

Final Hands-on Project

Jared Broyhill

University of Advancing Technology

Author Note

This paper was prepared for NTW102 taught by Mason Galatas.

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to identify the steps taken during the Final Hands-on Project to repair damages, maintain, and upgrade the status of the network given in the context of the lab, and how steps given were completed per given instruction.

Final Hands-on Project

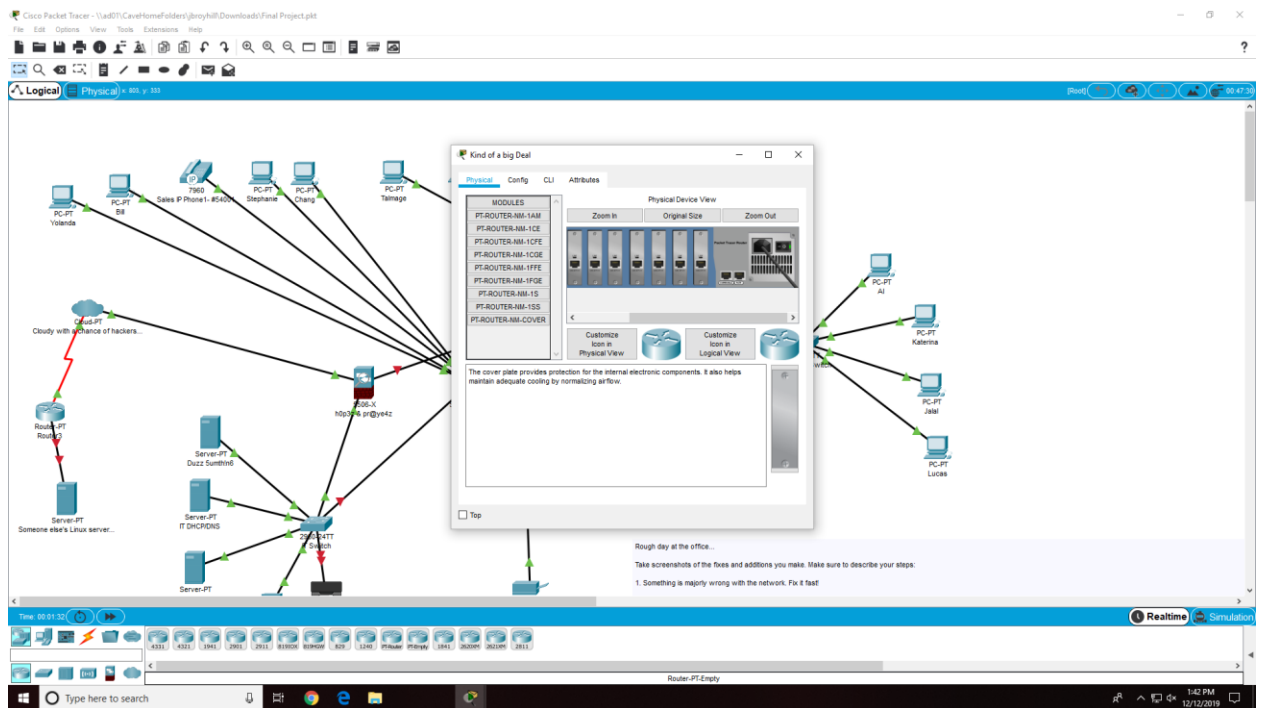


Figure 1. First Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

The first step I took was to turn on the router. This fixed the “outage” the network was experiencing and immediately brought many devices online.

