Pràctica 1
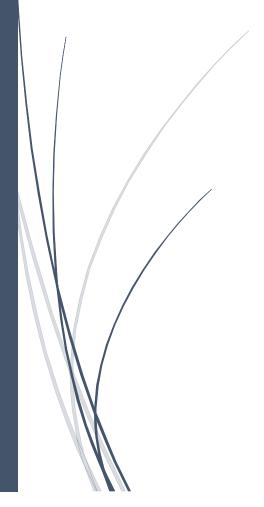
Xarxes i Protocols

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TECNOCAMPUS MATARÓ

Índex

Tasca 1.1

Server-PT Eagle_Server	
IP	192.168.254.254
Mask	255.255.255.0
Interfaces	FastEthernet0
IP Network	
1841 R1-ISP	
IP	192.168.254.254
Mask	255.255.255.0
Interfaces	FastEthernet0/0
IP Network	
1841 R1-ISP	
IP	10.10.10.6
Mask	255.255.255.252
Interfaces	Serial0/0/0
IP Network	
1841 R2-Central	
IP	172.16.255.254
Mask	255.255.0.0
Interfaces	FastEthernet0/0
IP Network	
1841 R2-Central	
IP	10.10.10.5
Mask	255.255.255.252
Interfaces	Serial0/0/0
IP Network	

PC-PT 1A	
IP	172.16.1.1
Mask	255.255.0.0
Interfaces	FastEthernet0
IP Network	
PC-PT 1B	
IP	172.16.1.2
Mask	255.255.0.0
Interfaces	NIC
IP Network	
2960-24TT S1-Central	
Interfaces	FastEthernet0/1
	FastEthernet0/2
	FastEthernet0/3
	FastEthernet0/4
	FastEthernet0/5
	FastEthernet0/6
	FastEthernet0/7
	FastEthernet0/8
	FastEthernet0/9
	FastEthernet0/10
	FastEthernet0/11
	FastEthernet0/12
	FastEthernet0/13
	FastEthernet0/14
	FastEthernet0/15

Interfaces	FastEthernet0/16
	FastEthernet0/17
	FastEthernet0/18
	FastEthernet0/19
	FastEthernet0/20
	FastEthernet0/21
	FastEthernet0/22
	FastEthernet0/23
	FastEthernet0/24
	GigabitEthernet0/1
	GigabitEthernet0/2

Tasca 2

1. What are the two ways computer can connect to the network?

Computers can connect to a network using cables or wirelessly. Wi-Fi is the most common wireless technology and Ethernet is the most common in cabled networks.

2. What devices do they usually connect to?

Computers can connect to three kinds of devices: input devices, output devices and storage devices. Input devices include keyboards, mice, or webcams. Output devices include printers, or headphones. And storage devices include flash memory drives and external disk drives.

3. How are call the rules or Language that the devices must follow to communicate one another?

Examples of common communication protocols include Ethernet, TCP/IP, HTTP, SMTP and FTP. These protocols are widely used in computer networks, the internet, and other communication Systems to enable devices to communicate with each other effectively and efficiently.

4. What is a LAN?

A LAN (Local Area Network) is a computer network that spans a relatively small area, typically within a single Building or a group of nearby buildings. A LAN can be used to connect computers, servers, printers, and other devices so that they can communicate and share resources such as files, applications, and internet access.

5. What is a WAN?

A WAN (Wide Area Network) is a type of computer network that covers a large geographic area, typically spanning multiple cities, countries, or even continents. A WAN is used to connect multiple smaller networks, such as LANs, and enables them to communicate and share resources over long distances.

6. What means SOHO?

SOHO is an abbreviation for Small Office / Home Office. It refers to a small office, especially one in someone's home. The expression is used especially when referring to the sale of computer equipment and software to this type of office.

7. Your company has three divisions. Each group has a network, and all the networks are joined together. Is this still a LAN? Or is it something else?

If the three divisions' networks are located within the same building or campus and are connected together, it could still be a LAN. If they are located over a further / long distance it would be considered as a WAN.

8. The company adds a retail division. There is a head office, and six branch offices. What type of network is this?

As you should route these divisions and offices, this network will now be considered a WAN.