Company Logo

Service Report

Company Information

Name: none

Address: 13335 85th Ave N.

Phone: 6123605935

Email: d.brown13335@gmail.com

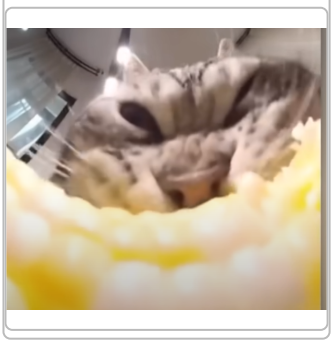
Service Details

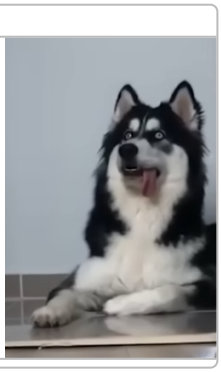
Service Report Number	FL-354564564
Date	2025-07-22
Technician	Derek
Technician Email	d.brown13335@gmail.com
Technician Phone	6123605935
Work Order	Work_Order
Reason For Service	Work_Order
Customer Asset Number	Test
Serial Number	Test
Incident	Test
Work Order Type	test
Start Time	07:57 AM

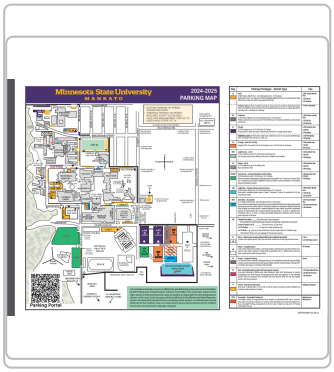
End Time	07:57 PM
On Site Duration	12h 0m
Functional Location Address	13335 85th Ave N.
Products	Work_Order
Service Task Inspections	Work_Order
Customer Notes	Work_Order
Customer Name	Derek Alexander Brown

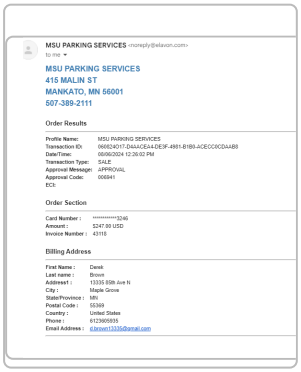
Signature

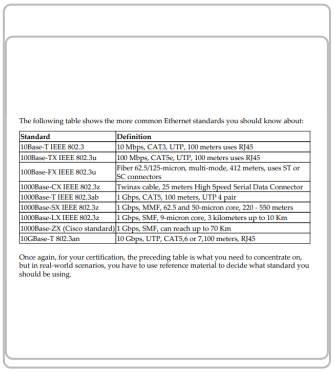
Photos







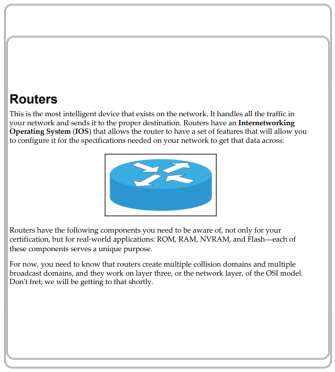




The following table shows the more common Ethernet standards you should know about:

Standard	Definition
10Base-T IEEE 802.3	10 Mbps, CAT3, UTP, 100 meters uses RJ45
100Base-TX IEEE 802.3u	100 Mbps, CAT5e, UTP, 100 meters uses RJ45
100Base-FX IEEE 802.3u	Fiber 62.5/125-micron, multi-mode, 412 meters, uses ST or SC connectors
1000Base-CX IEEE 802.3z	Twinax cable, 25 meters High Speed Serial Data Connector
1000Base-T IEEE 802.3ab	1 Gbps, CAT5, 100 meters, UTP 4 pair
1000Base-SX IEEE 802.3z	1 Gbps, MMF, 62.5 and 50-micron core, 220 - 550 meters
1000Base-LX IEEE 802.3z	1 Gbps, SMF, 9-micron core, 3 kilometers up to 10 Km
1000Base-ZX (Cisco standard)	1 Gbps, SMF, can reach up to 70 Km
10GBase-T 802.3an	10 Gbps, UTP, CAT5,6 or 7,100 meters, RJ45

Once again, for your certification, the preceding table is what you need to concentrate on, but in real-world scenarios, you have to use reference material to decide what standard you should be using.

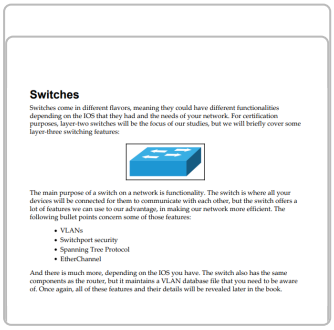


Routers

This is the most intelligent device that exists on the network. It handles all the traffic in your network and sends it to the proper destination. Routers have an **Internetworking Operating System (IOS)** that allows the router to have a set of features that will allow you to configure it for the specifications needed on your network to get that data across:

Routers have the following components you need to be aware of, not only for your certification, but for real-world applications: ROM, RAM, NVRAM, and Flash—each of these components serves a unique purpose.

For now, you need to know that routers create multiple collision domains and multiple broadcast domains, and they work on layer three, or the network layer, of the OSI model. Don't fret; we will be getting to that shortly.



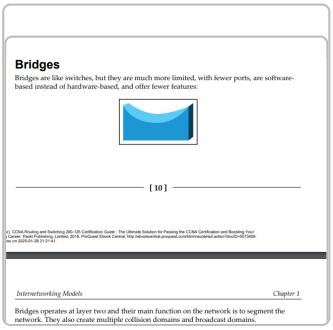
Switches

Switches come in different flavors, meaning they could have different functionalities depending on the IOS that they had and the needs of your network. For certification purposes, layer-two switches will be the focus of our studies, but we will briefly cover some layer-three switching features:

The main purpose of a switch on a network is functionality. The switch is where all your devices will be connected for them to communicate with each other, but the switch offers a lot of features we can use to our advantage, in making our network more efficient. The following bullet points concern some of those features:

- VLANs
- Switchport security
- Spanning Tree Protocol
- EtherChannel

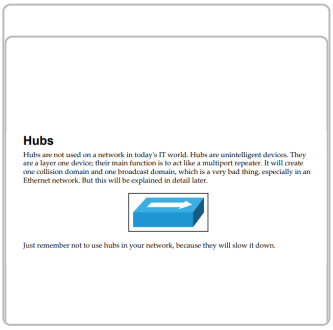
And there is much more, depending on the IOS you have. The switch also has the same components as the router, but it maintains a VLAN database file that you need to be aware of. Once again, all of these features and their details will be revealed later in the book.



Bridges

Bridges are like switches, but they are much more limited, with fewer ports, are software-based instead of hardware-based, and offer fewer features:

Bridges operates at layer two and their main function on the network is to segment the network. They also create multiple collision domains and broadcast domains.



Hubs

Hubs are not used on a network in today's IT world. Hubs are unintelligent devices. They are a layer one device; their main function is to act like a multiport repeater. It will create one collision domain and one broadcast domain, which is a very bad thing, especially in an Ethernet network. But this will be explained in detail later.

Just remember not to use hubs in your network, because they will slow it down.