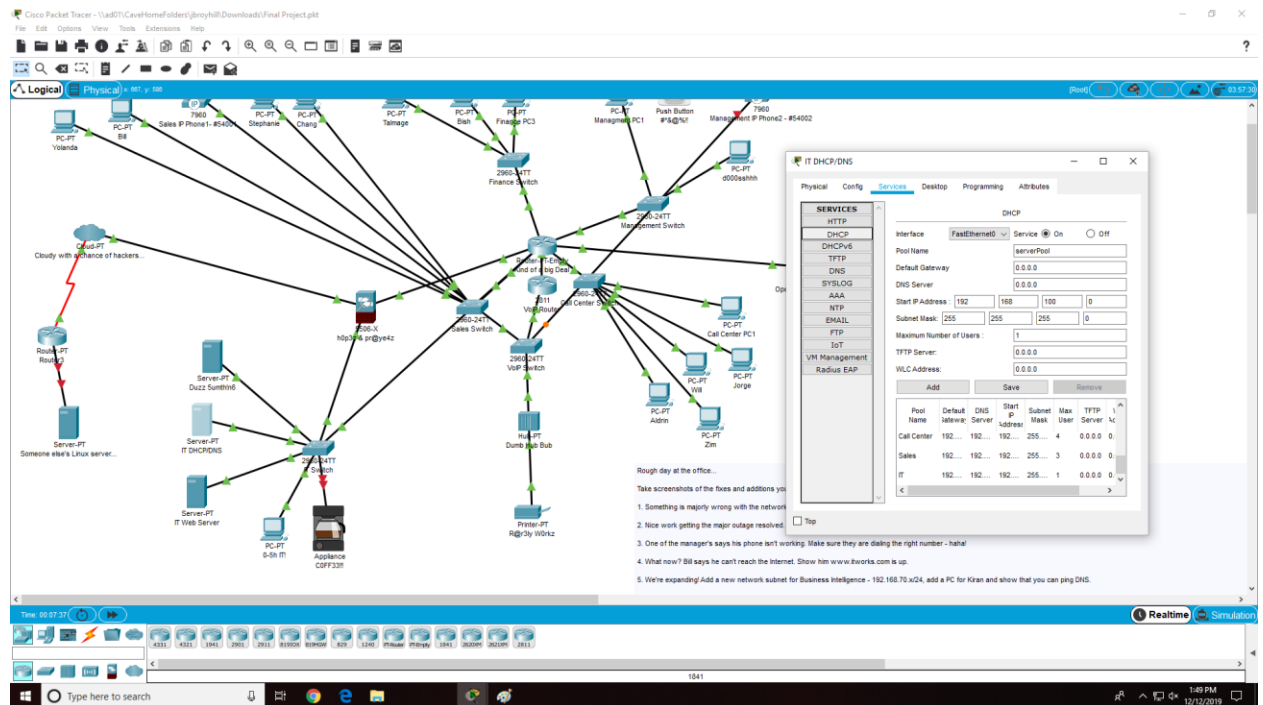


Figure 2. Second Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

Investigating the cause of the PC in the call center not receiving an address, I discovered it was not being given an address by the Call Center DHCP pool created for it and its peers.

