



Individual Assessment Coversheet

To be attached to the front of the assessment.

Campus: Pretoria _____

Faculty: Information Technology _____

Module Code: ITVNAO-B22 _____

Group: Group 1 _____

Lecturer's Name: Ms.Ngwane.N. _____

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Student Number:  _____

Indicate	Yes	No
Plagiarism report attached	✓	

Declaration:

I declare that this assessment is my own original work except for source material explicitly acknowledged. I also declare that this assessment or any other of my original work related to it has not been previously, or is not being simultaneously, submitted for this or any other course. I am aware of the AI policy and acknowledge that I have not used any AI technology to generate or manipulate data, other than as permitted by the assessment instructions. I also declare that I am aware of the Institution's policy and regulations on honesty in academic work as set out in the Conditions of Enrolment, and of the disciplinary guidelines applicable to breaches of such policy and regulations.

Signature KNP MATHEBULA	Date: 11/06/2025
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Lecturer's Comments:

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Signature	Date

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Question 1

1.1 With the necessary tools, record a video of yourself providing step by step instructions on how to create a UTP straight cable for this small home office.

The video is separately submitted. (Network, 2021)

1.2. Based on the subnet address calculate the following (show all calculations/table)

KEY (S):

Binary	Decimal
10000000	128
11000000	192
11100000	224
11110000	240
11111000	248
11111100	252
11111110	254
11111111	255

Binary	Decimal
10101000	168
01000010	66
00000001	1

a) The subnet mask and subnet address.

Address: 192.168.1.66/28

11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000

Subnet: 255.255.255.240

Network Address: 192.168.1.64/28

IP : 11000000.10101000.00000001.01000010

Subnet: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000

Network: 11000000.10101000.00000001.01000000

Therefore: 192.168.1.64 is the network address.

b) The first and last host for the subnet.

The first and last host address are in between the network address as well as the broadcast address.

Therefore:

Broadcast Address

Network address: 192.168.1.64

11000000.10101000.00000001.01000000

Subnet mask: 255.255.255.240

11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000

2. Host bits: They are the ones in red.

11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000

3. Set the host bits to 1: 11111111

4. Combine the network portion with the host bits set to 1.

11000000.10101000.00000001.01001111

Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.79-1

Last host=192.168.1.78

Network Address

11000000.10101000.00000001.01000001

Network Address: 192.168.1.64+1

First host=192.168.1.65

First host: 192.168.1.65

Last host: 192.168.1.78

Therefore:

Range: 192.168.1.65-192.168.1.78

c) The broadcast address for the subnet.

Broadcast address: 192.168.1.78

1. Network address: 192.168.1.64

11000000.10101000.00000001.01000000

Subnet mask: 255.255.255.240

11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000

2. Host bits: They are the ones in red.

11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000

3. Set the host bits to 1: 11111111

4. Combine the network portion with the host bits set to 1.

11000000.10101000.00000001.01001111

Therefore: 192.168.1.79 is the broadcast address.

Question 2

2.1. For VM1, install Windows 8.1 OS, the computer must be named OFFICE-PC1, and for VM2 install Windows 10 OS with the computer named as OFFICE-PC2. (Use your own RAM and VHD size)

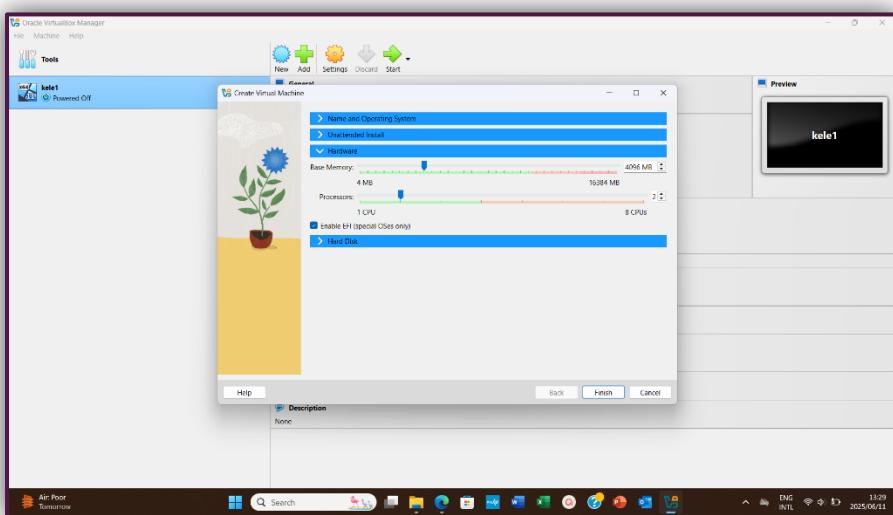
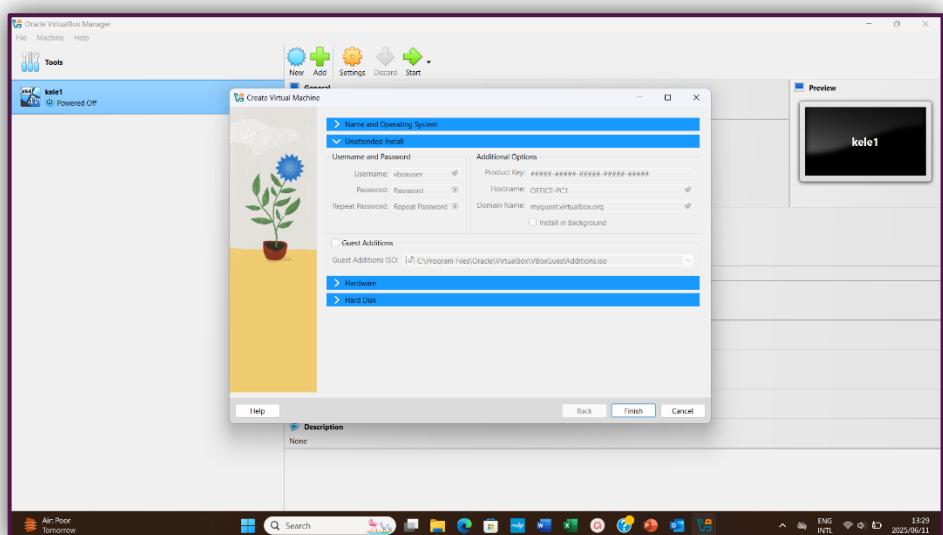
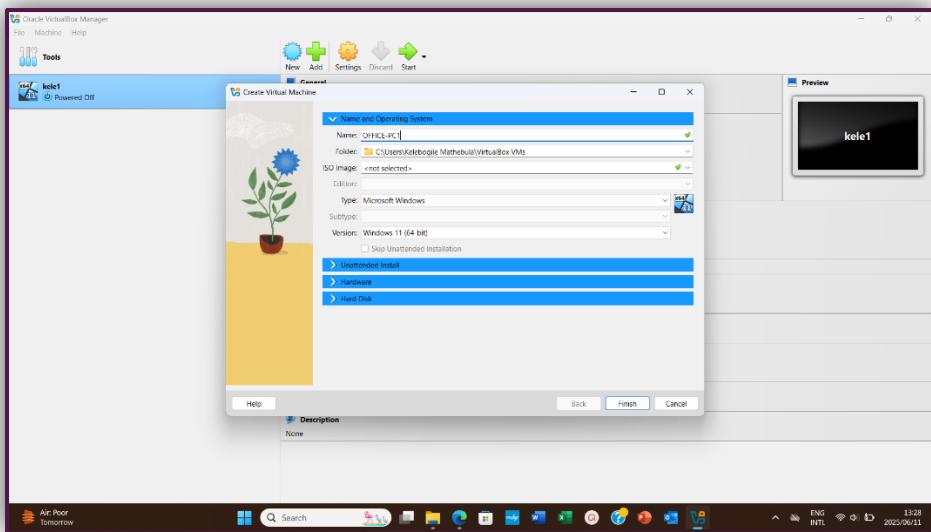
NB: ZOOM IN TO SEE PICTURES PROPERLY

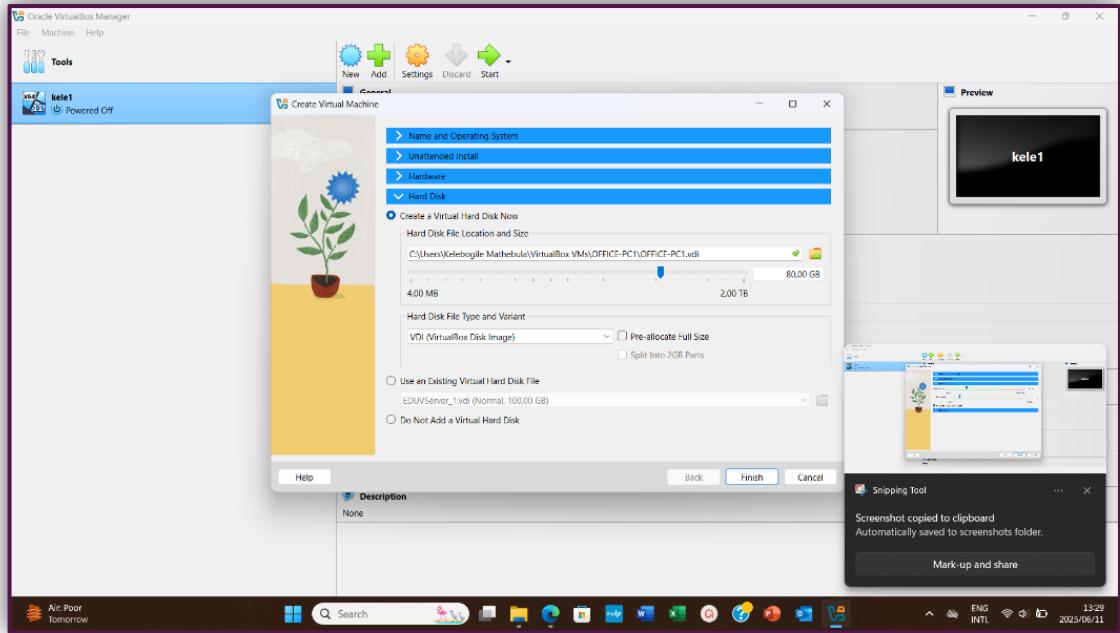
Step 1: I first opened Oracle VirtualBox.



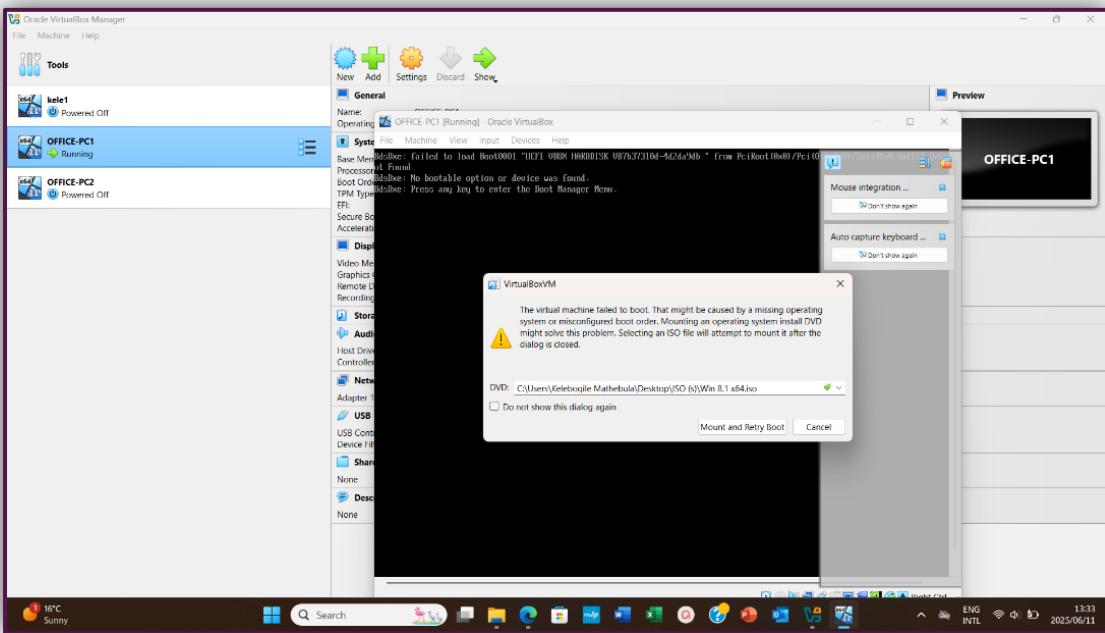
Step 2: This is where I created two VMs, one with windows 8.1 (OFFICE-PC1) and one with windows 10 (OFFICE-PC2).

