

Fundamentals		Infrastructure devices (cont)				
Basic elements	Layer 1, contention-based (unordered transmission)	Bridge	analyse source MAC adr & populates table. Separates collision domains			
CSMA/CD	Carrier Sense Multiple Access / Collision Detect	Switch	combination of hub and bridge			
Carrier Sense	Listen to the wire, verify if busy	- layer 1	all ports belong to broadcast domain			
Multiple Access	all devices have access at any time	- layer 2				
Collision Detect	if collision occurs, wait random time, try again	- layer 3	creates one <i>BD</i> per port. Makes routing decisions, interconnect entire NW			
Collision Domain /CDO	all devices on an internet segment (same cable or hub)	Router	connects NW together, makes <i>fw</i> decisions. Separates <i>CD</i> and <i>BD</i>			
	half duplex, operates CSMA/CD					
Switches	creates multiple CDOs, 1port=1CDO -> no chance of collision, full-duplex capability					
Limitations						
SPEED		Other Features				
Ethernet	10Mbps	Link Aggregation	802.3ad	combines multiple connect° into a single logical connect°		
Fast Ethernet	100Mbps			increased bandwidth, congestion lowered		
Gigabit Ethernet	1000Mbps / 1Gbps	PoE, PoE+	802.3af/at	electrical power over Ethernet, Cat5 mini, 15.4W/25.5W		
10-Gigabit Ethernet	10Gbps	Port monitoring		network sniffer plugged on a hub - analyse purpose		
100-Gigabit Ethernet	100Gbps	Port mirroring		copy all traffic to another port		
DISTANCE (memo)		User Auth.	802.1x	once auth., a key is generated and shared		
Copper	100m	Management		SSH for remote access, console port for local admin.		
CAT6	100m@1Gbps / 55m@10Gbps	Out-of-Band		NW conf. devices on a separate NW		
CAT8	30m	First-Hop Redundancy		creates a stand-by router in case the active router fails		
MMF (T, TX, FX, SR, SX)	short range (200-500m)	MAC Filtering		filters connect° based on MAC adr		
SMF (LX, LR, ZX)	long range (in km)	Traffic Filtering		filters connect° based on IP adr		
		QoS		forwards traffic according to priority markings		
Infrastructure devices						
Collision domain /CD	network segment where packets collide. Collision detection/avoidance can be set					
Broadcast domain /BD	domain where broadcast packets are diffused. The smaller the better					
Hub	multiport repeater with or without amplification (passive/active/smart)					



Spanning Tree Protocol STP 802.1D

Role redundant links btw switches, prevent traffic loops.
Without STP, MAC table can be corrupted

Broadcast Storms

when a switches broadcasts btw each other in loop. Multiple copies are forwarded in loop. NW becomes saturated

Root Bridge reference bridge for spanning tree. defined with BID
(lower BID) - made of *priority value* and MAC adr.

Non-Root Bridge all other switches

Root Port on N-RB, closest port to the RB

Designated Port port with the lowest cost index to route to the RB. RB has only designated ports

Non-Designated Port all other ports. Block traffic to avoid loops

Specialized Equipment

VPN virtual tunnel over untrusted NW/Internet

VPN concentrator tunnel traffic to a single location

VPN headend

Firewalls softw or hardw, allows some outcome traffic, blocks some inbound traffic

NGFW packet inspection at layer 7 (App lvl). much more powerful

IDS/IPS *Intrusion Detection/Prevention System*
recognizes attacks and can respond

Proxy content filter server

Content/Caching Engine caching service for a proxy

Load Balancer distributes request across a server farm

Port states

- **Blocking** BPDU received but not forwarded
- idem+ but populates MAC adr table

Listening

- **Learning** process BPDU, switch tries to determine its role
- full ops

Forwarding

Link Costs speed of a link. Lower the speed, higher the cost

ex: Fast Ethernet :19, GB Ethernet : 4

Long STP from 2.000.000 to 2.

Virtual LAN (VLAN)

Principle allows different logical NWs with a single hardware.

How ? use certain ports to separate broadcast domains

VLAN Trunking multiple VLAN using same phy. cable

TPID Tag Protocol Identifier

TCI Tag Control Identifier

VLAN 0 Native VLAN left untagged

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Page 2 of 2.