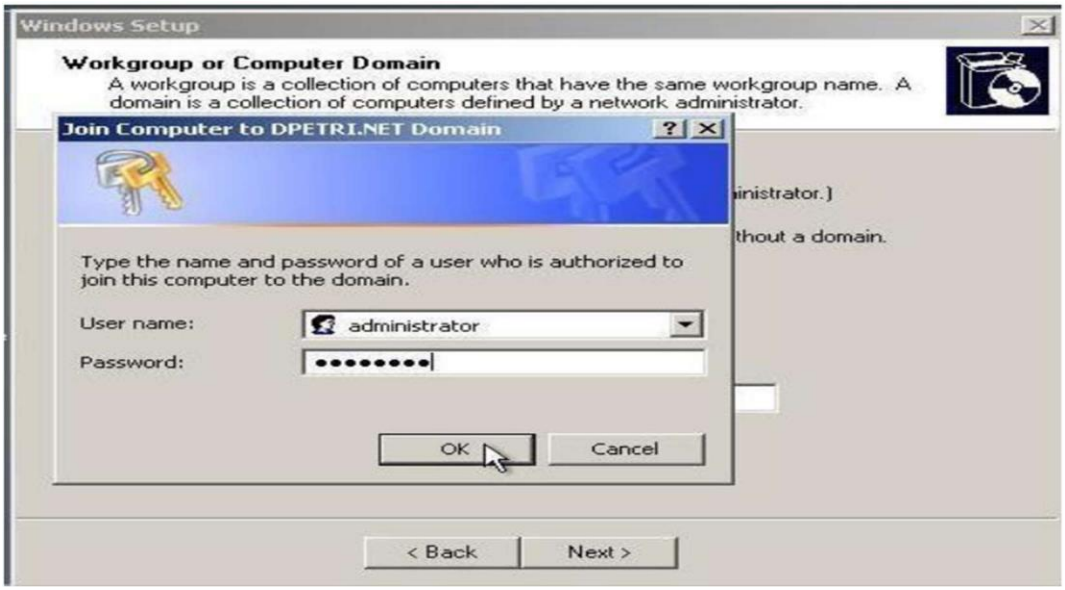
• The person performing the installation must have appropriate permission tocreate a domain account for the computer during installation.

Also, you need to have connectivity to the domain's domain controllers (only tothe PDC if on an NT 4.0 domain) and a fully functional DNS server (only in AD domains). Read the Joining a Domain in Windows XP Pro and Requirements when Joining a Domain pages for more on this issue.

Enter the Active Directory domain name (for example: DPETRI.NET) or theNetBIOS name of the NT 4.0 domain (for example: DPETRI). Press Next.

Note: If you provide a wrong domain name or do not have the correct connectivity to the domain's DNS server you will get an error message.

A username/password window will appear. Enter the name and password of thedomain's administrator (or your own if you're the administrator on the target domain).



Note: Providing a wrong username or password will cause this phase to fail.

a. Next the setup process will finish copying files and configuring the setup. You

do not need to do anything.

b. After the copying and configuring phase is finished, if Windows Server 2003 finds that you have a badly configured screen resolution it will advise you to change it and ask you if you seethe new settings right.

c. Setup finishes and boots Windows Server 2003.

d. That's it! you're done

Thank you!