OFFICE-PC1

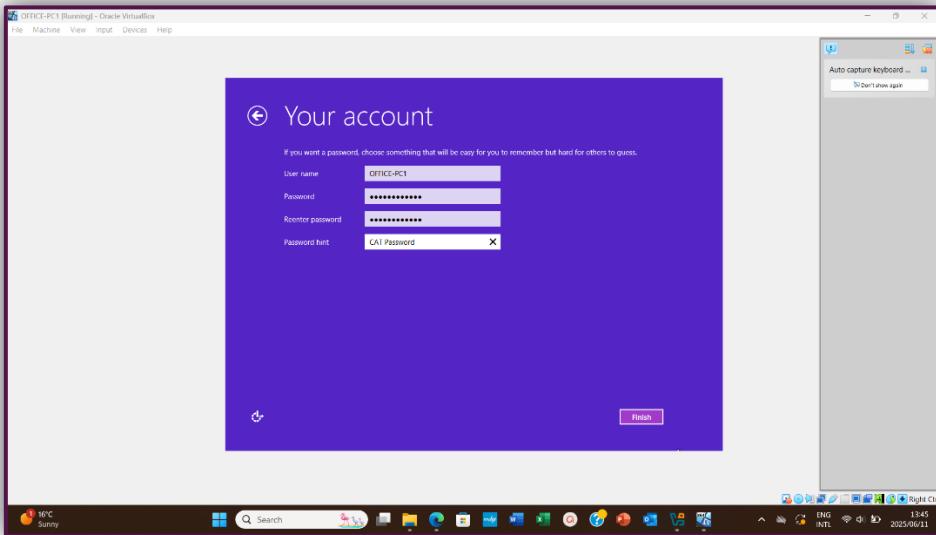
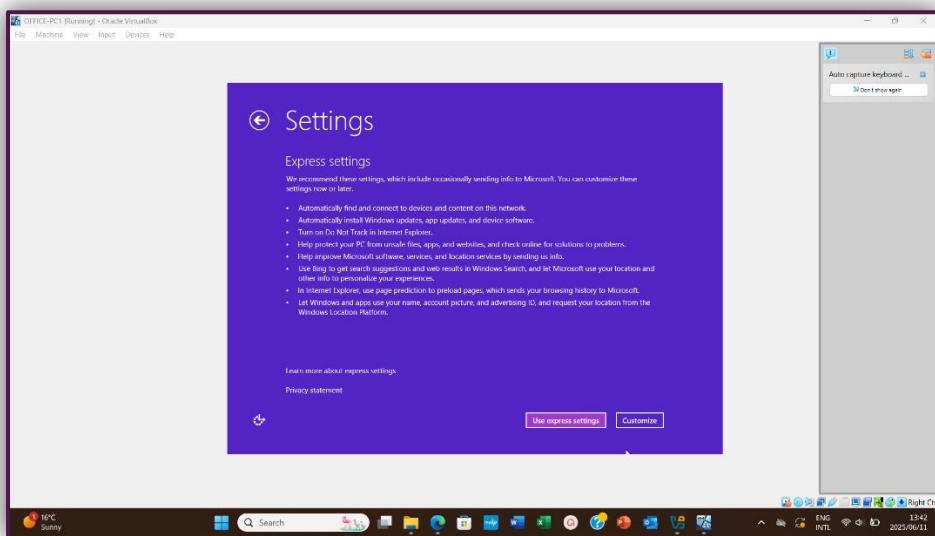
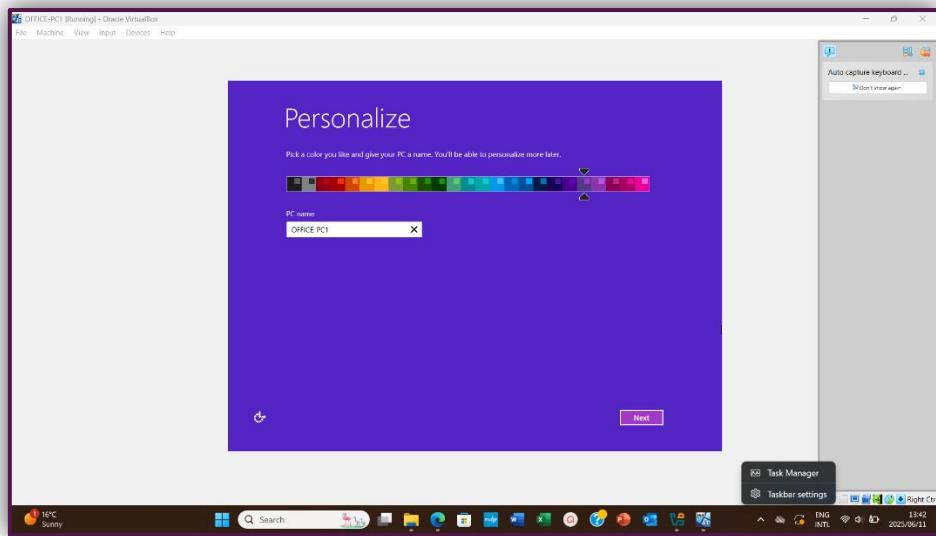


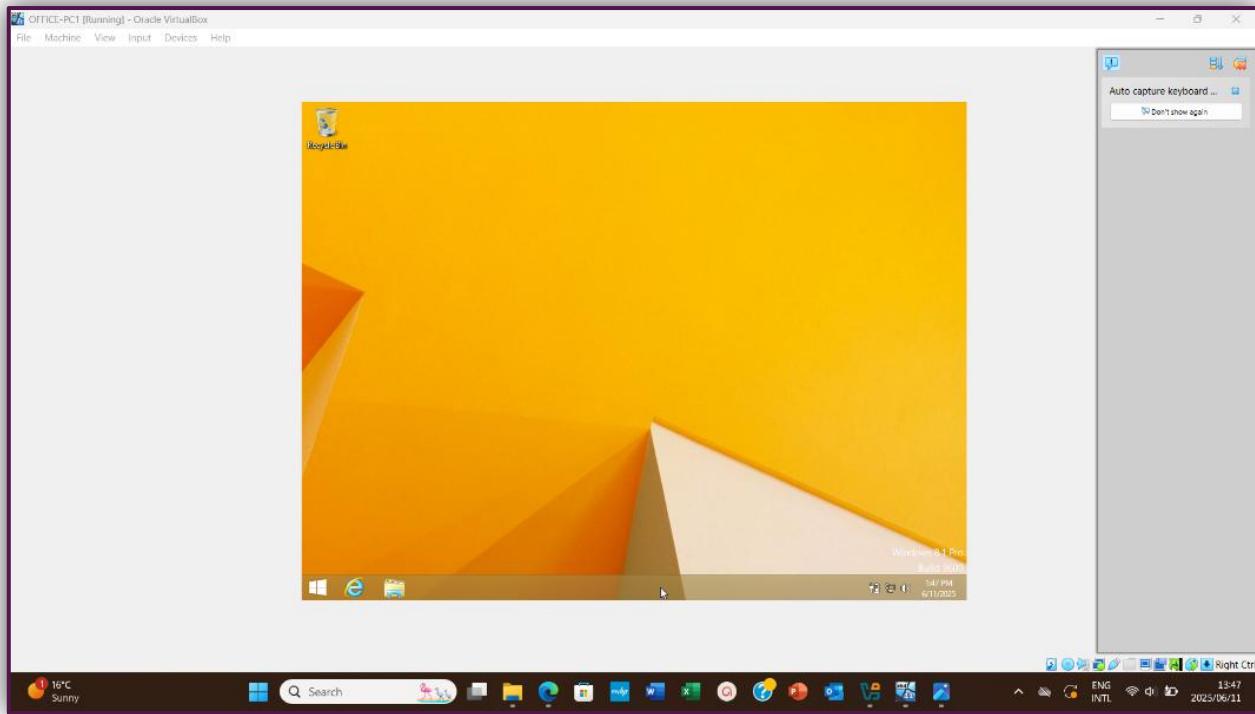


This where I then added the ISO file/image.

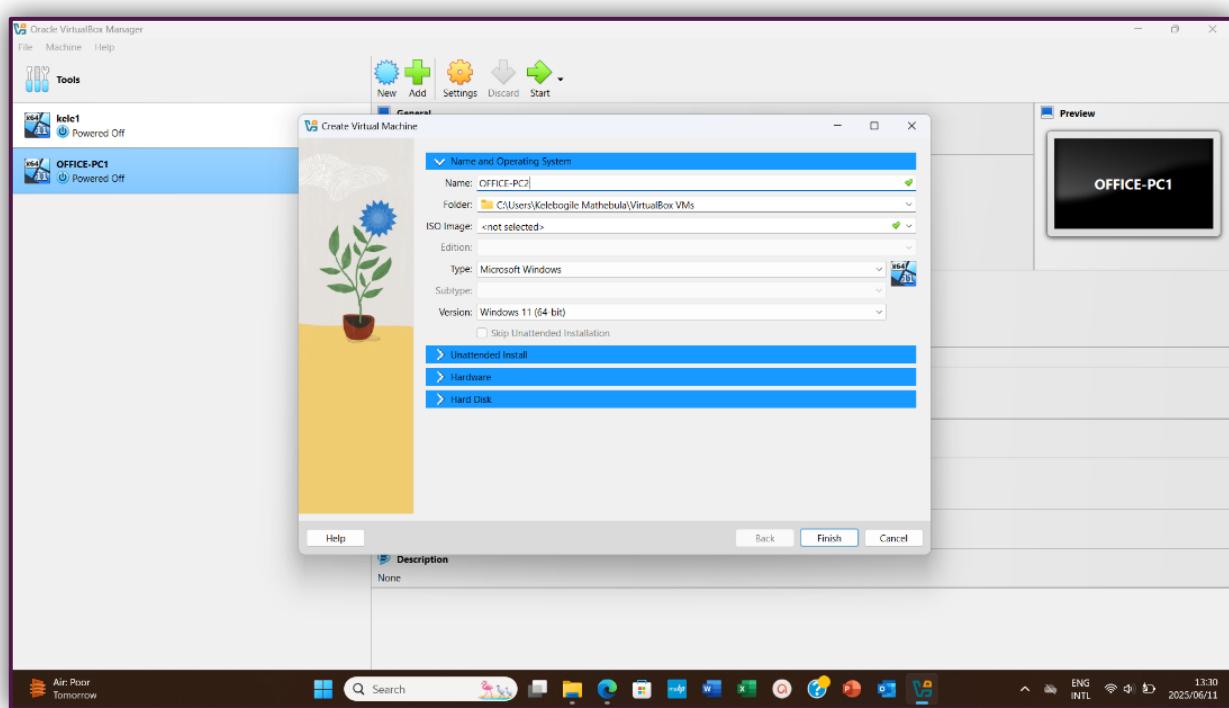


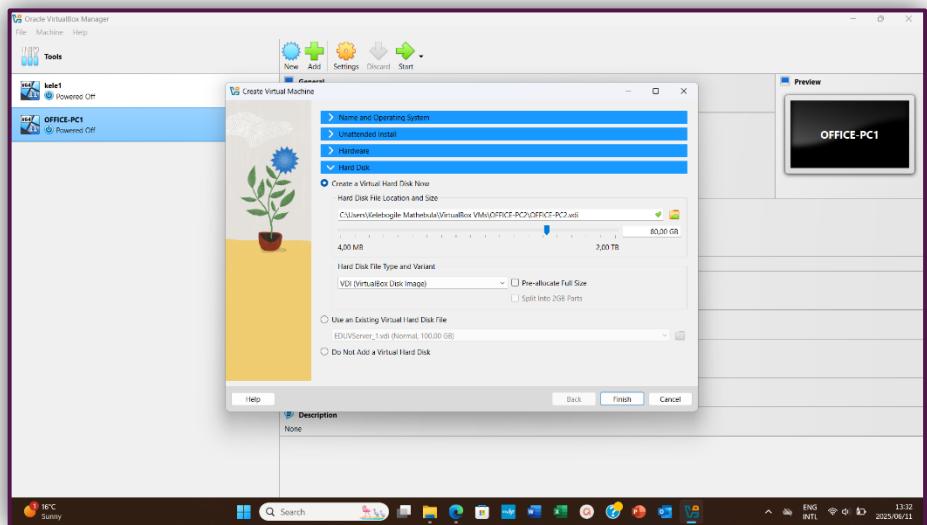
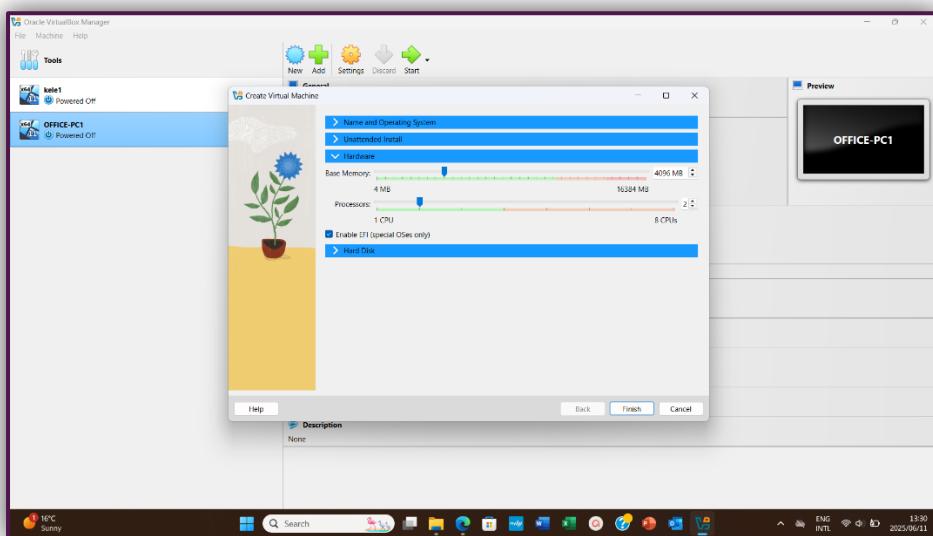
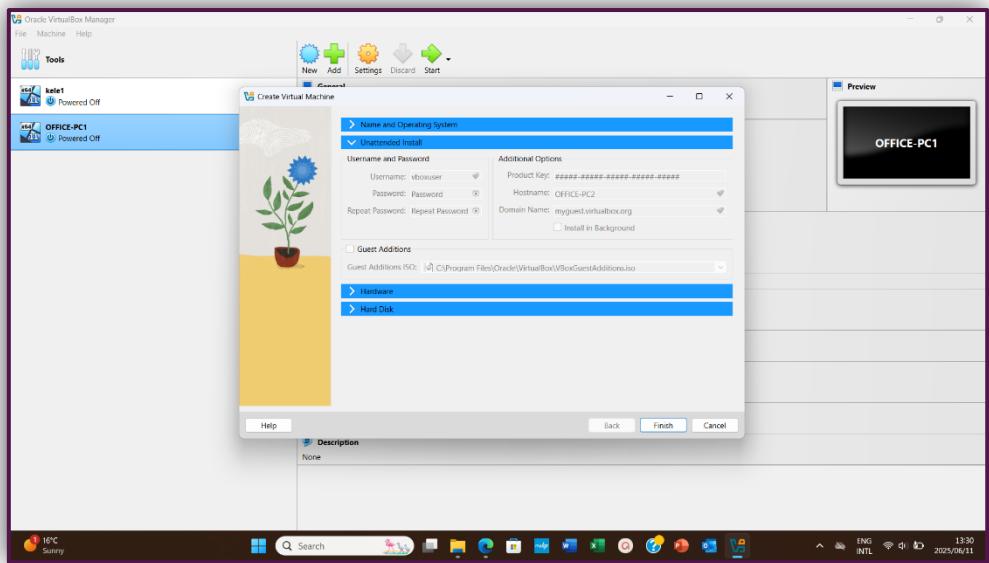
After that there will be a pop up that says “press any key to boot CD or DVD...”, once you that your machine will install the Windows 8.1 ISO. It will then finally require you to set up your profile or sign in.



