

Index

Note: Numbers preceding the hyphens indicate the module in which the entry can be found.

A

- Active Directory, DNS and, 4-11
- address resolution. *See* name resolution
- Address Resolution Protocol. *See* ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)
- Alternative Configuration feature
 - defined, 3-20
 - how it works, 3-21
 - overview, 3-20 to 3-21
- ANDing, 2-19
- APIPA. *See* Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA)
- application layer, OSI model
 - defined, 1-3
 - role in receiving process, 1-7
 - role in sending process, 1-6
- application layer, TCP/IP protocol stack. *See also* Internet layer, TCP/IP protocol stack; network interface layer, TCP/IP protocol stack; transport layer, TCP/IP protocol stack
 - defined, 1-12
 - list of protocols, 1-15
 - overview, 1-15
 - role in receiving process, 1-19
 - role in sending process, 1-18
- ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)
 - examining packets in Network Monitor, 1-30
 - flushing cache by using Network Connections Repair, 5-32
 - need for, 1-24
 - overview, 1-24 to 1-25
 - resolving IP addresses to MAC addresses, 1-26
 - role in isolating connectivity issues, 1-25, 5-21 to 5-22
 - role of cache, 1-24 to 1-25
 - step-by-step process, 1-26
 - syntax and parameters, 1-25
 - as TCP/IP Internet-layer protocol, 1-16
- Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA)
 - defined, 3-21, 3-22
 - disabling, 3-23
 - how it works, 3-22
 - limitations, 3-22
 - testing, 3-24 to 3-25

B

- binary numbers
 - calculating decimal values, 2-15
 - converting to decimal, 2-15
 - relating dotted decimal notation to, 2-14 to 2-15
- bridges, role in OSI model, 1-8

C

- cache, ARP, 1-24 to 1-25
- cache, resolver. *See* DNS resolver cache
- child domains, defined, 4-10
- CIDR (classless interdomain routing)
 - need for, 2-40
 - notation, 2-42
 - overview, 2-40
 - role in supernetting, 2-41 to 2-42
- Class A, IP address, 2-8, 2-9

- Class B, IP address, 2-8, 2-9
- Class C, IP address
 - overview, 2-8, 2-9
 - supernetting, 2-41, 2-46
- Class D, IP address, 2-8, 2-9
- Class E, IP address, 2-8, 2-9
- classes, IP address, 2-8 to 2-9
- classless interdomain routing. *See* CIDR (classless interdomain routing)
- command-line utilities
 - ARP, 1-25, 5-21 to 5-22
 - Ipconfig, 3-6 to 3-7, 5-24
 - Nbstat, 4-24 to 4-25, 5-22 to 5-23
 - Netsh, 5-35 to 5-37
 - Netstat, 5-24 to 5-25
 - Nslookup, 5-23
 - Pathping, 5-31
 - Ping, 1-22 to 1-23, 5-26 to 5-29
 - Tracert, 5-30
- computer names
 - choosing type, 4-4
 - defined, 4-1
 - full, 4-13
 - resolving into IP addresses, 4-2

D

- data-link layer, OSI model
 - bridge operation, 1-8
 - defined, 1-4
 - role in receiving process, 1-7
 - role in sending process, 1-7
 - switch operation, 1-9
- data-link layer, TCP/IP protocol stack. *See* network interface layer, TCP/IP protocol stack
- datagrams, in OSI model context, 1-4
- decimal notation, in IP addresses, 2-14 to 2-15
- default gateways
 - configuring clients for, 2-7
 - overview, 2-7
 - role in internetworking, 2-7
- DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)
 - assigning default gateways to clients, 2-7
 - benefits of using, 3-11
 - creating reservations, 3-17
 - creating scopes, 3-16 to 3-17
 - defined, 3-10, 3-11
 - enabling, 3-12
 - how it works, 3-11 to 3-12
 - IP address renewal, 3-14 to 3-15
 - lease renewal process, 3-15, 5-32
 - overview, 3-11 to 3-12
 - role of Network Connection Repair in lease renewal, 5-32
 - server configuration, 3-16 to 3-17
- DNS, as TCP/IP application-layer protocol, 1-15. *See also* Domain Name System (DNS)
- DNS resolver cache
 - controlling, 4-14
 - defined, 4-14
 - flushing by using Network Connections Repair, 5-33

