 **Basso Nicolae**

**Packet Tracer - Network Representation**

**Objectives**

The network model in this activity incorporates many of the technologies that you will master in your CCNA studies. It represents a simplified version of how a small to medium-sized business network might look. Feel free to explore the network on your own. When you are ready, proceed through the following steps and answer the questions.

**Note**: It is not important that you understand everything you see and do in this activity. Feel free to explorethe network on your own. If you wish to proceed more systematically, follow the steps below. Answer the questions to the best of your ability.

**Instructions**

**Step 1: Identify common components of a network as represented in Packet Tracer.**

The icon toolbar at the bottom left hand corner has various categories of networking components. You should see categories that correspond to intermediary devices, end devices, and media. The **Connections** category (with the lightning bolt icon) represents the networking media supported by Packet Tracer. There is also an **End Devices** category and two categories specific to Packet Tracer: **Custom Made Devices** and **Multiuser Connection**.

Questions:

List the intermediary device categories.

***Routers, switches, wireless devices.***

Without entering into the internet cloud or intranet cloud, how many icons in the topology represent endpoint devices (only one connection leading to them)?

***15swers here.***

Without counting the two clouds, how many icons in the topology represent intermediary devices (multiple connections leading to them)?

***13Type your answers here.***

How many end devices are **not** desktop computers?

***8***

How many different types of media connections are used in this network topology?

***5***

**Step 2: Explain the purpose of the devices.**

Questions:

1. In Packet Tracer, only the Server-PT device can act as a server. Desktop or Laptop PCs cannot act as a server. Based on your studies so far, explain the client-server model.

**Client–server model partitions tasks or workloads between the providers of a resource or service and service requesters.**

***Type your answers here.***

1. List at least two functions of intermediary devices.

**Packet routing**, **signal regeneration & retransmission, encapsulation**.

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***Type your answers here.***

1. List at least two criteria for choosing a network media type.

**Successful signal transmission distance, environment, cost, speed & data size needed to *transfer.***

**Step 3: Compare and contrast LANs and WANs.**

Questions:

1. Explain the difference between a LAN and a WAN. Give examples of each.

LANs:

1. is considered to span a small geographical area;
2. interconnects end devices in a limited area;
3. provides high-speed bandwidth to internal devices;
4. is usually administered by an individual or a single organization;

WANs:

1. is considered to span over a wide geographical area;
2. interconnects LANs;
3. provides high-speed bandwidth to internal devices;
4. are usually administered by multiple service providers;

***Type your answers here.***

1. In the Packet Tracer network, how many WANs do you see?

**2 - Internet & Intranet.**

***Type your answers here.***

1. How many LANs do you see?

***3 – Home office, Central, Branch.***

1. The internet in this Packet Tracer network is overly simplified and does not represent the structure and form of the real internet. Briefly describe the internet.

**Internet is the biggest WAN connecting everything else in the network.**

***Type your answers here.***

1. What are some of the common ways a home user connects to the internet?

***Service requester appeals to a service provider to extend network for one's home. Type your answers here.***

1. What are some common methods that businesses use to connect to the internet in your area?

***Using such connection options as “Dedicated leased Lines”, “Metro Ethernet”, “Business DSL”, Satellite.***

**Challenge Question**

Now that you have had an opportunity to explore the network represented in this Packet Tracer activity, you may have picked up a few skills that you would like to try out. Or maybe you would like the opportunity to explore this network in more detail. Realizing that most of what you see and experience in Packet Tracer is currently beyond your skill level, here are some challenges you might want to attempt. Do not worry if you cannot do them all. You will be a Packet Tracer master user and network designer soon enough.

* Add an end device to the topology and connect it to one of the LANs with a media connection. What else does this device need to send data to other end users? Can you provide the information? Is there a way to verify that you correctly connected the device?

**We need to assign an IP address to the host or enable DHCP.**

**PT-1.5.7-Challenge1+2.pka**

* Add a new intermediary device to one of the networks and connect it to one of the LANs or WANs with a media connection. What else does this device need to serve as an intermediary to other devices in the network?

**In case of a switch, it needs to be plugged in and configured default gateway address.**

**PT-1.5.7-Challenge1+2.pka**

* Open a new instance of Packet Tracer. Create a new network with at least two LANs connected by a WAN. Connect all the devices. Investigate the original Packet Tracer activity to see what else you might need to do to make your new network functional. Record your thoughts and save your Packet Tracer file.

You may want to revisit your network later after you have mastered a few more skills.

*End of Document*

**Done**

**PT-1.5.7-Challenge-3.pkt**

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