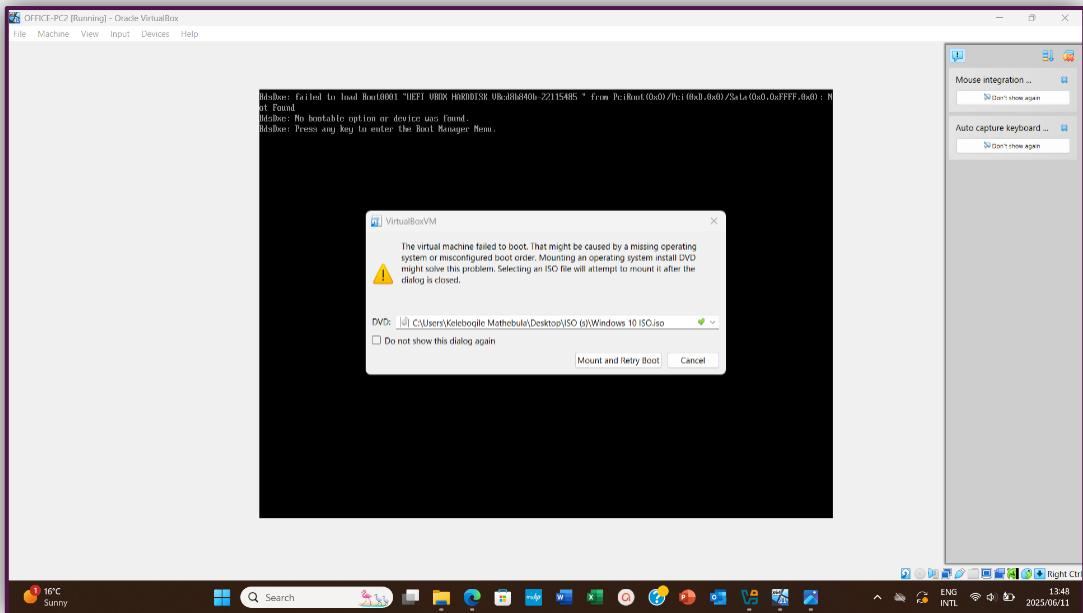


OFFICE-PC2

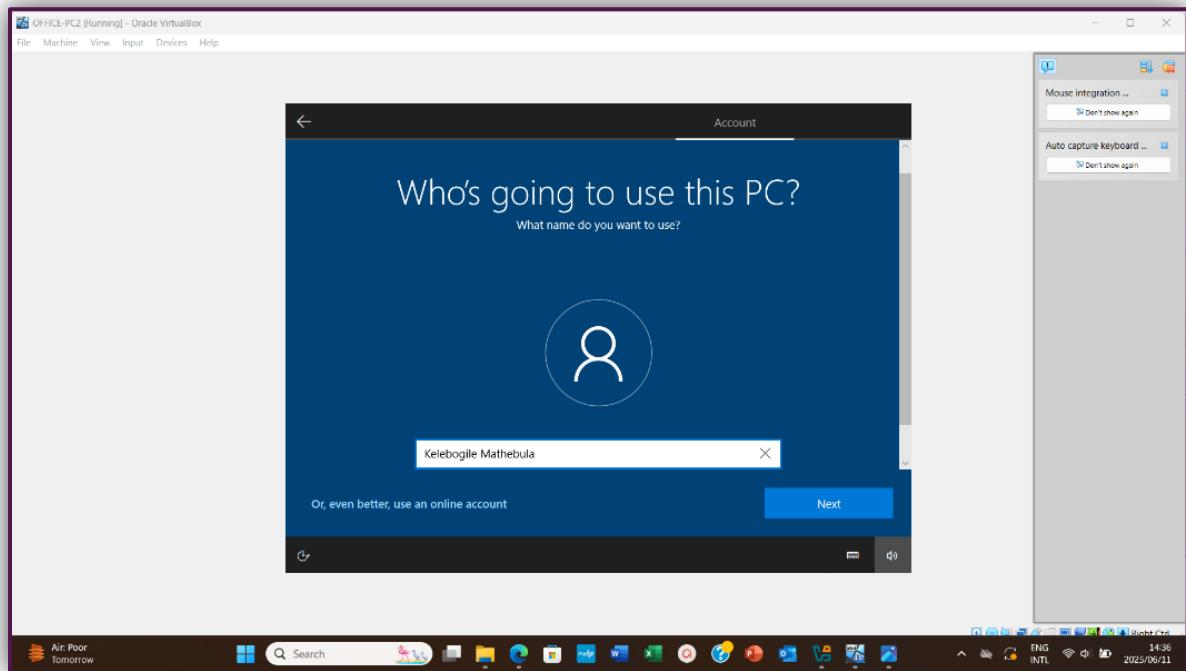


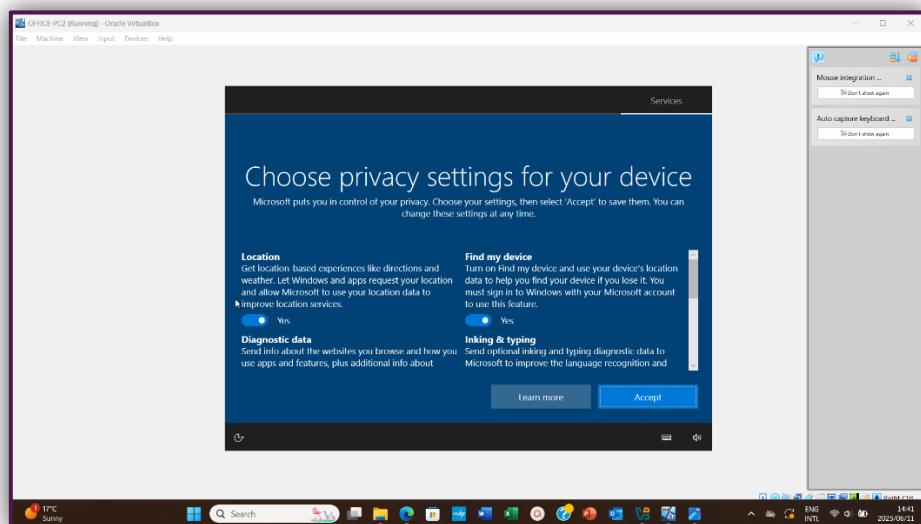
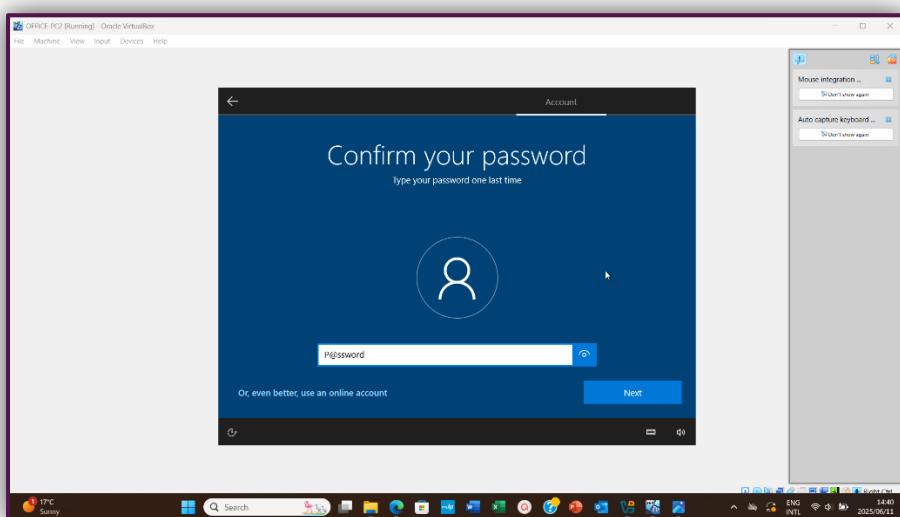
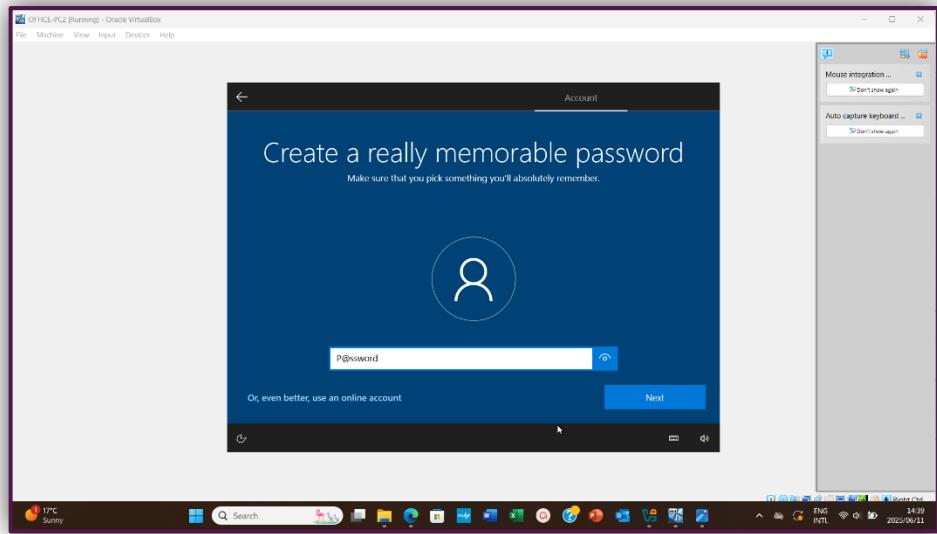


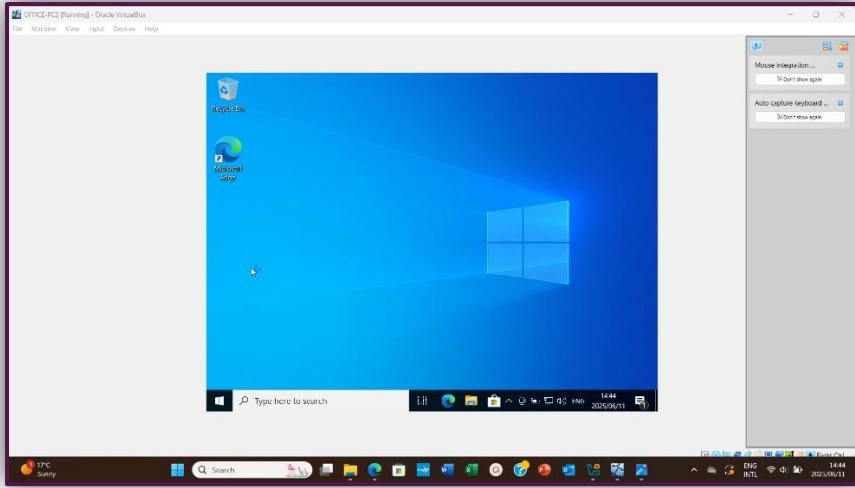
This is where I then installed the ISO image/file.



After inserting the ISO a pop up will appear that says “Press any key to boot CD or DVD...”, after doing that Windows 10 will install. Once that is done the VM will want you sign in.



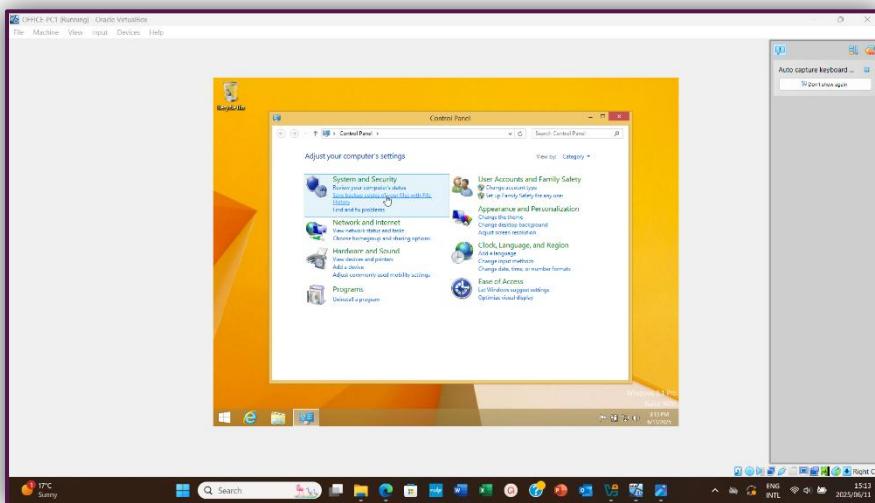
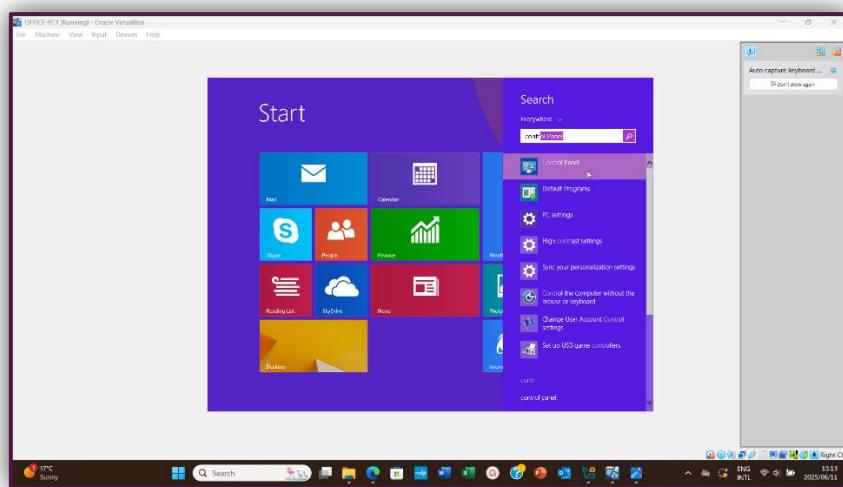


