

Designing a Network

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- More than assembling hardware and software
- You must consider:
 - Capacity, response time, throughput, ease of use, reliability, security, and so forth
- Must be designed to fulfill the needs of the business and its end-users
- You must custom tailor your design per the required and/or desired user requirements

Network Design Process

Step 1: Identify the Uses of the Network

Step 2: List Which Tasks Execute on Which Computers

Step 3: Select the Type of Network: Centralized or Not?

Step 4: Select the Proper Equipment

Step 5: Draw the Network

Steps 6 & 7: Write the Specifications & Build It!

Step 1: Identify the Uses of the Network

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- This aligns with our network planning phase
- Need to determine why the organization needs a network
- Find out via interviews:
 - The organization's core business (What do they do?)
 - How they want to change & improve business operations (How can a network help the business?)
- You want to interview the owners, executives, managers, operations staff, etc.
- The more you find out about the business, the better!

Step 2: List Which Tasks Execute on Which Computers

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- Know which **applications** and **tasks** have to be performed at each of the computers on the network
- You need to know **how powerful** each computer should be and what each computer should be capable of (CPU, RAM, HD Space, Monitor Size)
- This goes for both server and client computers
- **Example:** A computer for data entry versus a computer for video editing

Step 3: Select the Type of Network: Centralized or Not?

Step 3: Select the Type of Network - Centralized or Not?

- Will a peer-to-peer network suffice or do you require a client-server architecture?
- Types of servers services:
 - File server, print server, email server, application server, web server, database server, authentication server, backup server, and so forth.
 - In-House Physical Server(s) or Cloud-Based Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)?
 - Multiple Physical Servers In-House or a Single Server Utilizing Virtualization?
 - Utilization of a Cloud Provider: Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure, etc.?

Step 4: Select the Proper Equipment

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- Determine what networking equipment is right for the custom-tailored network design.
- Consider everything you had done so far:
 - Identified the Uses of the Network
 - Identified What Task is Done on What Computer
 - Peer-to-Peer or Client/Server Architecture Selection
- Also consider:
 - Monetary Constraints
 - Reliability, Security, Availability, and Scalability Requirements

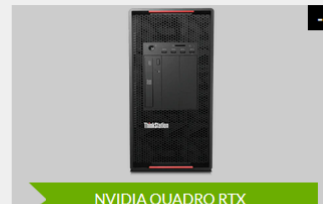
Desktop & Laptop Selection



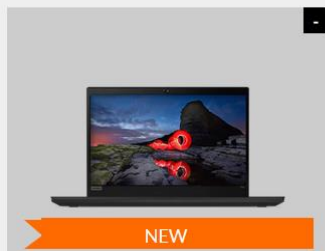
ThinkStation P330 Tiny
Workstation
Starting at
\$674.10



ThinkStation P330
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Starting at
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ThinkStation P920
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Server Selection



ThinkSystem ST50

ThinkSystem ST50 is a compact, affordable, single-socket entry tower optimized for SMB, remote/branch offices, workgroups, departmental groups, and small/home offices.

 [Datasheet](#)

 [Product Guide](#)

Starting at: \$1,394.00



ThinkSystem ST250

An ideal server for small-to-medium-sized businesses looking for enterprise-level power in an easily-managed tower form factor.

 [Datasheet](#)

 [Product Guide](#)

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ThinkSystem SR530

ThinkSystem SR530 is an ideal budget-friendly, two-processor, 1U rack server, designed to tackle entry cloud, hosting, file serving, and scale-out workloads.

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ThinkSystem SR250

A single-processor rack server in a compact 1U form factor that offers enterprise power, reliability, and flexibility for workloads including entry cloud, virtualization, and data analytics.

 [Datasheet](#)

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Scalar i3

Designed For

Small to Medium Backup Environments

Specs

Number of Tapes: 25 to 400

Native Capacity with LTO-8 Media: 300 TB to 4.8 PB



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Enterprise Data Centers, PB-scale 'scale out' cold storage

Number of Tapes: 50 to 800

Native Capacity with LTO-8 Media: 600 TB to 9.6 PB



Scalar i6000

Enterprise Data Centers, PB-scale 'scale up' cold storage

Number of Tapes: 100 to 12,000

Native Capacity with LTO-8 Media: 1.2 PB to 144 PB



Uninterrupted Battery Backup (UPS)



APC Back-UPS Pro BR UPS AC
120 V 900 Watt 1500 VA USB -
Black

\$224.99



APC Back-UPS 850VA UPS
Battery Backup (BE850M2)

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Kensington Combination Cable Lock for Laptops and Other Devices (K64673AM)

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\$18.99 ✓prime



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★★★★☆ 80

\$9.50 ✓prime



Kensington Cable Lock for HP Laptops, Lenovo, Asus, Acer & Other Devices - NEW Smaller &...

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\$24.99 ✓prime



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\$14.99 ✓prime

Networking Equipment

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Range Extenders

Internal Antenna
External Antenna

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Network Transceivers

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Greater than 1Gbps

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Cloud Computing

- Software as a Service (SaaS)
 - Office 365
 - SharePoint Online
- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
 - Amazon Web Services (AWS)
 - Microsoft Azure
- Cloud-Based Data Storage & Backups
 - Microsoft OneDrive
 - DropBox
 - iCloud
- **Concern:** Security, HIPPA-Certified, PCI-DSS, etc.



Step 5: Draw the Network

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- By the time you reach this step, you should know the following:
 - The purpose of the network
 - The specifics of the network's use
 - The number of users and computers
 - Whether the network will be centralized or not
 - The network topology
- In this step, you want to draw the physical and logical design:
 - Physical layout of IT equipment (blueprint)
 - Logical layout of IP addressing schema

Step 6 & 7: Write the Specifications & Build It!

Step 6: Write the Specifications

- The purpose of the specification document is:
 - To limit the scope of the network design; prevents scope creep
 - To provide a reference document for network administrators
- **Should Include:**
 - Why the organization is building the network
 - What the network will be used for
 - How many people and computers the network will support
 - If the network is peer-to-peer or client-server
 - The response time and throughput requirements
 - The security requirements (physical and logical)
 - The reliability requirements (availability)
 - The scalability requirements
 - Specifications & justification for all hardware and software

Step 7: Build It!

- After you've completed steps 1 through 6 and the organization agrees, build the network.
- But make sure you follow some sort of project management lifecycle, such as the Waterfall lifecycle, depicted here.