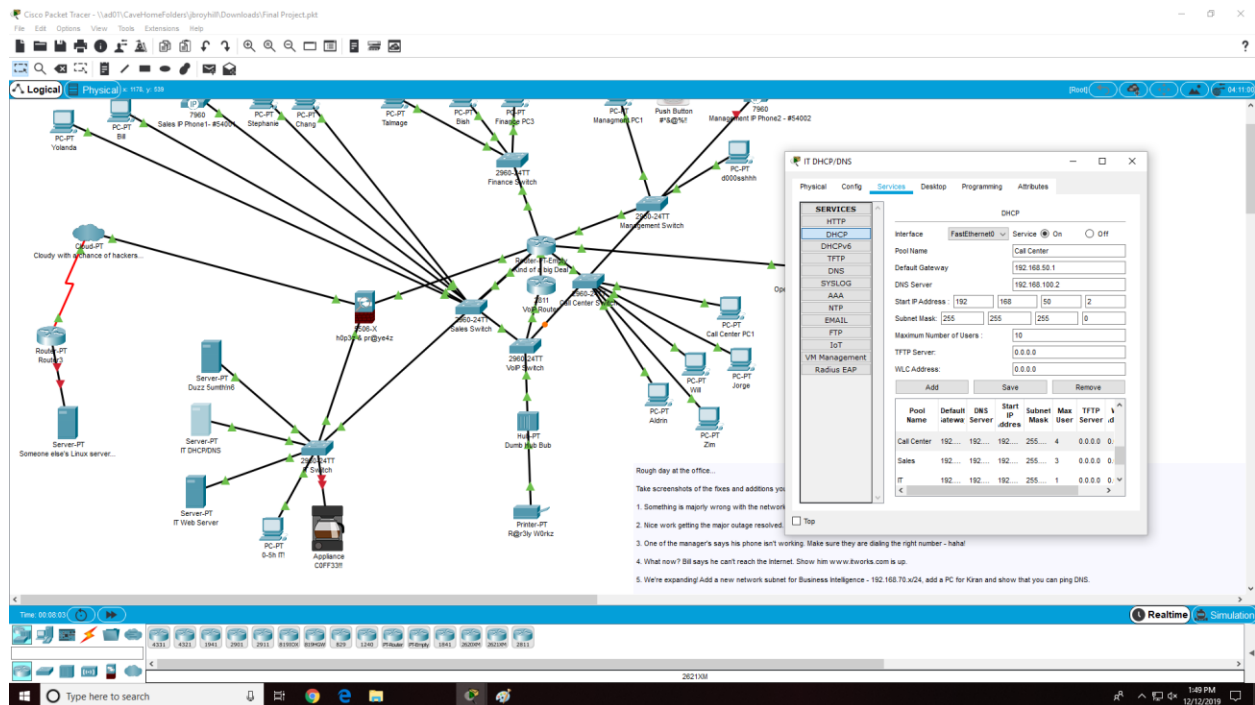


Figure 3. Third Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

Increasing the maximum amount of users in the pool permitted the computer to receive an address. It also future-proofed the pool for additional devices added to the subnet.

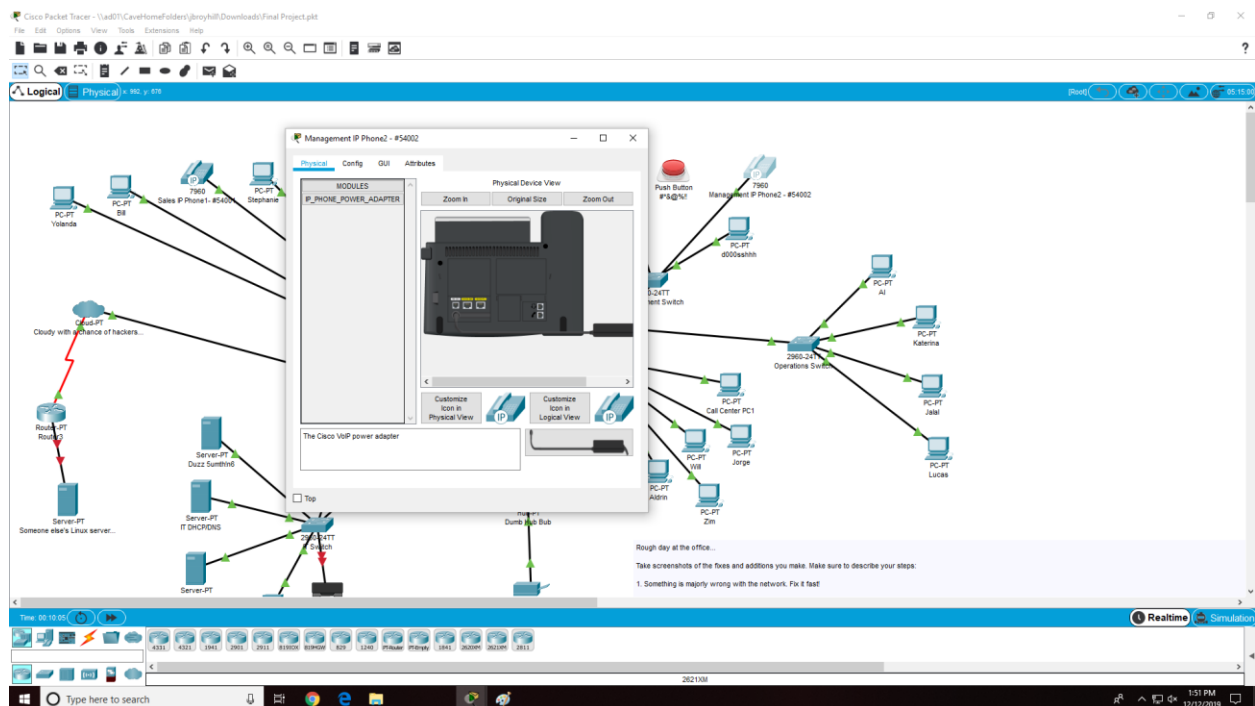


Figure 4. Fourth Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

The phone was not working. I plugged it in. It began working.