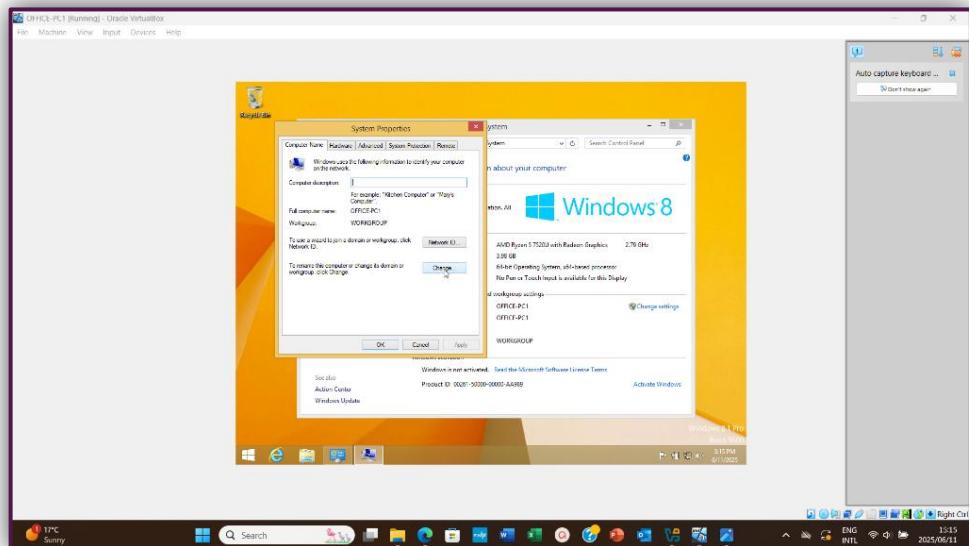
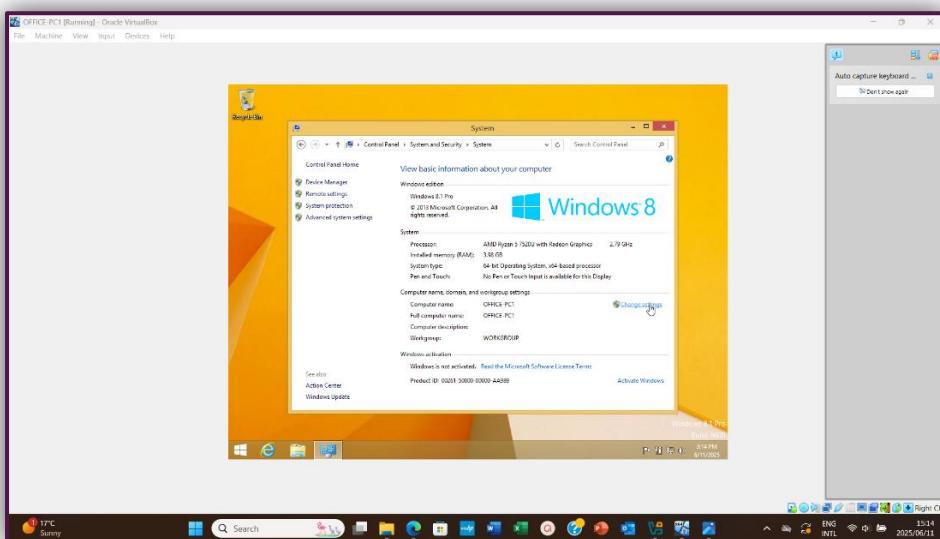
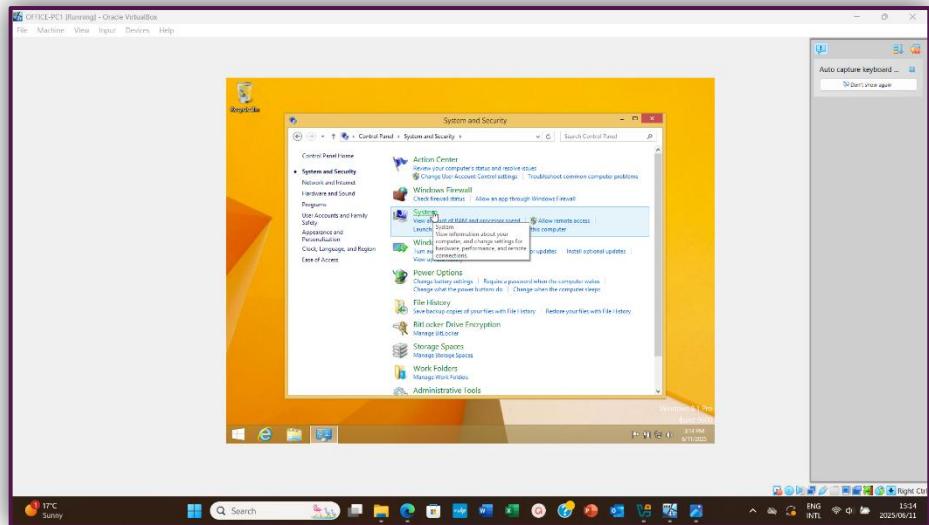


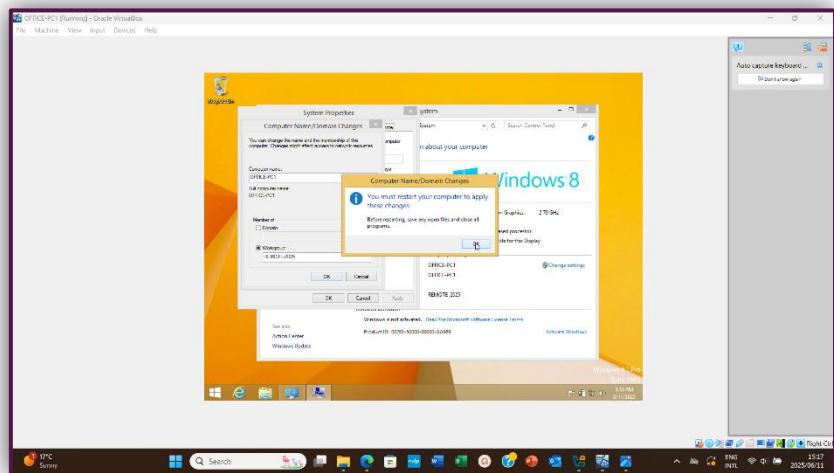
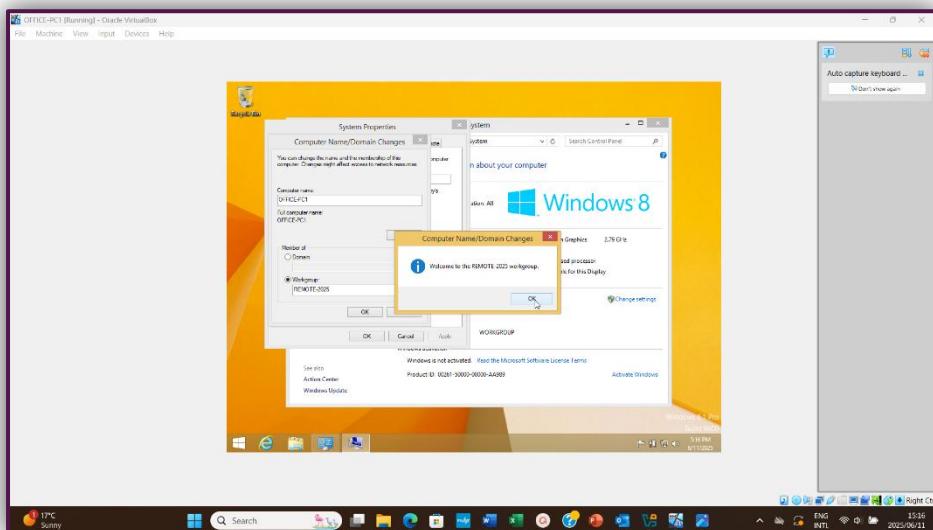
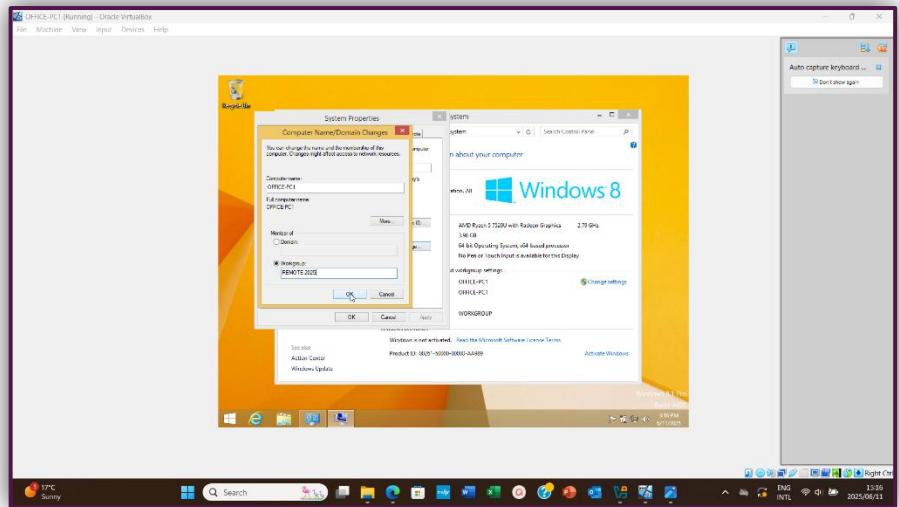
2.2. The workgroup for OFFICE-PC1 and OFFICE-PC2 must be set to REMOTE-2025.

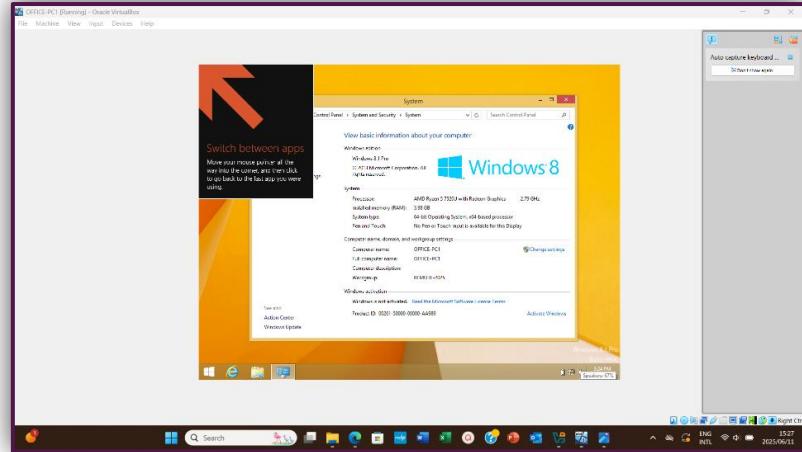
Step 3: This is where I created a workgroup for both the VMs named REMOTE-2025.

OFFICE-PC1



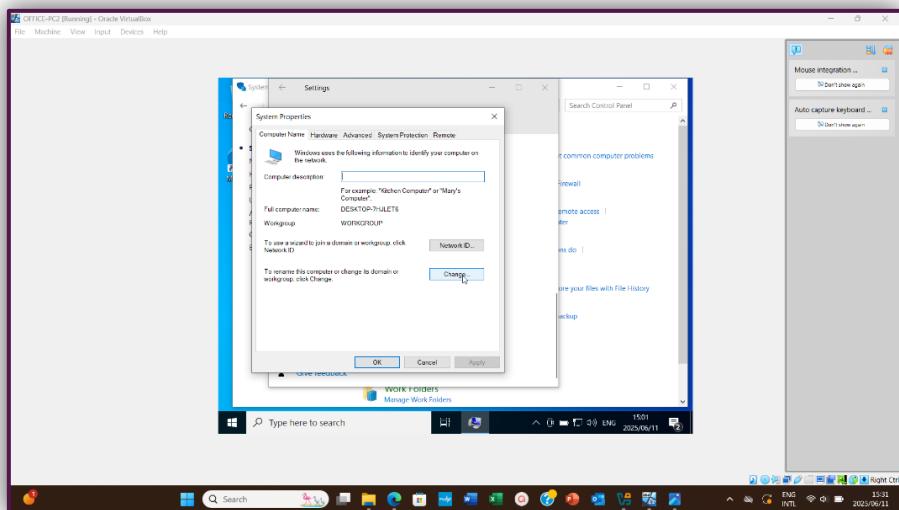
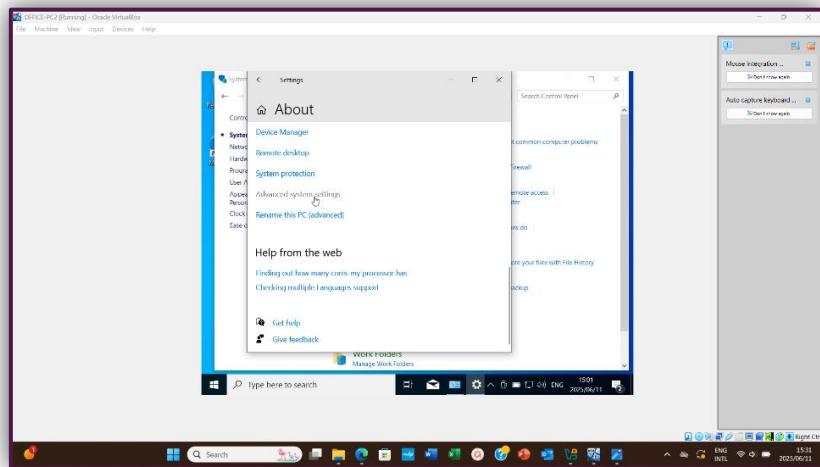