DNS suffixes

- connection-specific, 4-13
- multiple, 4-13
- overview, 4-12 to 4-13
- primary, 4-12

Domain Name System (DNS)

- how it works, 4-10 to 4-11
- Ipconfig options, 3-7
- overview, 4-10 to 4-11
- resolver cache, 4-14, 5-33
- resolving host names, 4-7 to 4-17

domains, defined, 4-10**dotted decimal notation, 2-14****dynamic IP addresses, 3-3****dynamic routing, 2-27****F-G**

flowcharts. *See* Problem Isolation Flowchart

frames, in OSI model context, 1-4

FTP, as TCP/IP application-layer protocol, 1-15

gateways, role in OSI model, 1-9. *See also* default gateways

H**host names**

- defined, 4-5
- maximum length, 4-5
- NetBIOS name resolution process, 4-28 to 4-30
- NetBIOS over TCP/IP and, 4-15
- resolving, 4-7 to 4-17
- ways to use, 4-5

Hostname utility, 5-24**Hosts file**

- connectivity problems, 4-9
- overview, 4-8 to 4-9
- sample entries, 4-8

HTTP, as TCP/IP application-layer protocol, 1-15

hubs, role in OSI model, 1-8

I**ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)**

- examining packets in Network Monitor, 1-30
- as TCP/IP Internet-layer protocol, 1-16

IGMP, as TCP/IP Internet-layer protocol, 1-16

Internet Control Message Protocol. *See* ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)

Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP), as TCP/IP Internet-layer protocol, 1-16

Internet layer, TCP/IP protocol stack. *See also* application layer, TCP/IP protocol stack; network interface layer, TCP/IP protocol stack; transport layer, TCP/IP protocol stack

- defined, 1-12
- list of protocols, 1-16
- overview, 1-16
- role in receiving process, 1-19
- role in sending process, 1-18

Internet Protocol (IP). *See* IP addresses; IP protocol

Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties dialog box, 3-4 to 3-5

internetworks

- defined, 2-7
- role of default gateway, 2-7
- role of routers, 2-26

IP addresses

- assigning in multiple subnet networks, 2-1 to 2-46
- calculating network ID, 2-5
- checking address resolution, 5-21 to 5-23
- Class A, 2-8, 2-9

Class B, 2-8, 2-9

Class C, 2-8, 2-9

Class D, 2-8, 2-9

Class E, 2-8, 2-9

classes, 2-8 to 2-9

communication between networks, 2-11

communication within single network, 2-10

configuring clients to obtain automatically, 3-10 to 3-18

configuring for client computers, 3-1 to 3-25

configuring for complex networks, 2-13 to 2-24

configuring for simple networks, 2-2 to 2-12

dotted decimal notation, 2-14

local vs. remote, 2-19

overcoming limitations, 2-35 to 2-46

private vs. public, 2-37 to 2-38

renewal, 3-14 to 3-15

resolving to MAC addresses, 1-26, 5-21 to 5-22

role of subnet masks, 2-4 to 2-5

role of VLSM in conserving, 2-39

static vs. dynamic, 3-3

and supernetting, 2-41 to 2-42

IP protocol

routing procedure, 2-28

as TCP/IP Internet-layer protocol, 1-16

IP routing tables, 2-25 to 2-34

default, 2-31

defined, 2-28

dynamic, 2-27

modifying, 2-33

role in forwarding packets, 2-28

role of routers, 2-30

static, 2-27

troubleshooting routing, 2-32

types of entries, 2-30 to 2-31

types of routes, 2-31

viewing, 2-32, 2-33

Ipconfig utility

displaying client IP configurations, 5-24

viewing IP addresses, 3-6 to 3-7

IPv6, 2-43 to 2-44**L-M**

link layer, TCP/IP protocol stack. *See* network interface layer, TCP/IP protocol stack