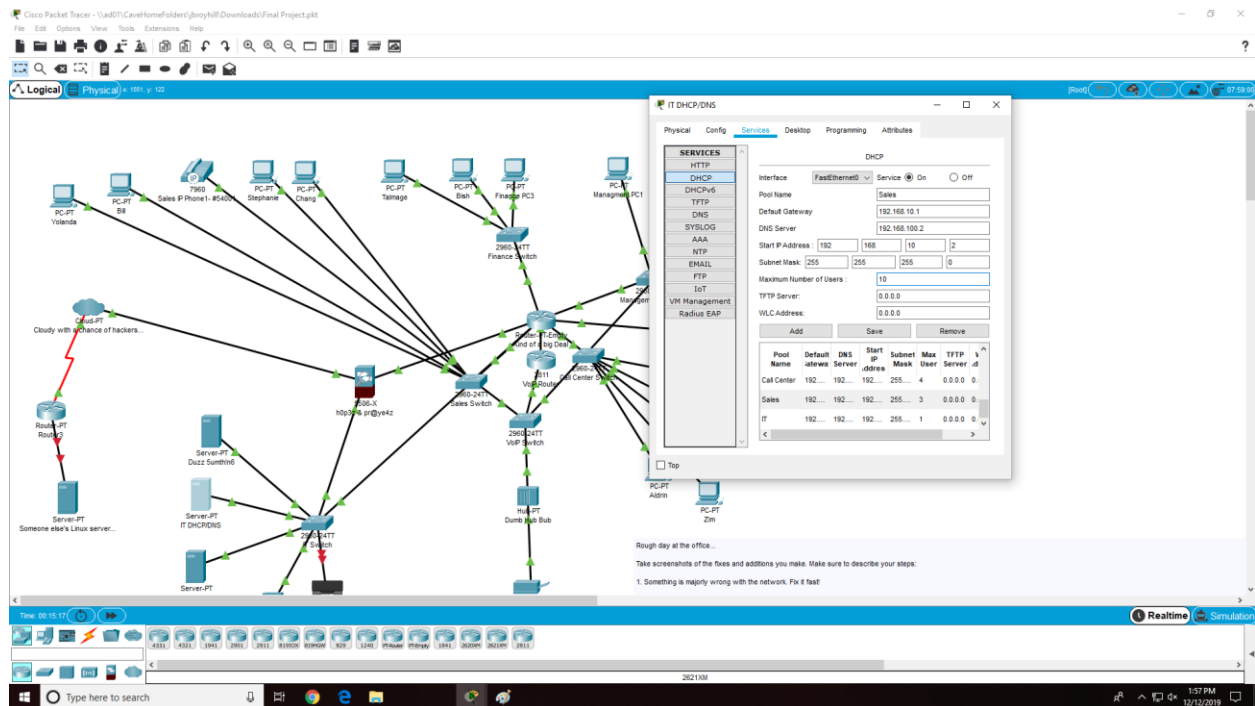


Figure 5. Fifth Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

The sales computer could not connect because it was not connected to the DHCP pool properly. By making it connect to DHCP and increasing the maximum amount of users, it was able to connect, and thus connect to itworks.com

