Q Project CCNA Lab Event Proposal

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Q Project

Q Project's main goal is to create a diverse inclusive learning environment to all UC Merced students, giving them skills to use in the future and in their careers, no matter their major, sexual orientation, gender, origin, race, or socioeconomic status.

Past Funding

- No funding from ASUCM since COVID (Spring/Fall 2020)
- Limited funding for our weekly Cyber Security
 Workshops from Vice Chancellor Charles Nies
 - Open to UC Merced students and published on youtube (SINCE BEG of COVID)

CCNA

- Cisco Certified Network Associate
 - Certification Exam



- High regarded in the IT industry field
- Starting salary with JUST CCNA = \$75K
- Myriad of industry-ready skills



Top Skills Obtained From CCNA

- Understand how different network topologies interact to form a **secure IT network**
- Explain how a computer network works and how it interacts with networked devices
- Configure, verify and troubleshoot a switch with VLAN & interswitch communications
- Implement an IP addressing scheme and IP Services to meet specific network requirements
- Configure, verify and troubleshoot routing and router operations on current Cisco devices
- Identify network security threats and describe threat mitigation methods & countermeasures
- Describe and perform the appropriate tasks for wireless local area network (WLAN) administration
- Setup and verify WAN links and execute the proper methods for connecting to a wide area network
- Implement & support Network Address Translation (NAT) and Access Control Lists (ACLs) in branch office networks

Actual Skills
Network Fundamentals Compare and contrast OSI and TCP/IP models
Compare and contrast TCP and UDP protocols

Basic virtual network infrastructure

Compare and contrast network topologies

Resolve or escalate

Verify and monitor resolution

Compare and contrast IPv4 address types

Describe the effects of cloud resources on enterprise network architecture Traffic path to internal and external cloud services

Select the appropriate cabling type based on implementation requirements

Compare and contrast collapsed core and three-tier architectures

Apply troubleshooting methodologies to resolve problems Perform and document fault isolation

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot IPv4 addressing and subnetting

Firewalls

1.6.a Star 1.6.b

1.6.c

1.8.b

Mesh

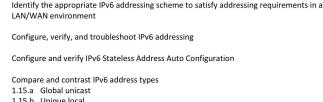
Hybrid

Access points

Virtual services

Wireless controllers

Describe the need for private IPv4 addressing Describe the impact of infrastructure components in an enterprise network



1.15.e Modified EUI 64

1.15.g Anycast

1.15.f Autoconfiguration

LAN Switching Technologies

2.1.a MAC learning and aging

Frame switching

MAC address table

Interpret Ethernet frame format

2.4.a Access ports (data and voice) Default VLAN

2.1.c Frame flooding

switches

2.5.d

2.5.a Trunk ports

Native VLAN

Describe and verify switching concepts

1.10.a Unicast

1.10.b Broadcast

1.10.c Multicast

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot IPv6 addressing

Configure and verify IPv6 Stateless Address Auto Configuration			
Compa	re and contrast IPv6 address types		
1.15.a	Global unicast		
1.15.b	Unique local		
1.15.c	Link local		

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Comigu	ne and verify if vo stateless Address Adto Configuration	
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1.15.a	Global unicast	
1.15.b	Unique local	
1.15.c	Link local	
1.15.d	Multicast	

Troubleshoot interface and cable issues (collisions, errors, duplex, speed)

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot VLANs (normal/extended range) spanning

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	De
	Ro

2.9.c	LACP
Descri	be the be
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.b .c	PAGP LACP
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3.8.a Default route 3.8.b Network route

2.7.a PortFast

2.8.b LLDP

2.9.a Static

2.7.b BPDU guard

Configure and verify Layer 2 protocols 2.8.a Cisco Discovery Protocol

2.9.0	PAGP
2.9.c	LACP
Describ	be the benefits of switch stacking and chassis aggregation
Descrit	e the benefits of switch stacking and chassis aggregation
Routin	g Technologies
Describ	e the routing concepts
3.1.a	Packet handling along the path through a network

Configure, verify and troubleshoot STP related optional features

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot (Layer 2/Layer 3) EtherChannel

Describe the benefits of switch stacking and chassis aggregation		
Routing	g Technologies	
Describ	e the routing concepts	
3.1.a	Packet handling along the path through a network	
3.1.b	Forwarding decision based on route lookup	
3.1.c	Frame rewrite	

Routing	Routing Technologies		
Describe the routing concepts			
3.1.a	Packet handling along the path through a network		
3.1.b	Forwarding decision based on route lookup		
3.1.c	Frame rewrite		
Interpret the components of a routing table			
3.2.a	Prefix		
3.2.b	Network mask		
3.2.c	Next hop		
3.2.d	Routing protocol code		
3.2.e	Administrative distance		
3.2.f	Metric		

	3.2.0	Administrative distance
	3.2.f	Metric
	3.2.g	Gateway of last resort
	Descri	be how a routing table is populated by different routing information sources
multiple	3.3.a	Admin distance
	Config	ure, verify, and troubleshoot inter-VLAN routing
	3.4.a	Router on a stick
	3.4.b	SVI
	Compa	are and contrast static routing and dynamic routing

Compare and contrast distance vector and link state routing protocols

Compare and contrast interior and exterior routing protocols

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot IPv4 and IPv6 static routing

Add and remove VLANs on a trunk

DTP, VTP (v1&v2), and 802.1Q

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot interswitch connectivity

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot STP protocols 2.6.a STP mode (PVST+ and RPVST+) 2.6.b STP root bridge selection

Actual Skills cont.