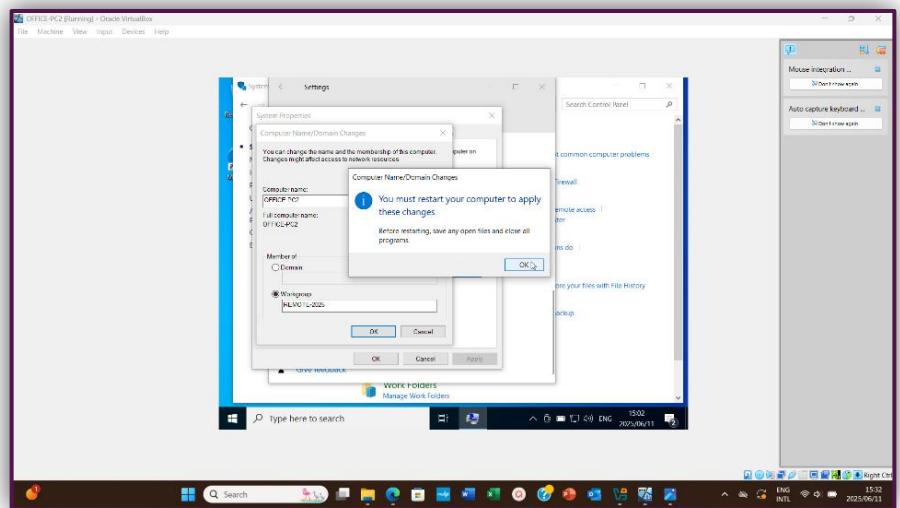
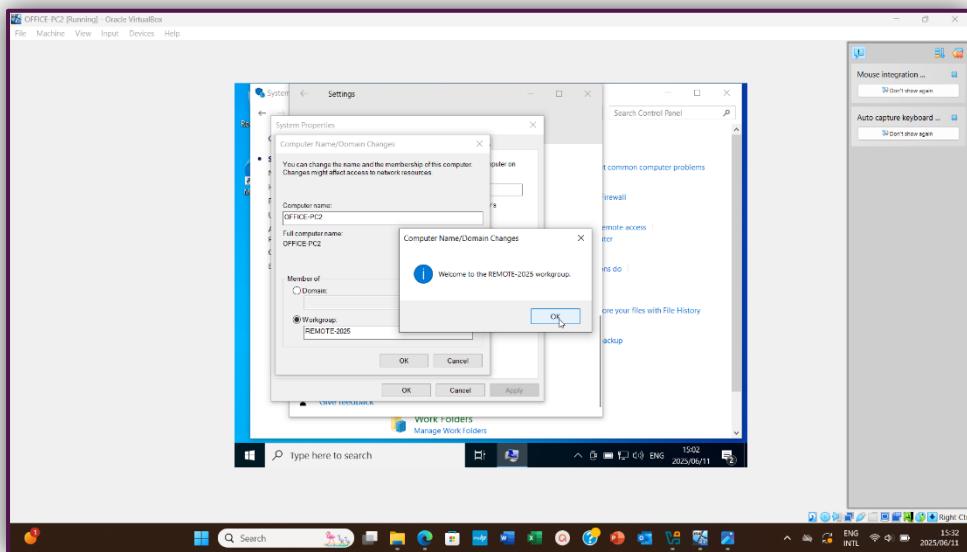
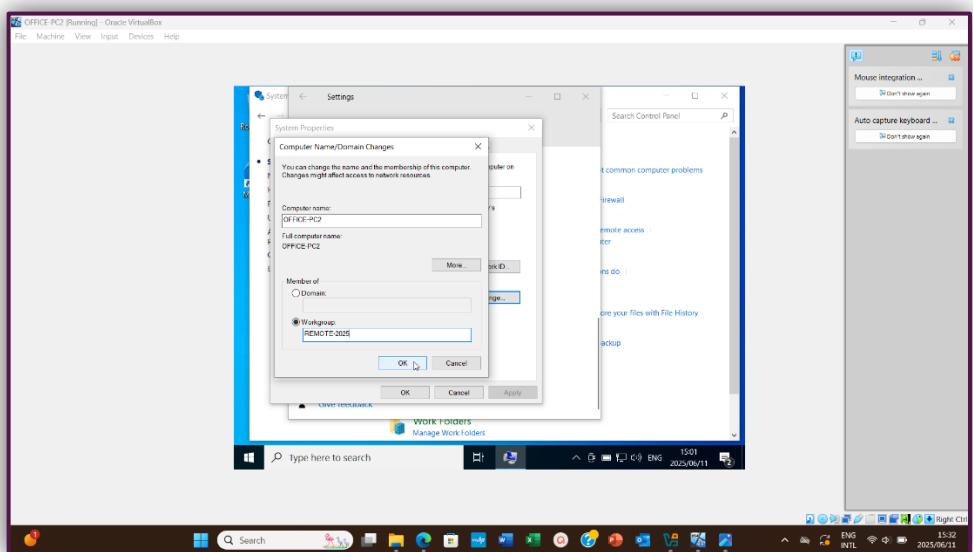




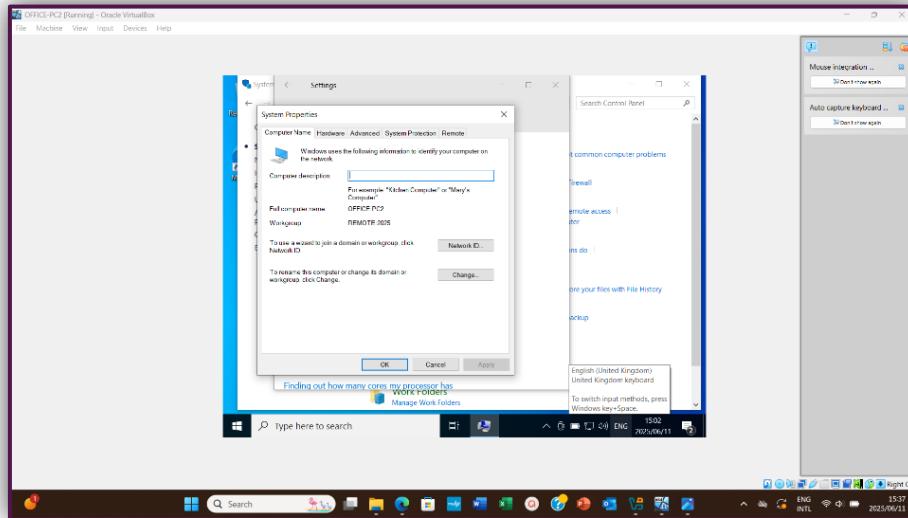
OFFICE-PC2

The process is going to be same as OFFICE-PC1, I went to Control Panel, then System and Security, then System and then under system I scrolled down to Advanced system settings then the process continues.





The next image shows that the workgroup has been changed to REMOTE-2025.



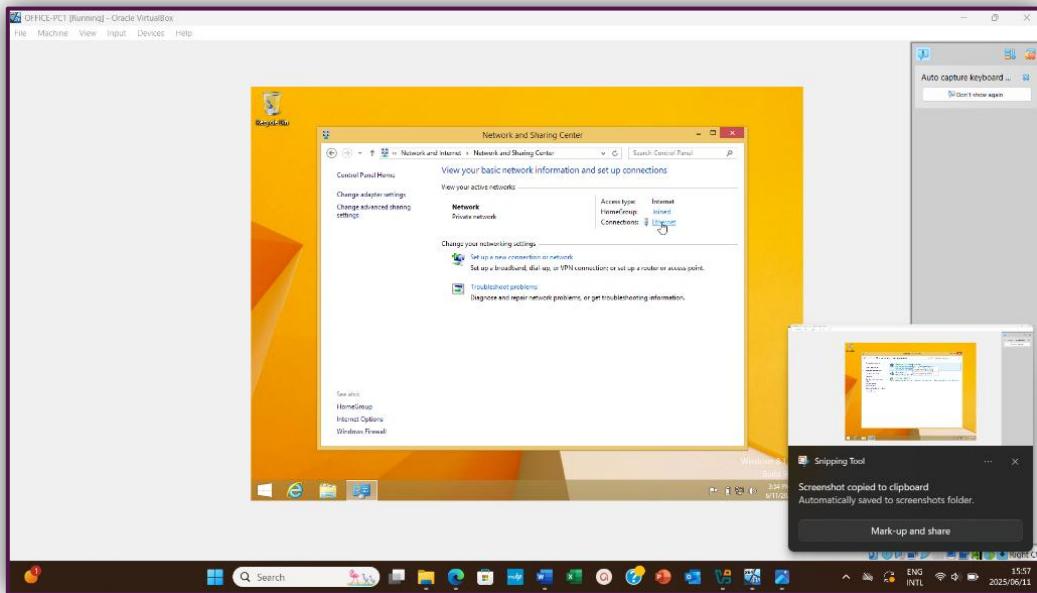
(Tang, 2019)

2.3. Using your answers for 1.2b, configure OFFICE-PC1 with your first host IPv4 address, and configure OFFICE-PC2W with your last host IPv4 address. The subnet mask for both computers will be the answer for 1.2a.

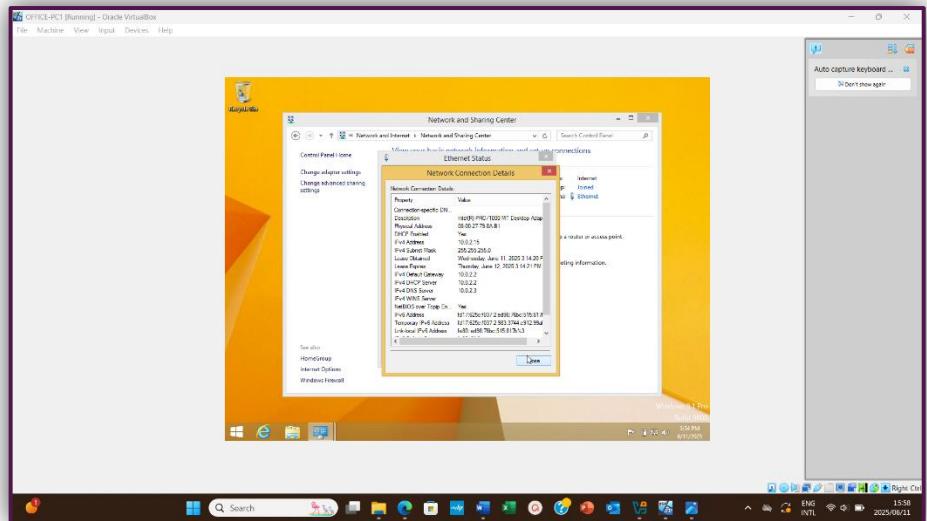
Step 4: This is where I assigned the first and last IP addresses to the VMs.

OFFICE-PC1

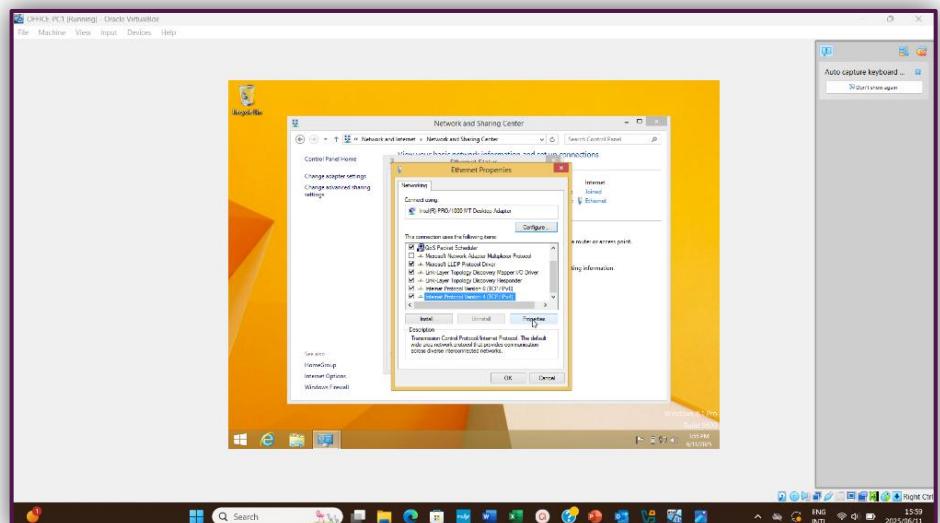
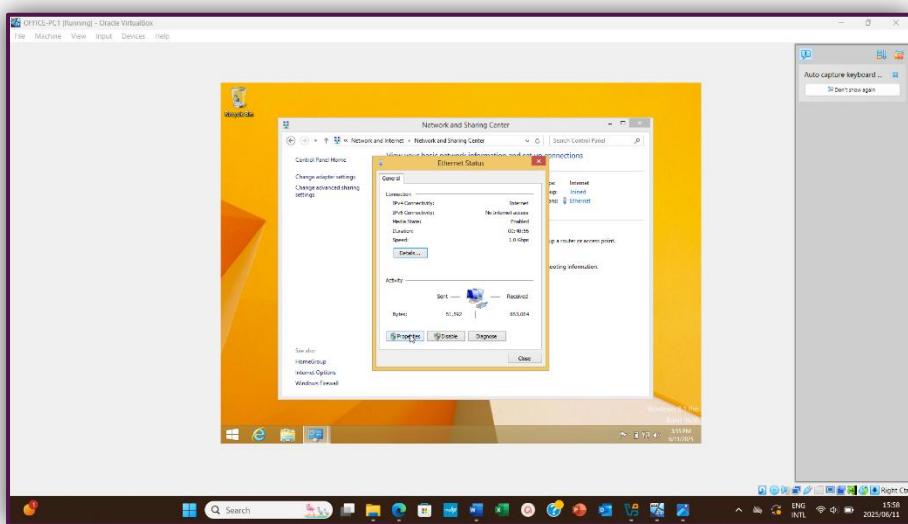
For this VM I assigned the first host IPv4 address from question 1.2b, I went to Control Panel, I then went to Network and Internet, then Network and Sharing Centre, I then spotted Ethernet and double clicked it, the following images represent the process.

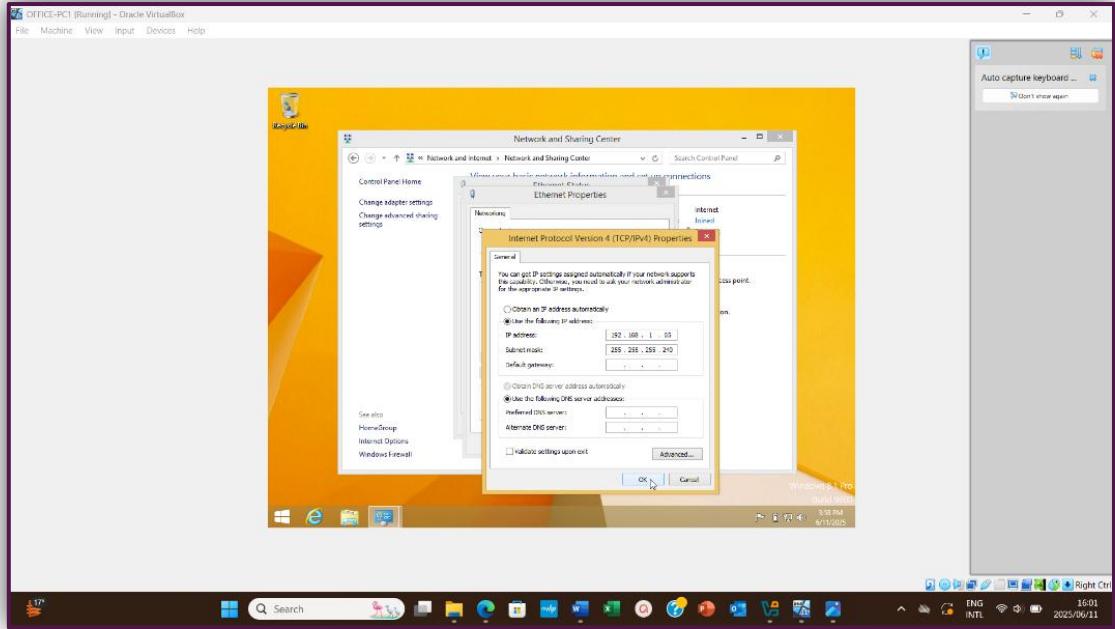


The following is before I changed the address.