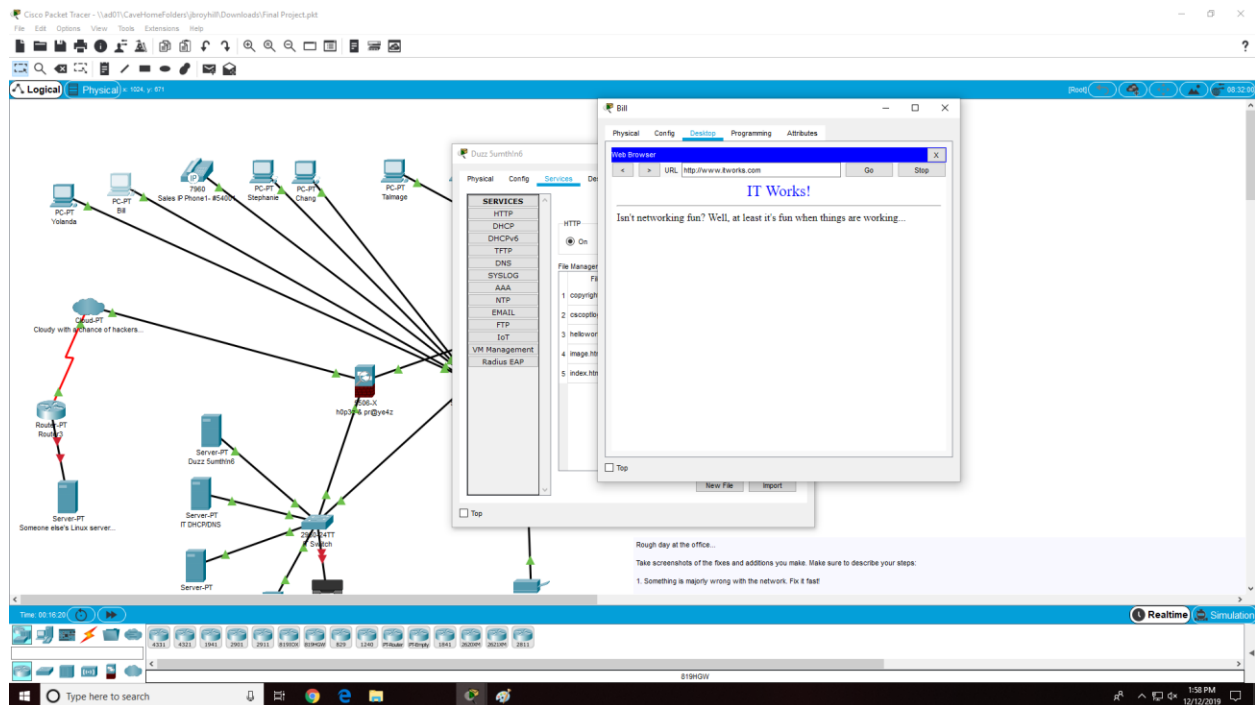


Figure 6. Sixth Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

It could now connect to the website. This demonstrates that it has connection to the rest of the network (and most importantly, the DHCP pool).



for the new subnet, and the PC was able to connect and ping the server.

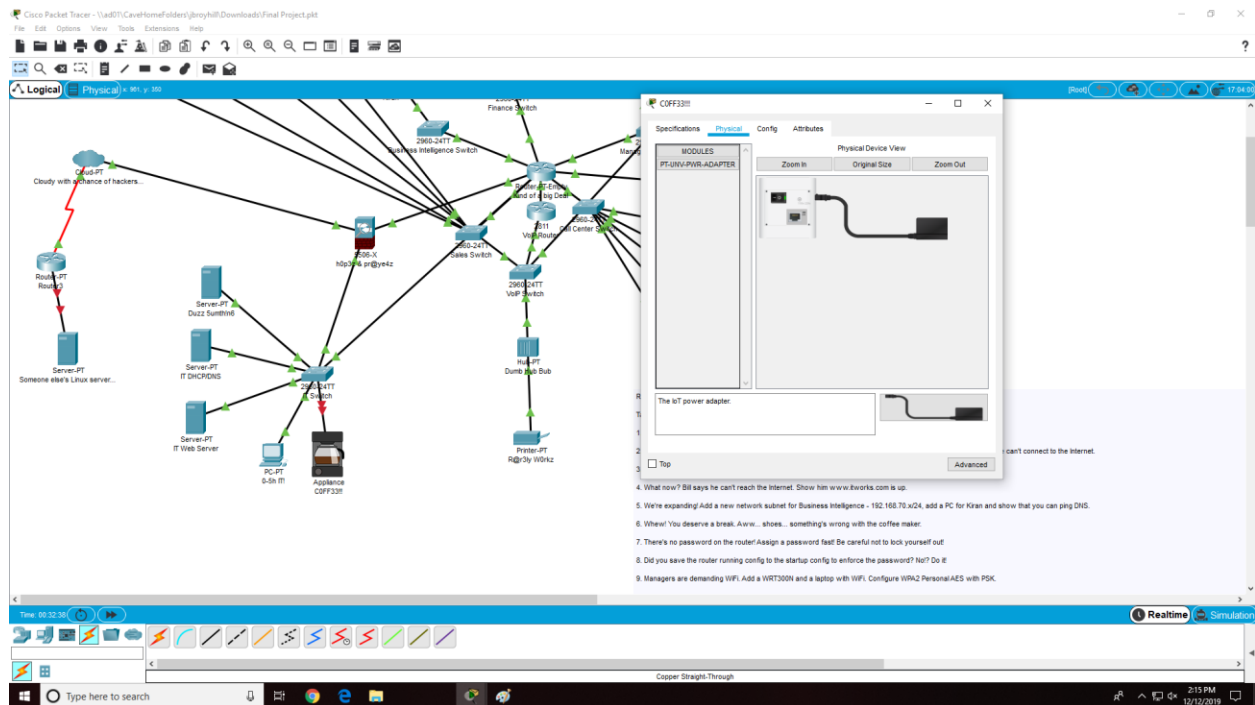


Figure 8. Eighth Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

The coffee machine was not working. As if by divine intervention, after plugging in the machine, its functions returned. Such a miracle was very fortunate in this vital effort to repair an essential part of the network.

