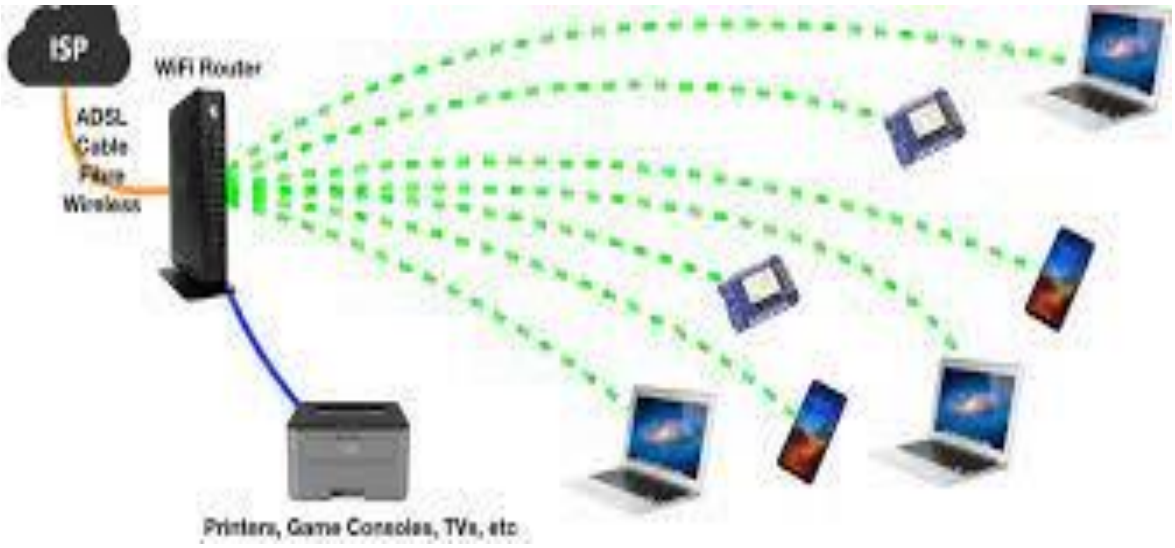
ASSIGNMENT-1

TYPICAL HOME NETWORK TOPOLOGY



A typical home network topology usually consists of several interconnected devices that facilitate communication and resource sharing. Here are a few key points about it:

1. **Router**: At the core of most home networks is a router, which serves as the central hub. It manages the traffic between devices within the network and connects the network to the internet. Routers often include built-in wireless access points (WAPs) for wireless connectivity.

2. **Modem**: Typically, a modem is connected to the router to provide access to the internet. It translates data between the internet and the local network, enabling devices to communicate with servers and services on the web.

3. **Devices**: Various devices are connected to the network, including computers, laptops, smartphones, tablets, smart TVs, gaming consoles, and IoT devices like smart thermostats and security cameras. These devices communicate with each other and access the internet through the router.

Here are the simplified steps to access a remote lab environment:

1. **Login Credentials**: Obtain your login credentials from the lab administrator.
2. **Access URL or IP**: Get the URL or IP address of the remote lab environment.
3. **Connect**: Use Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) for Windows or Secure Shell (SSH) for Unix/Linux systems to connect to the remote lab environment.
4. **Authenticate**: Enter your login credentials when prompted to authenticate.
5. **Access Resources**: Once connected, you can access the lab resources such as virtual machines, networks, or storage as needed.