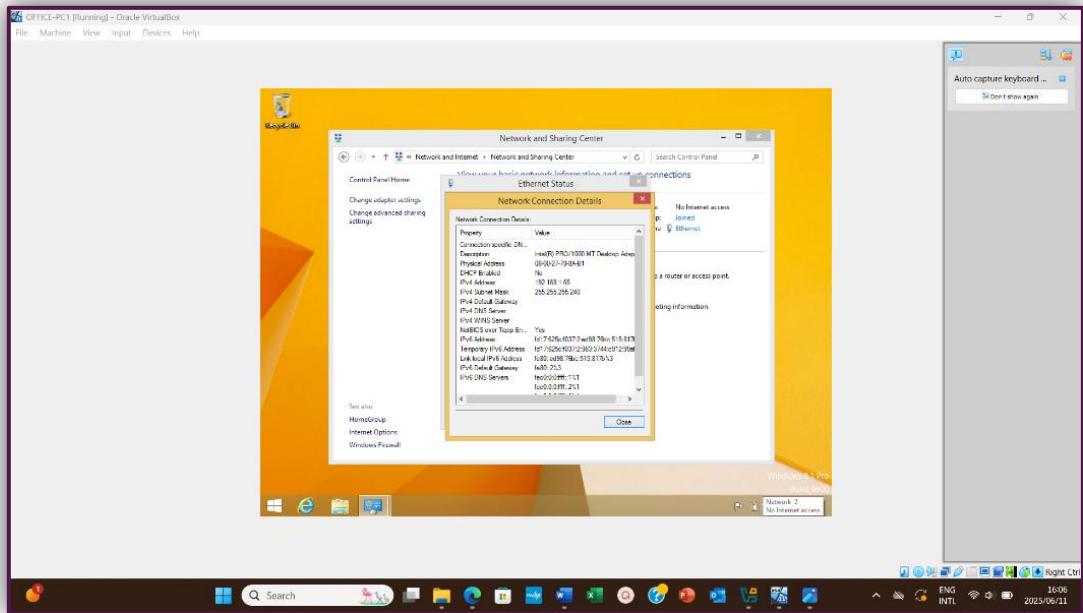


The following is the process of changing the address, I went to properties.



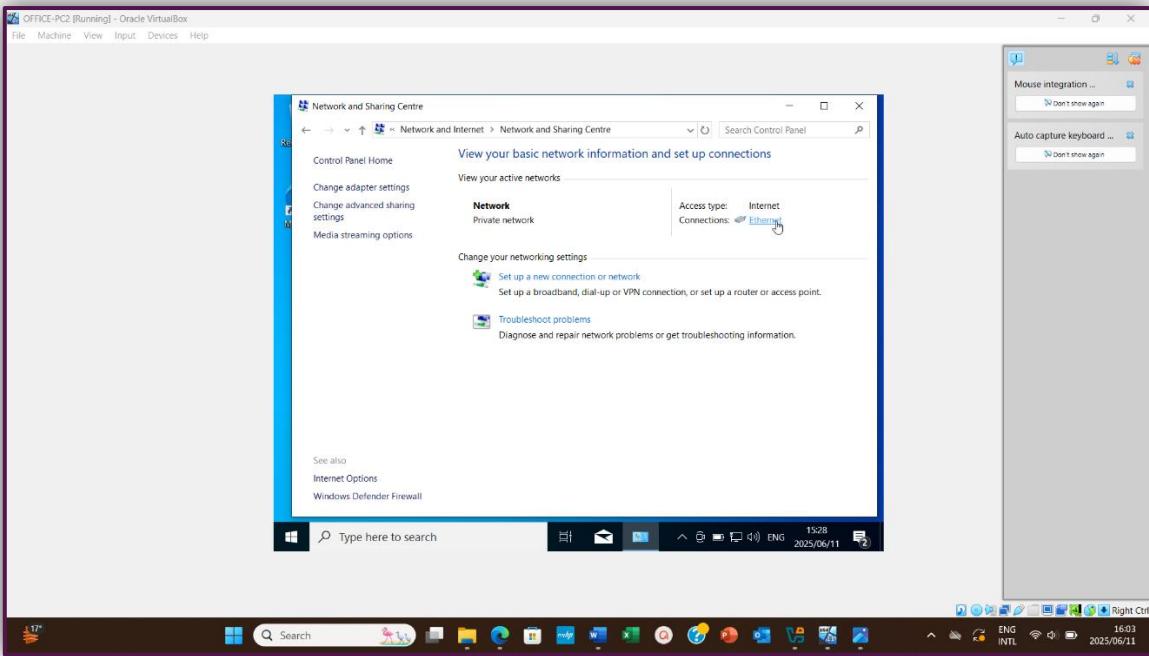


The following image shows the changed address.

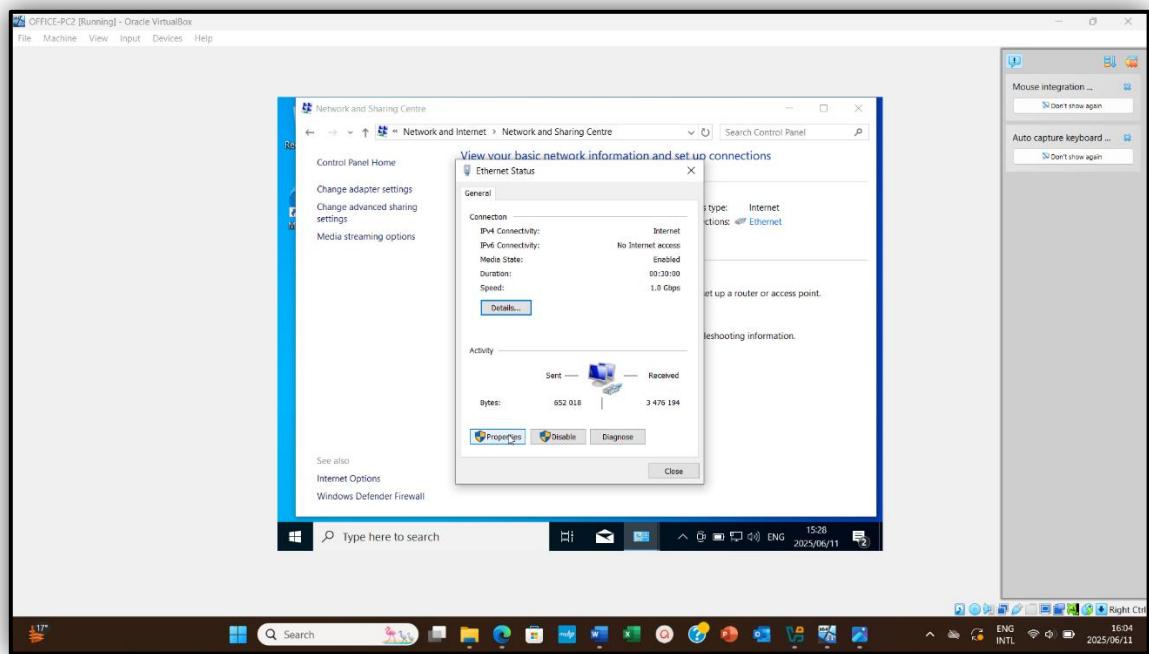


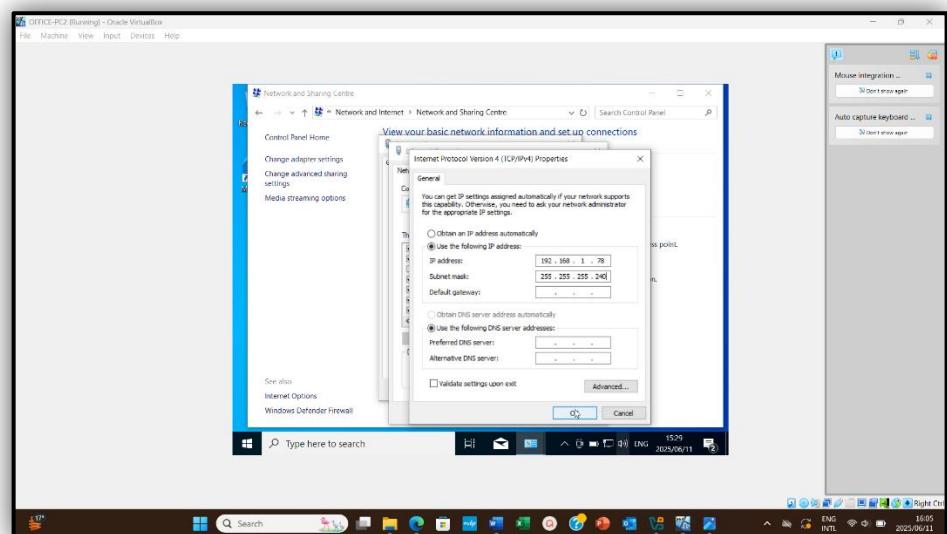
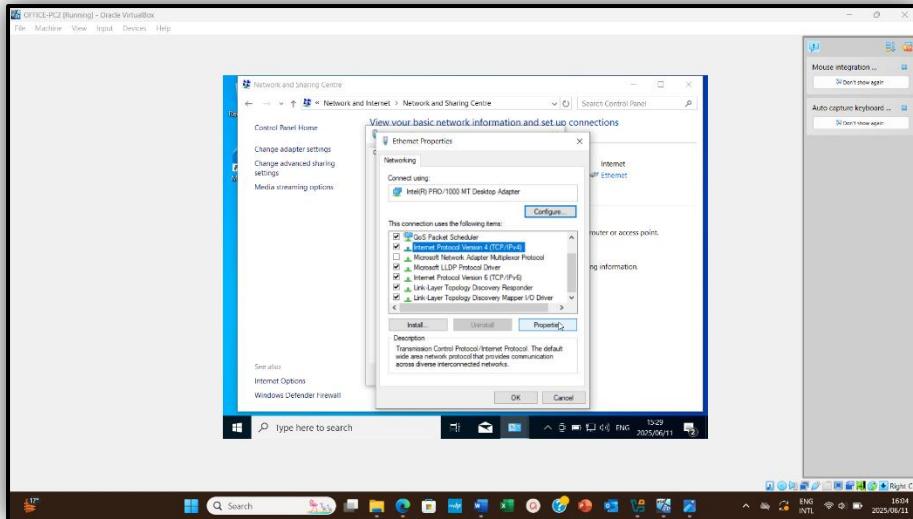
OFFICE-PC2

The process for the VM is the exact same as the previous VM. For this VM I assigned the last host IPv4 address from question 1.2b, I went to Control Panel, I then went to Network and Internet, then Network and Sharing Centre, I then spotted Ethernet and double clicked it, the following images represent the process.

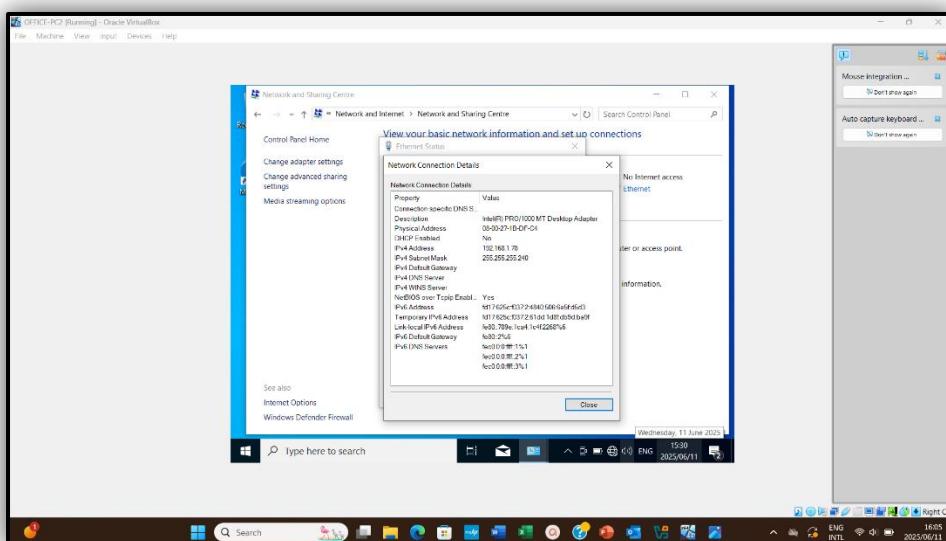


I went to properties.





The following image represents the changed IP address.