Lmhosts

- adding entries to file, 4-29
- editing guidelines, 4-25 to 4-26
- overview, 4-25 to 4-26
- reasons to use, 4-25

logon, analyzing client process, 5-2 to 5-9

MAC addresses

- checking IP address resolution, 5-21 to 5-22
- resolving IP addresses to, 1-26

N**name resolution**

- configuring client computers, 4-1 to 4-30
- overview, 4-2 to 4-6
- utilities for troubleshooting, 5-21 to 5-23

namespace, DNS, 4-10 to 4-11

Nbstat utility

- checking NetBIOS name to IP address resolution, 5-22 to 5-23
- how to use, 4-24 to 4-25
- overview, 4-24 to 4-25
- what it does, 4-24

NetBIOS, defined, 4-19

NetBIOS names

- characteristics, 4-5
- defined, 4-5
- flushing cache by using Network Connections Repair, 5-33
- resolution process, 4-28 to 4-30
- suffixes for, 4-6

NetBIOS over TCP/IP. *See* NetBT (NetBIOS over TCP/IP)**NetBT (NetBIOS over TCP/IP)**

- how it works, 4-20
- overview, 4-20 to 4-23
- role in DNS name resolution process, 4-15, 4-20 to 4-21
- types of nodes, 4-22 to 4-23
- what it does, 4-20

Netsh utility, 5-35 to 5-37**Netstat utility, 5-24 to 5-25****Network Connections Repair**

- accessing, 5-32
- defined, 5-32
- flushing ARP cache, 5-32
- flushing DNS cache, 5-33
- flushing NetBIOS name cache, 5-33
- registering client names with WINS server, 5-33
- registering DNS names, 5-33
- role in DHCP lease renewal, 5-32

Network Diagnostics, 5-34, 5-37**network IDs**

- calculating, 2-5
- combining multiple IP addresses into, 2-41 to 2-42

network interface layer, TCP/IP protocol stack. *See also* application

- layer, TCP/IP protocol stack; Internet layer, TCP/IP protocol stack; transport layer, TCP/IP protocol stack

- defined, 1-12
- overview, 1-16
- role in receiving process, 1-19
- role in sending process, 1-18

network layer, OSI model

- defined, 1-4
- role in receiving process, 1-7
- role in sending process, 1-6
- router operation, 1-9

network layer, TCP/IP protocol stack. *See* Internet layer, TCP/IP protocol stack**Network Monitor**

- Capture Summary window, 1-28 to 1-29
- capturing IP frames, 1-30
- defined, 1-21, 1-27
- examining ARP packets, 1-30
- examining ICMP packets, 1-30
- how it works, 1-27
- installing, 1-30
- viewing captured network traffic, 1-28 to 1-29
- ways to use, 1-27

networks

- analyzing client startup communication process, 5-2 to 5-9
- complex, configuring IP addresses, 2-13 to 2-24
- connectivity issues, 5-1 to 5-38
- devices and OSI model, 1-8 to 1-9
- IP communication between, 2-11
- IP communication within, 2-10
- list of common connectivity issues, 5-11
- local vs. remote, 2-19
- OSI communication example, 1-6 to 1-7
- simple, configuring IP addresses, 2-2 to 2-12
- strategies for solving connectivity problems, 5-10 to 5-19
- supernetting by using CIDR, 2-41 to 2-42
- TCP/IP communication example, 1-18 to 1-19
- utilities and tools for isolating connectivity issues, 5-20 to 5-38

nodes, DNS, defined, 4-11**Nslookup utility, 5-23****O****Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). *See* OSI model****OSI model**

- architecture, 1-3 to 1-4
- data receiving process, 1-7
- data sending process, 1-6 to 1-7
- defined, 1-3
- how to use, 1-3
- layers, 1-3 to 1-4
- network communication example, 1-6 to 1-7
- network devices and, 1-8 to 1-9
- vs. TCP/IP protocol suite, 1-15 to 1-16
- what it does, 1-3

P**packets**

- defined, 1-4
- in OSI model context, 1-4

parent domains, defined, 4-10**Pathping utility, 5-31****physical layer, OSI model**

- defined, 1-4
- hub operation, 1-8
- role in receiving process, 1-7
- role in sending process, 1-7