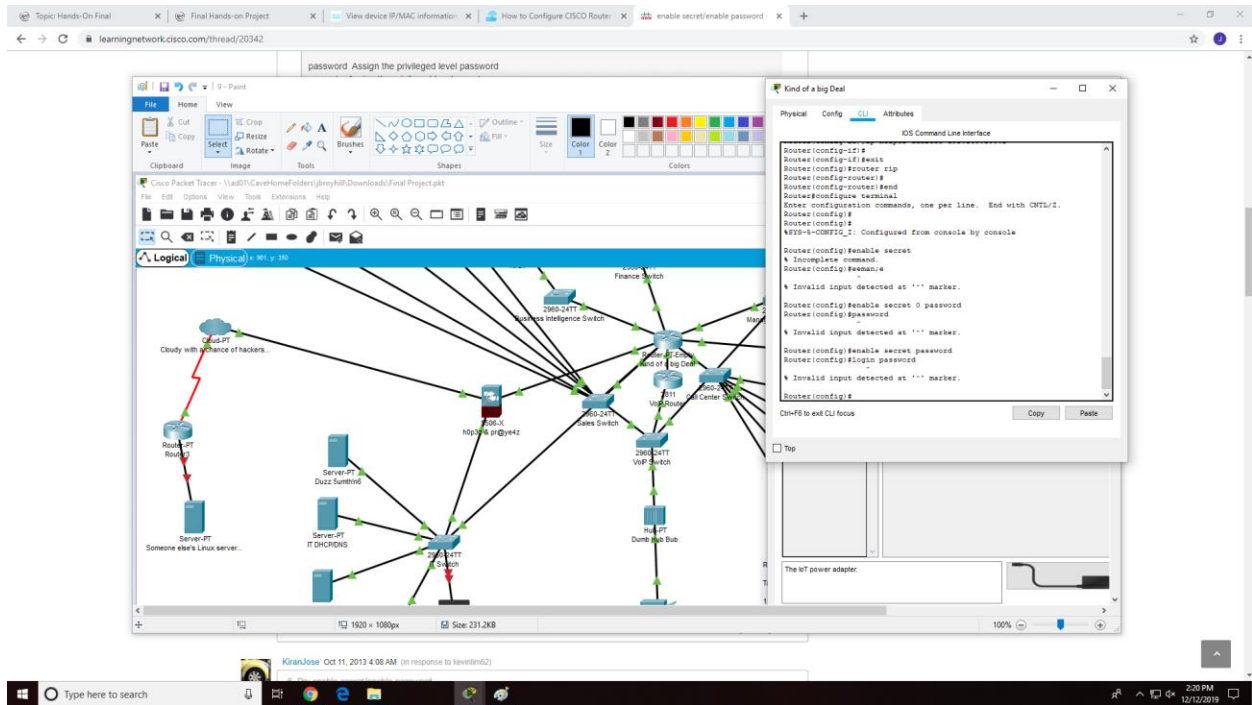


Figure 9. Ninth Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

I added a new “secret” password to the router with zero levels of encryption. This was done to ensure no one the network administrator(s) don’t/doesn’t want aren’t getting into the router.