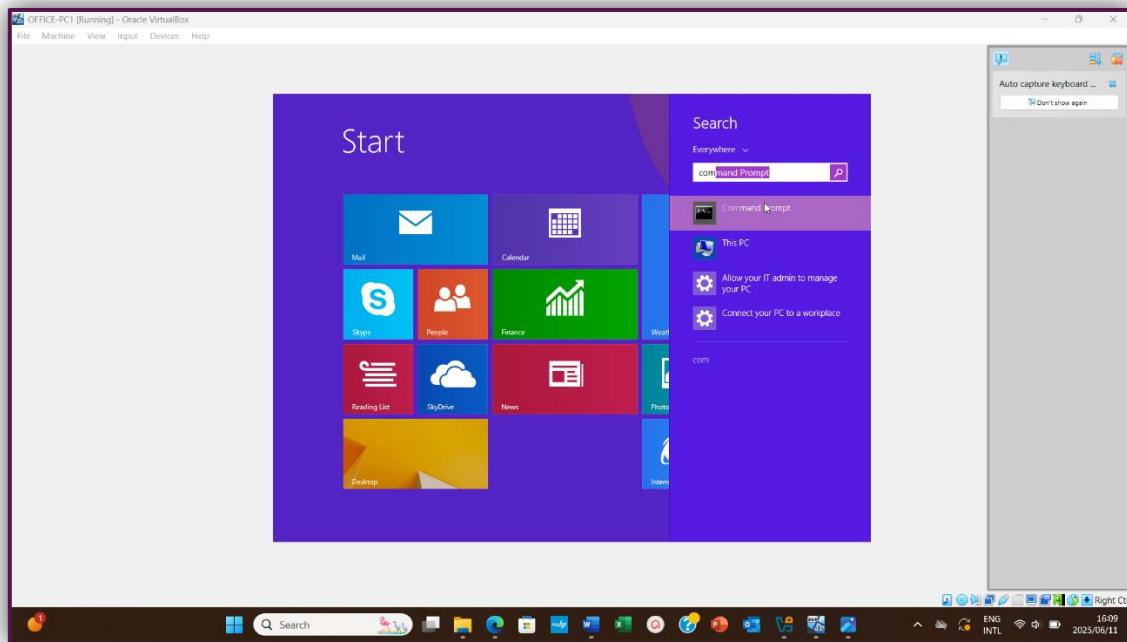


2.4. Ensure that OFFICE-PC1 and OFFICE-PC2 can contact each other by pinging both PCs.

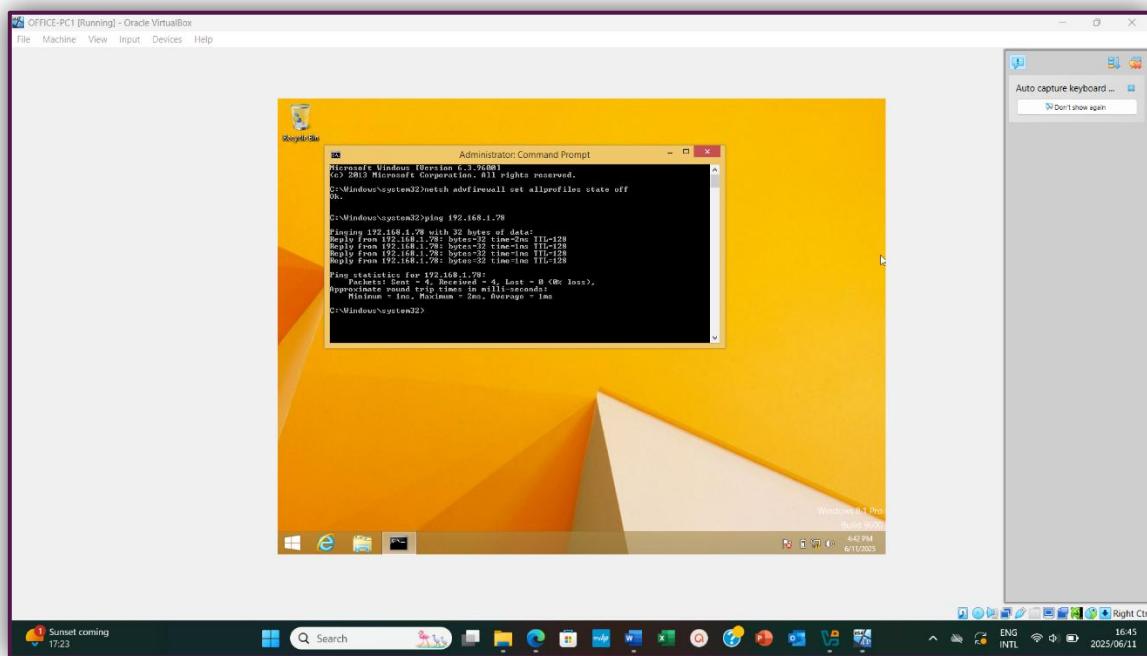
Step 5: This is where I used the IP addresses I assigned to the VMs to ping them to each other, I did that via Command Prompt.

OFFICE-PC1

I first opened Command Prompt.

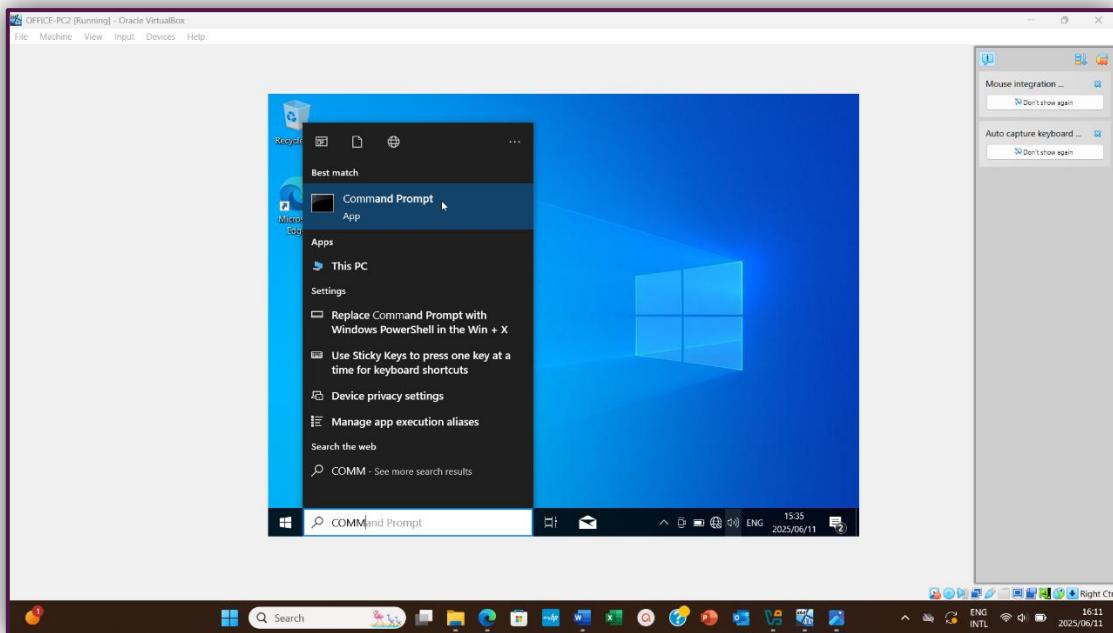


OFFICE-PC1 was able to find or communicate with OFFICE-PC2.

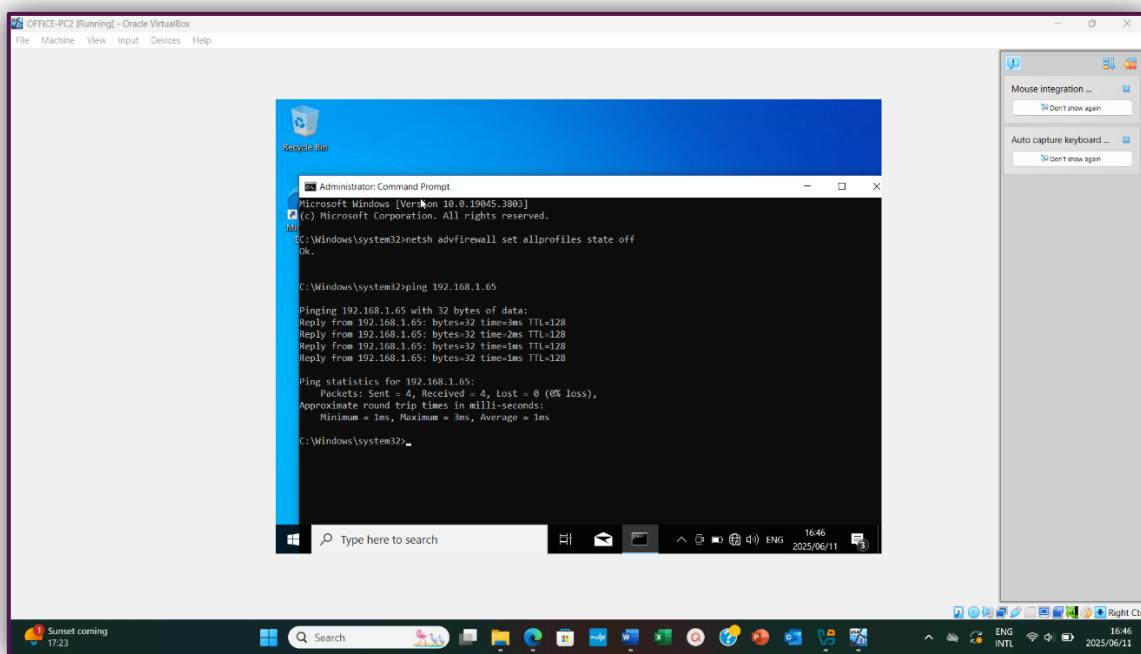


OFFICE-PC2

The process is the same for OFFICE-PC2, I started by opening Command Prompt.



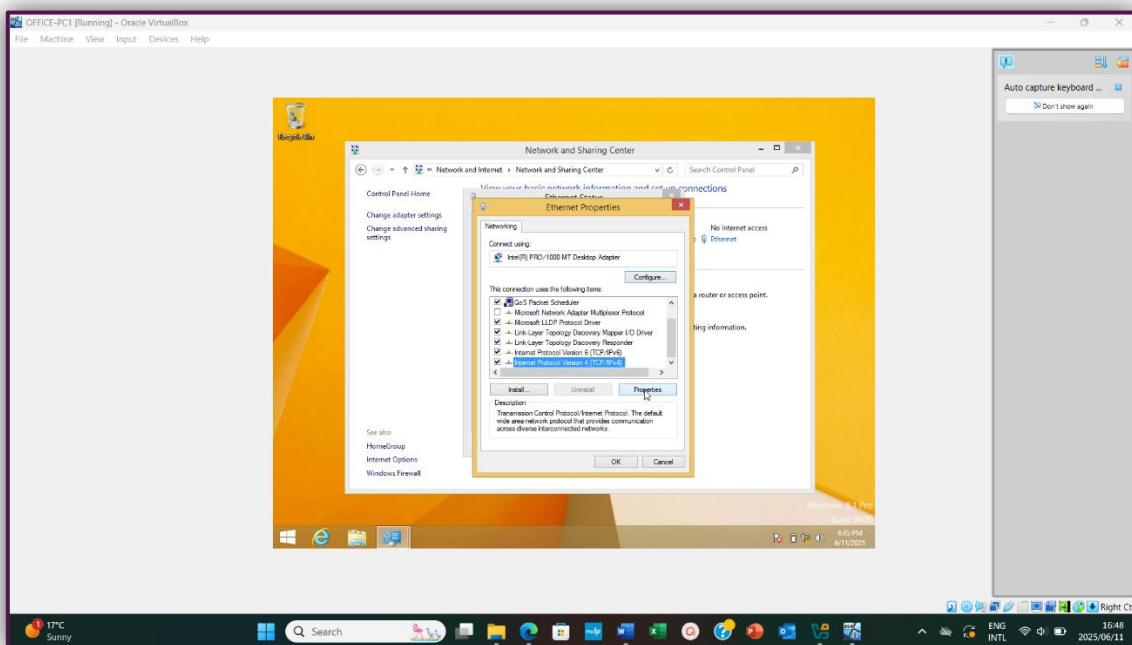
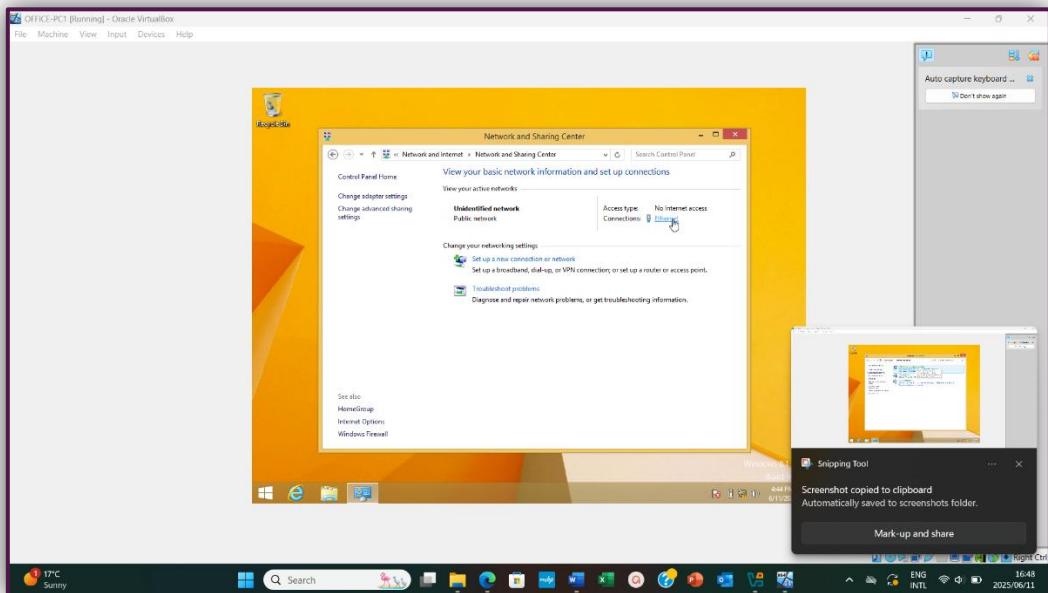
OFFICE-PC2 was able to find or communicate with OFFICE-PC1.