3.8.c Host route 3.8.d Floating static

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot single area and multi-area OSPFv2 for IPv4 (excluding authentication, filtering, manual summarization, redistribution, stub, virtuallink, and LSAs)

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot single area and multi-area OSPFv3 for IPv6 (excluding authentication, filtering, manual summarization, redistribution, stub, virtuallink, and LSAs)

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot EIGRP for IPv4 (excluding authentication, filtering, manual summarization, redistribution, stub)

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot EIGRP for IPv6 (excluding authentication, filtering, manual summarization, redistribution, stub)

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot RIPv2 for IPv4 (excluding authentication, filtering, manual summarization, redistribution)

Troubleshoot basic Laver 3 end-to-end connectivity issues

WAN Technologies

Configure and verify PPP and MLPPP on WAN interfaces using local authentication

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot PPPoE client-side interfaces using local authentication

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot GRE tunnel connectivity

Describe WAN topology options

4.4.a Point-to-point

Hub and spoke

4.4.c Full mesh

4.4.d Single vs dual-homed

Describe WAN access connectivity options

4.5.a MPLS

4.5.b Metro Ethernet

4.5.c Broadband PPPoE

Internet VPN (DMVPN, site-to-site VPN, client VPN)

Configure and verify single-homed branch connectivity using eBGP IPv4 (limited to peering and route advertisement using Network command only)

Describe basic OoS concepts

4.7.a Marking

4.7.b Device trust

4.7.c Prioritization

4.7.c. (i) Voice 4.7.c. (ii) Video

4.7.c. (iii) Data

4.7.d Shaping

4.7.e Policing

4.7.f Congestion management

Infrastructure Services

Describe DNS lookup operation

Troubleshoot client connectivity issues involving DNS

Configure and verify DHCP on a router (excluding static reservations)

5.3.a Server

5.3.b Relay

5.3.c Client

5.3.d TFTP, DNS, and gateway options

Troubleshoot client- and router-based DHCP connectivity issues

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot basic HSRP

5.5.a Priority

5.5.b Preemption

5.5.c Version

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot inside source NAT

5.6.a Static

5.6.b Pool

5.6.c PAT

Configure and verify NTP operating in a client/server mode

Infrastructure Security

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot port security

6.1.a Static

6.1.b Dynamic

6.1.c Sticky

6.1.d Max MAC addresses

Violation actions

6.1.f Err-disable recovery

Describe common access layer threat mitigation techniques

6.2.a 802.1x

6.2.b DHCP snooping

6.2.c Nondefault native VLAN

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot IPv4 and IPv6 access list for traffic filtering

6.3.a Standard

6.3.b Extended

6.3.c Named

Verify ACLs using the APIC-EM Path Trace ACL Analysis tool

Configure, verify, and troubleshoot basic device hardening

6.5.a Local authentication

6.5.b Secure password

6.5.c Access to device

6.5.c. (i) Source address

6.5.c. (ii) Telnet/SSH

6.5.d Login banner

Describe device security using AAA with TACACS+ and RADIUS

Infrastructure Management

Configure and verify device-monitoring protocols

7.1.a SNMPv2

7.1.b SNMPv3

7.1.c Syslog

Troubleshoot network connectivity issues using ICMP echo-based IP SLA

Configure and verify device management

7.3.a Backup and restore device configuration

7.3.b Using Cisco Discovery Protocol or LLDP for device discovery

7.3.c Licensing

7.3.d Logging

7.3.e Timezone

Loopback

Configure and verify initial device configuration

Perform device maintenance

7.5.a Cisco IOS upgrades and recovery (SCP, FTP, TFTP, and MD5 verify)

7.5.b Password recovery and configuration register

7.5.c File system management

Use Cisco IOS tools to troubleshoot and resolve problems

7.6.a Ping and traceroute with extended option

7.6.b Terminal monitor

7.6.c Log events

7.6.d Local SPAN

Describe network programmability in enterprise network architecture

7.7.a Function of a controller

7.7.b Separation of control plane and data plane

7.7.c Northbound and southbound APIs

Benefits of CCNA Lab at UC Merced

- Wired network, will not affect any existing WIFI or Internet connections
- Raise STEM appearance at UCM
- HOMEGROWN ORG not a national org
 - BOBCAT Pride
- Installed by a UCM bobcat, not UCM administration
 - Accessibility is a MAJOR problem with UCM admin.
 - Makerspace (not available to UCM students) vs Q Project's 3d printers (everything operated by UCM students and accessible to everyone)
 - Makerspace (no education to everyone) vs Q Project (3d Printing workshop series along with Cyber workshop series)
- Practice Hands-on Skills that will be accessible to ALL UCM students to prepare for the CCNA Certification
- First CCNA Lab at UC Merced (Major Historical Event)
- Only about a grand to get started! (\$1,026.37)

Works Cited

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