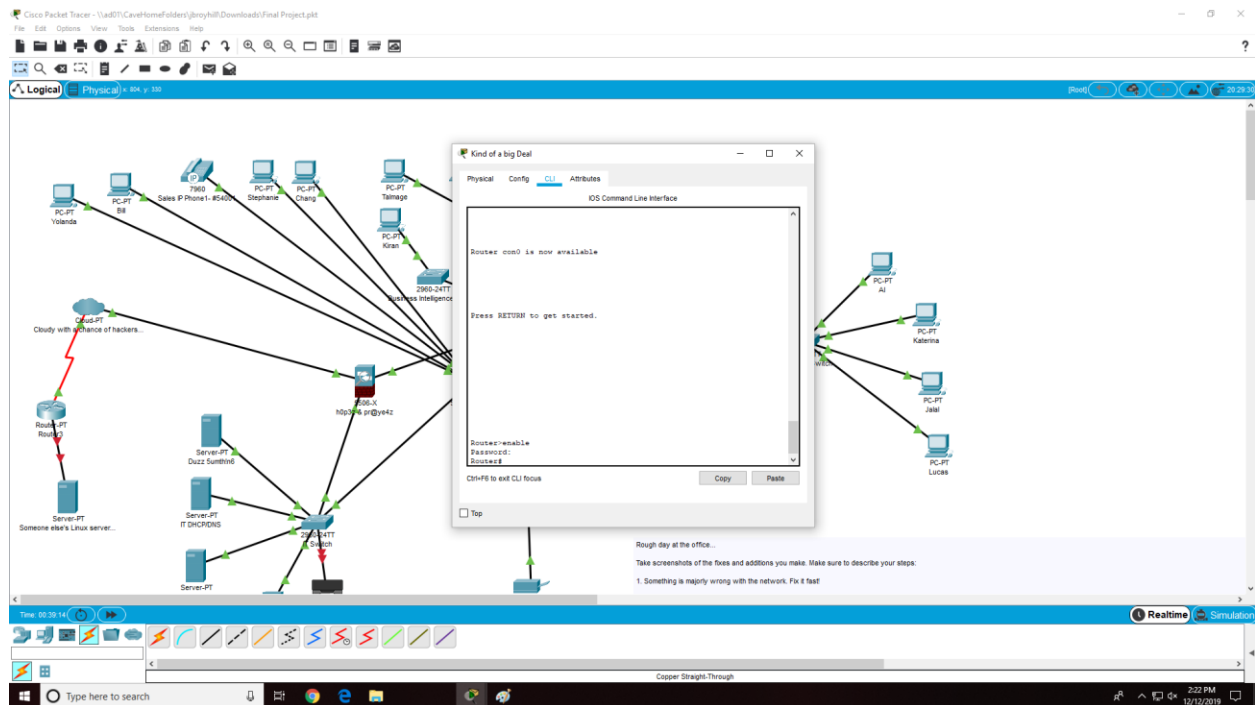


Figure 10. Tenth Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

When restarting the machine, it required a password before being able to access any of its configuration options. This once again ensures that the safety of the router (and by extension, the network) is secured.

