

IT Support notes

- *Loopback plugs are used to test a network port on a computer or other devices to make sure the port is open (also could be used for speed)*
- *Expansion cards - also called adapter cards A circuit board that provides more ports than those provided by the motherboard today, most ports are provided by motherboards*
- *The motherboard is also called mainboard, system board, or mobo and contains a socket to hold the processor (CPU)*
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- *Ports 20/21 are for FTP 20 is for transferring the data*
- *and 21 is for securing the connection.*
- *0 - 65535 ports*
- *The first 1023 are well-known ports*
- *1024 to 49151 are registered ports*
- *49152 to 65535 private ports*
- *20/21 ports will never change*
- *Port 22 is SSH (secure shell connection) encrypted*

- Port 23 is telnet (remote access)
- Always close port 24
- Port 25 is SMTP (simple mail transport protocol)(server to server protocol)
- Port 53 DNS (domain name service)
 - Uses UDP and TCP
- 67/68 is DHCP (Dynamic host configuration protocol)
- 69 TFTP (Trivial file transfer protocol)
- TFTP is a part of Cisco IOS
- 80 is HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) Makes the world wide web possible
- 110 is the Client email
- Port 123 NTP (Network time protocol) allows computer clocks to sync with each other.
- 137/138/139 is for NETBIOS (network basic input/output system)
- 143 is IMAP (internet messaging access protocol) email online
- Port 161/162 SNMP (simple network management protocol) manages the devices on the network

- *TCP port 179 is BGP (border gateway protocol) essential for establishing efficient routes between the large networks that make up the Internet*
- *Port 389 LDAP (Lightweight directory access protocol) maintains the distributive system for whats connected to the network.*
- *Port 443 is HTTP Secure (HTTPS)*
- *Port 500 IPsec*
- *989/990 is FTPS*
- *995 is POP3 secure*
- *993 is IMAP secure*
- *Port 3389 is RDP (remote desktop protocol) allows you to connect to your desktop from another device*
- *OSI module 7 layers*
 - *Application - End-user layer EX: HTTP*
 - *Presentation - Syntax layer*
 - *Session - Synch and send to port*
 - *Transport - End to End connections*
 - *Network - Packets*
 - *Data Link - Frames*

- *Physical - the actual physical Structure*