Ping utility

- error messages, 5-28 to 5-29
- overview, 1-22 to 1-23
- sample output, 1-22
- testing connectivity by using, 5-26 to 5-27

POP3, as TCP/IP application-layer protocol, 1-15**presentation layer, OSI model**

- defined, 1-4
- role in receiving process, 1-7
- role in sending process, 1-6

private IP addresses, 2-37, 2-38**Problem Isolation Flowchart, 5-16****public IP addresses, 2-38****R****requests for comment (RFCs)**

- document maturity levels, 1-14
- document numbering, 1-14
- document status levels, 1-13
- TCP/IP protocol standards, 1-13 to 1-14

reservations, DHCP, 3-17**RFCs. *See* requests for comment (RFCs)****root domain, defined, 4-10****routers**

- how they work, 2-26
- overview, 2-26
- role in OSI model, 1-9
- static vs. dynamic routing, 2-27

routing. *See also* IP routing tables

- defined, 2-25
- troubleshooting, 2-32

S**scopes, DHCP, 3-16 to 3-17****session layer, OSI model**

- defined, 1-4
- role in receiving process, 1-7
- role in sending process, 1-6

- SMTP, as TCP/IP application-layer protocol, 1-15
- SNMP, as TCP/IP application-layer protocol, 1-15
- startup, analyzing client process, 5-2 to 5-9
- static IP addresses
 - configuring client computers to use, 3-2 to 3-9
 - defined, 3-3
 - managing, 3-3
 - preferred DNS server, 3-4
 - viewing by using Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties dialog box, 3-4 to 3-5
 - viewing by using Ipconfig, 3-6 to 3-7
 - when to use, 3-3
- static routing, 2-27
- subnet masks. *See also* VLSM (variable-length subnet masks)
 - choosing, 2-20 to 2-22
 - how bits are used, 2-18
 - need for, 2-4
 - overview, 2-4 to 2-5
 - valid vs. invalid, 2-4
- subnets
 - benefits of using, 2-16
 - calculating IDs, 2-21
 - creating, 2-17
 - determining valid IP addresses, 2-21
 - IP addresses for, 2-16
 - overview, 2-16 to 2-17
 - role of VLSM, 2-39
- supernetting
 - Class C networks, 2-41, 2-46
 - determining number of bits required, 2-45
 - role of CIDR, 2-41 to 2-42
- switches, role in OSI model, 1-9

T

- TCP, as TCP/IP transport-layer protocol, 1-15
- TCP/IP protocol suite. *See also* IP addresses
 - architecture, 1-12
 - benefits, 1-12
 - data receiving process, 1-19
 - data sending process, 1-18
 - network communication example, 1-18 to 1-19

- vs. OSI model, 1-15 to 1-16
- overview, 1-10 to 1-20
- published RFCs, 1-13 to 1-14
- stack layers, 1-12
- utilities for monitoring, 5-21 to 5-31
- Traceroute (Tracert) utility, 5-30
- transport layer, OSI model
 - defined, 1-4
 - role in receiving process, 1-7
 - role in sending process, 1-6
- transport layer, TCP/IP protocol stack. *See also* application layer, TCP/IP protocol stack; Internet layer, TCP/IP protocol stack; network interface layer, TCP/IP protocol stack
 - defined, 1-12
 - list of protocols, 1-16
 - overview, 1-16
 - role in receiving process, 1-19
 - role in sending process, 1-18
- troubleshooting
 - IP routing, 2-32
 - network connectivity issues, 5-1 to 5-38

U-V

- UDP, as TCP/IP transport-layer protocol, 1-16
- User-Configured Alternate Configuration, 3-21
- user logon, analyzing connection process, 5-2 to 5-9
- VLSM (variable-length subnet masks), 2-39

W

- Windows Internet Naming Service (WINS)
 - benefits of using, 4-27
 - client requirements, 4-27
 - configuring client to use, 4-29
 - defined, 4-27
 - NetBIOS name resolution process, 4-28
 - overview, 4-27
 - registering client names by using Network Connections Repair, 5-33
- Windows Server 2003, Alternative Configuration feature, 3-20 to 3-25