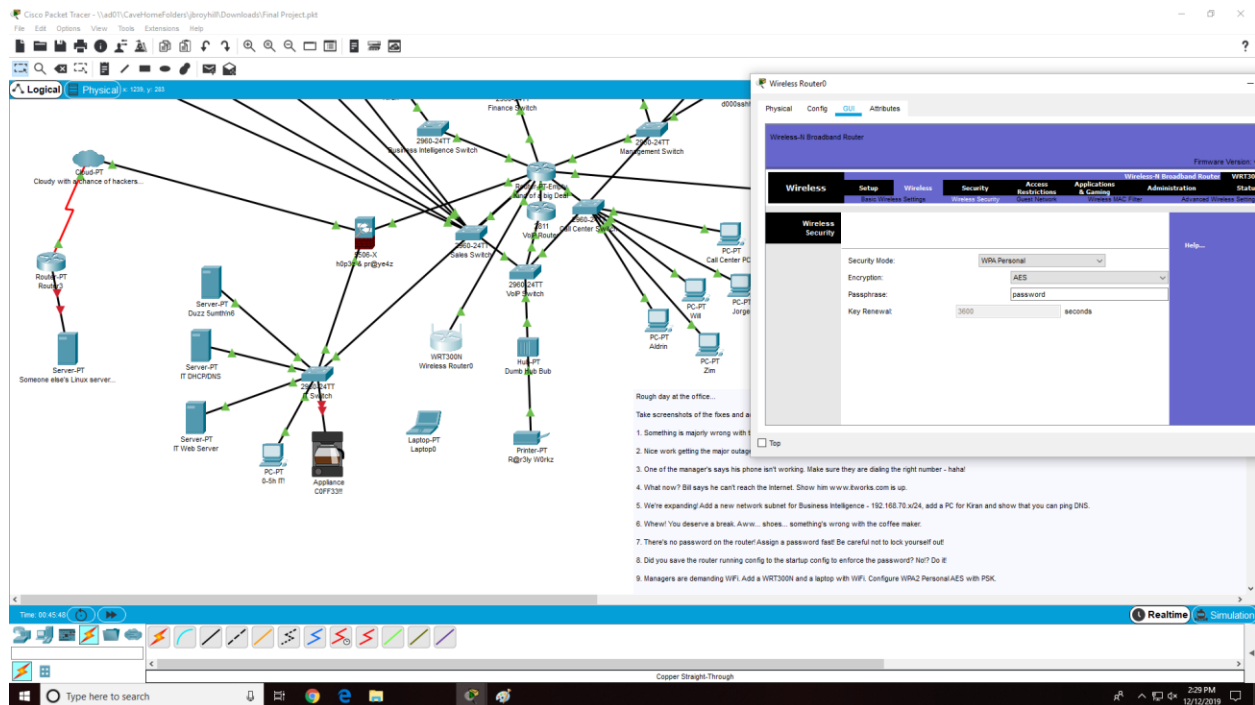


Figure 11. Eleventh Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

A new wireless router was added to the network and connected to the primary router via a newly added port to the latter. The router was configured for WPA2 with PSK to ensure the security of the wireless connection (and whoever/whatever would connect to it).

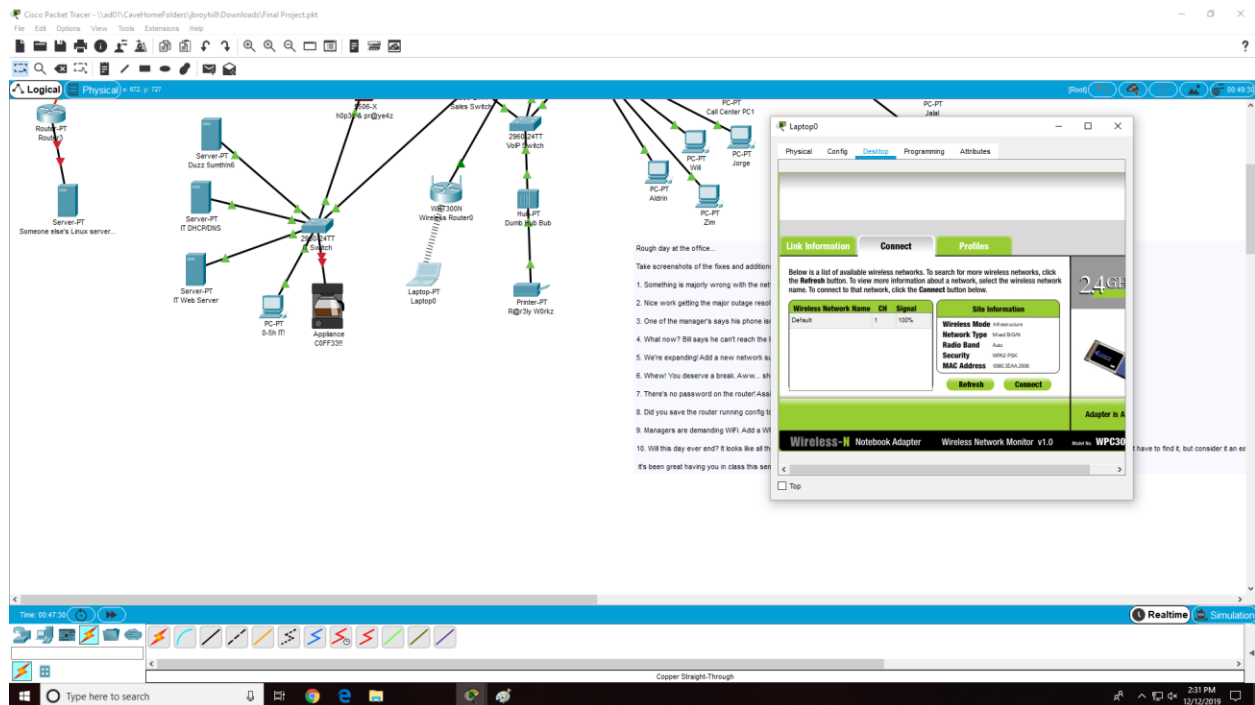


Figure 11. Eleventh Screenshot. Screenshot from Cisco Packet Tracer.

Putting the password of the new wireless router into the laptop allowed it to be connected, proving the ability of the router to block out users who don't own the passkey. This step allowed for only people who were given the passkey (likely only employees) could access it, bolstering security.

References

No references were used in this paper.