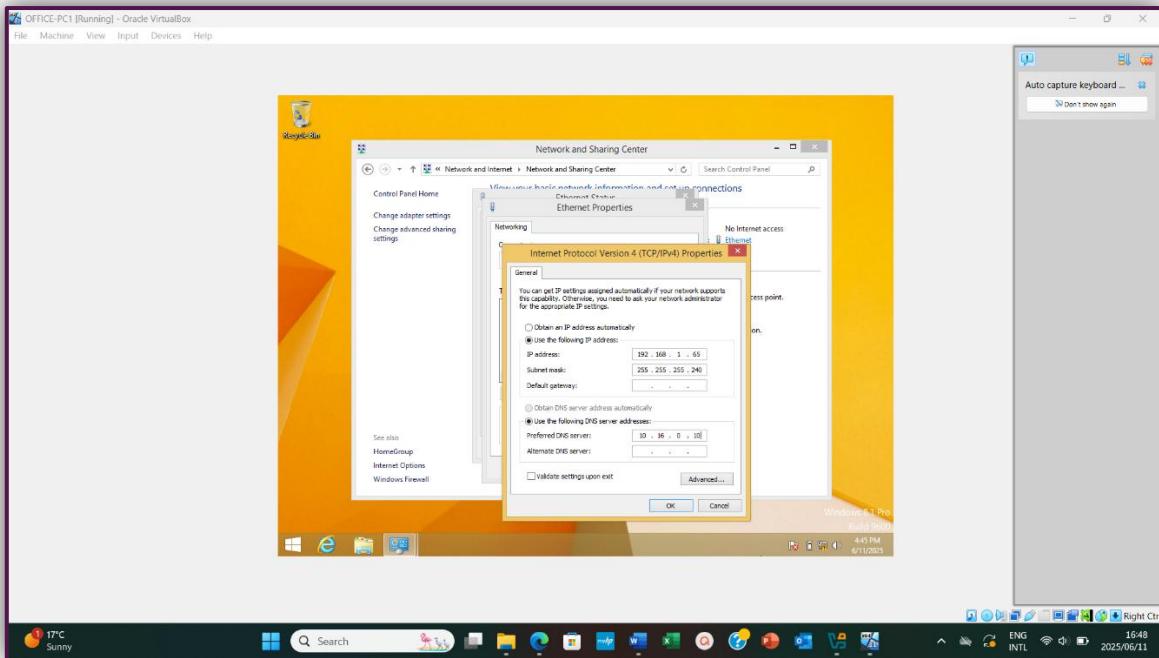


2.5. Ensure that both OFFICE-PC1 and OFFICE-PC2 use the server at 10.16.0.10 for domain name-to-IP address resolution.

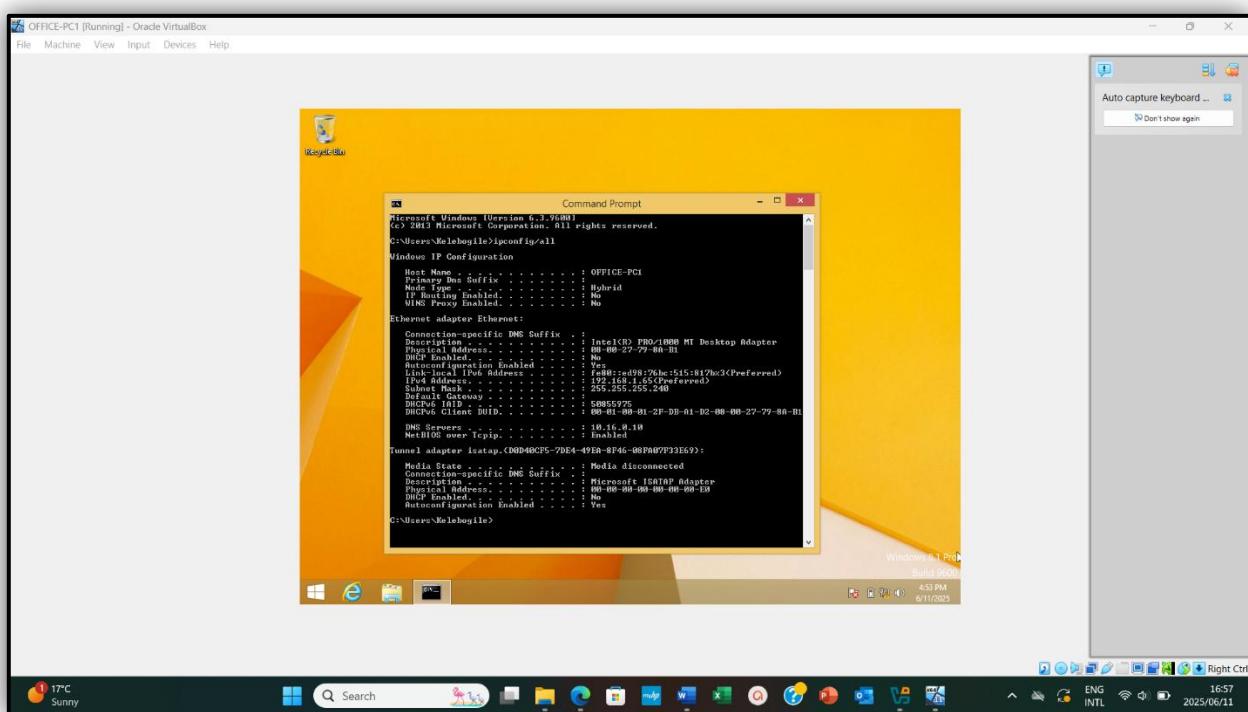
Step 6: This is where I assigned both the VMs DNS server an address, so for both VMs I went to Control Panel, I then went to Network and Internet, then Network and Sharing Centre where by I double clicked Ethernet, the images below represent the process for both VMs starting from the Ethernet.

OFFICE-PC1



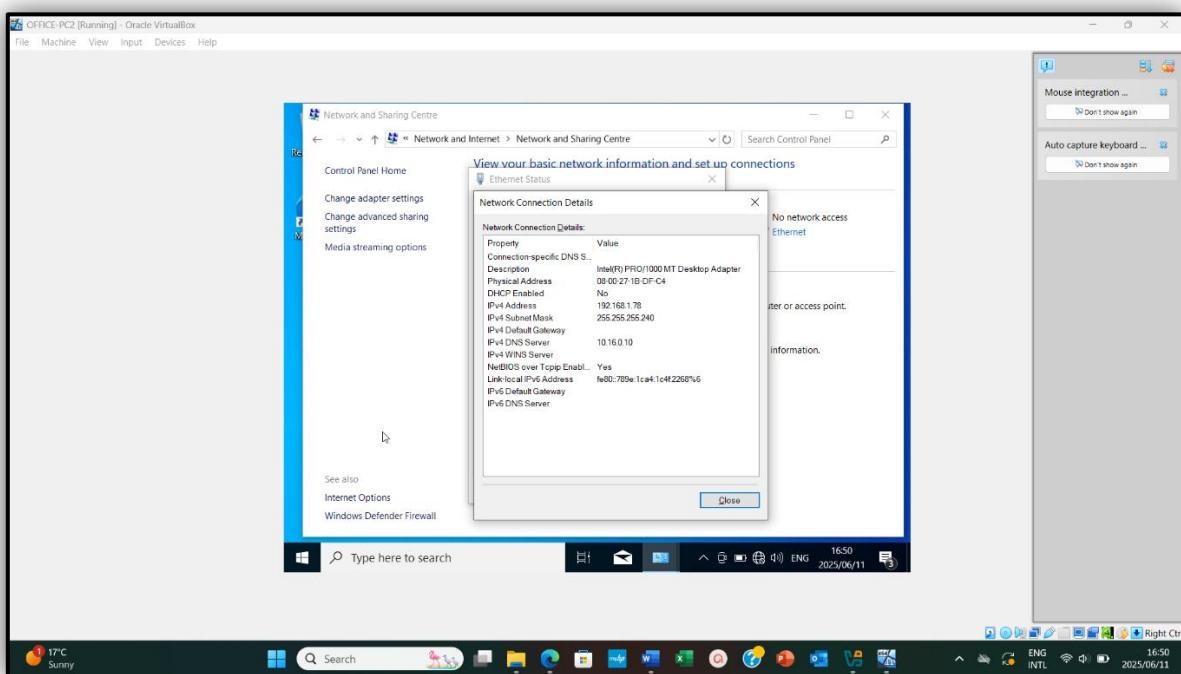
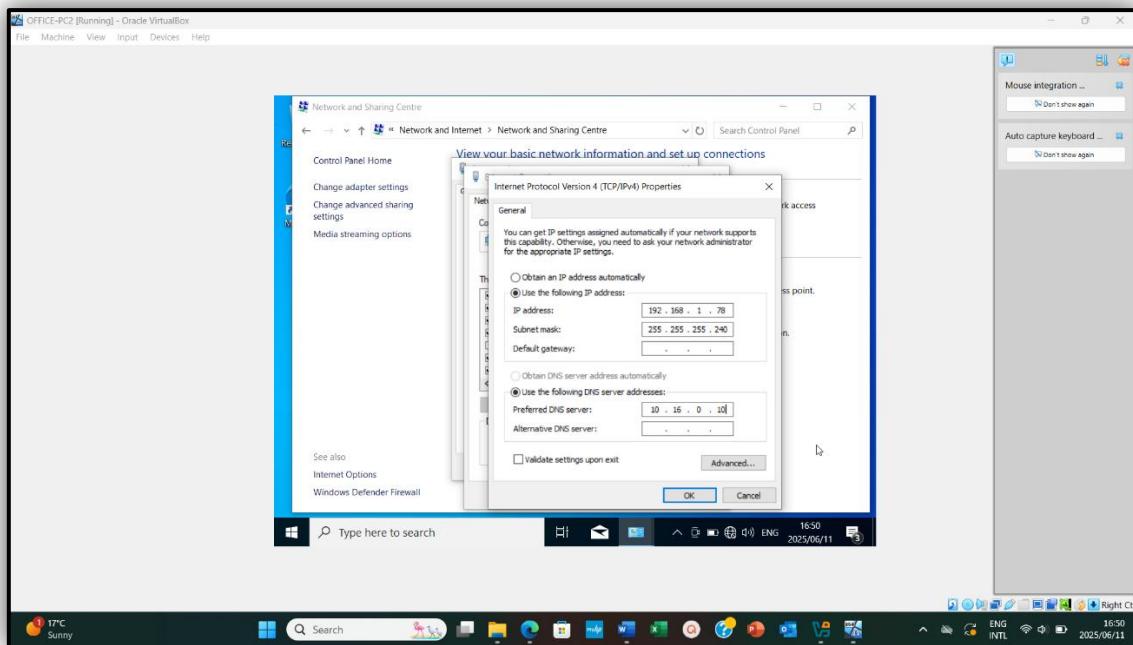


The following shows the DNS server address.

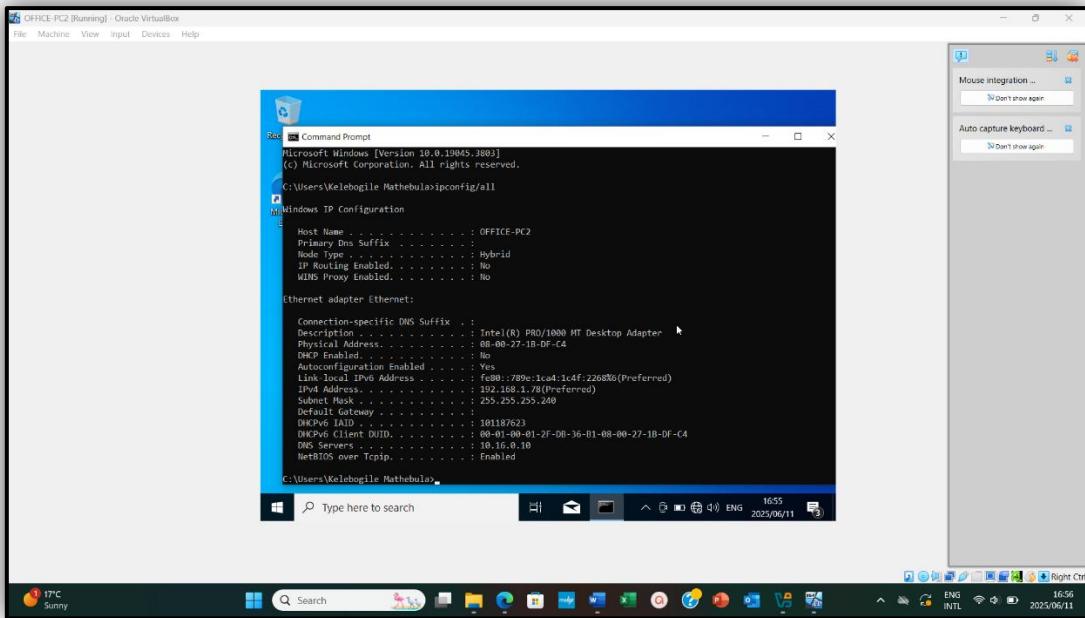


OFFICE-PC2

For this VM I started from the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) properties.



The following image shows the DNS address.



Question 3

Question:

Study the scenario below and answer the question that follows:

Heinrich, a Network Intern at the Bloemfontein campus, can successfully connect to the server using its IP address. However, when attempting to connect using the server's hostname, the connection fails, and he receives the following error message:

What might be causing Heinrich's network connectivity issues, and what solutions would you recommend to help him resolve it based on your words and understanding.

Answer:

Problem at hand:

There IP connection is successful meaning Heinrich can connect using the server's IP address, which then means that the physical network is working, there are no firewall or routing issue(s)and the server is up and accepting connections. **Secondly** the hostname connection failed, it fails every time he tries to use the hostname (e.g., server04), when ever he tries the host name he gets an error message saying “the DNS server is not responding” which points to a DNS issue-the system that translates hostnames to IP addresses.

Possible Cause:

The DNS server is down or unreachable, **secondly** the server settings on Heinrich's computer are incorrect. **Thirdly**, the hostname is not correctly registered in the DNS, **fourthly** the DNS client service is not running on Heinrich's machine, the problem might also be the network firewall or misconfigured router blocking the DNS traffic (it is typically port 53). His computer might also be caching an old or broken DNS entry. **Lastly**, Heinrich's device might be using static IP settings with incorrect DNS information.

Possible Solutions:

The first thing to do is to check the DNS Server Status by using ping to check if the DNS server is reachable or Heinrich can ask to use a mutual's computer to see if it will work on their computer, if it does not work then the issue could be that the DNS server is offline, in that case he would have to ask a network administrator to check it.

Secondly Heinrich would have to verify the DNS settings on his computer. He can start by opening the Control Panel or search for Network Connections or he can find his WIFI or Ethernet connection, right click on it and choose Properties. He would then have to click on Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) and then choose properties. Heinrich will need make sure that the TCP/IPv4 is set to either:

(The 1.1.1.1 is Cloudflare, the 8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4 are google servers)

- ❖ Obtain DNS server address automatically
- ❖ Use correct DNS: 8.8.8.8 or 1.1.1.1
- ❖ Alternative DNS: 8.8.4.4

Heinrich will then click ok and restart the computer.

He would have to restart DNS Service which gives the DNS processes a fresh start (e.g., restarting an app that was frozen). **Fourthly**, he has to flush the DNS cache by opening the command prompt and typing ipconfig/flushdns, after he presses enter, he will see a message that says the DNS cache is cleared out. This whole process forces the computer to ask for fresh DNS information.

Heinrich will also have to check the hostname entry; he can do that by opening the command prompt and typing nslookupservername but he would have to replace the server's name with the actual name of his server or the server he is using and the server's name and IP address have to be in the DNS records. Heinrich can alternatively add the hostname manually. (FIXsage, 2022)

Bibliography

Bibliography

- FIXsage. (2022, August 23). *FIXsage*. Retrieved from Problem Found: the DNS Server isn't responding Error on Windows 10/7 [Solved]: <https://youtu.be/uTaIALvpVCs?si=7AZDuyjOJSAO6fds>
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<https://youtu.be/NWhoJp8UQpo?si=8XUk9yhg5jT8U1RT>
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AI Declaration

I carefully read the assignment instructions, and the extent to which AI may be used for the assignment.
I used the following AI system(s)/tool(s)
None
I used it for the following:
None
If I quoted or paraphrased an AI output, I have referenced the relevant tool, version, and the date I used the tool.
I still consider this work my own (i.e., I have not outsourced the final product, or significant portions of it, to AI tools/systems).
If required, I can defend my argument/perspective, explain my choices and approach, and can show that I am knowledgeable about the details of my work.