Network Setup Example

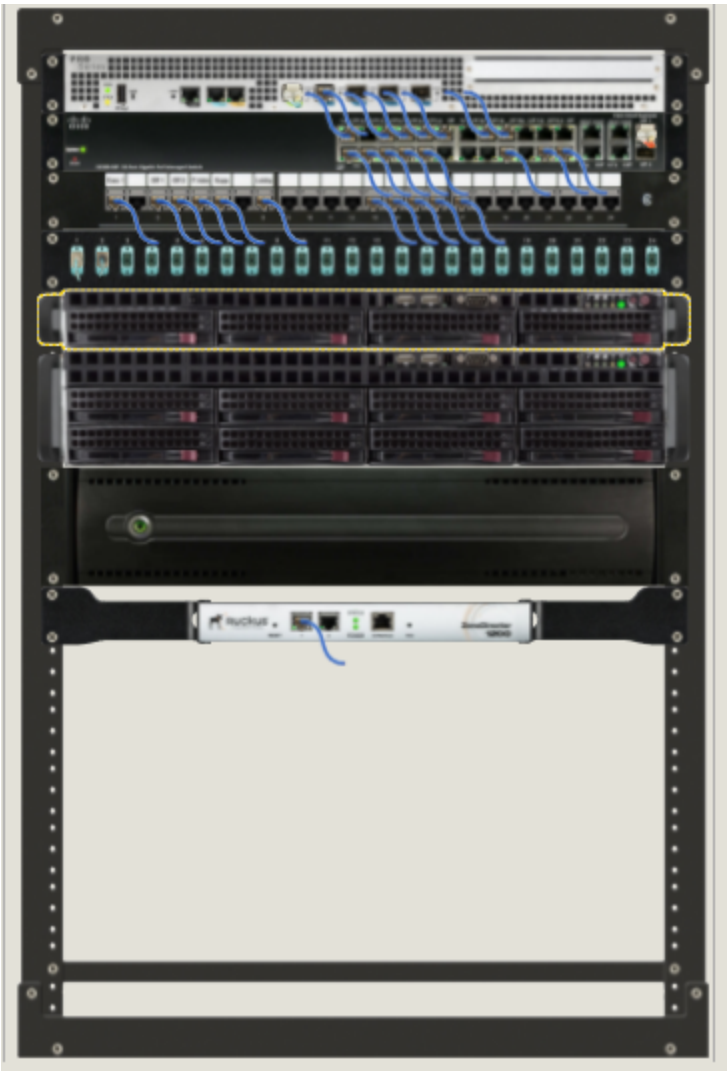
Taken from CS 231 Lab

Connection

1. Fiber and Copper comes in from the ISP
2. Fiber and Copper connect to the Router
3. Router connects to the switch
4. The Switch connects to the Panels and to the Servers
5. The Panels connect out to the building (departments, floors, etc.) there can be other switches that these panels connect to which then connect to individual workstations etc.
6. The UPS (back up power) connects to servers (varies per company)
7. The Wireless Controller connects to the router or switch (couldn't find exact information on this online)

From top to bottom of the closet rack:

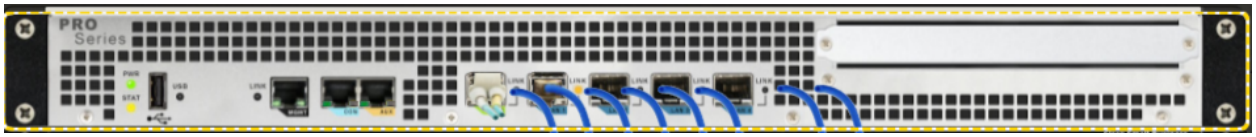
- Router
- Switch
- Patch Panel
- Patch Panel
- CorpServer
- CorpiSCSI
- UPS
- Wireless Controller



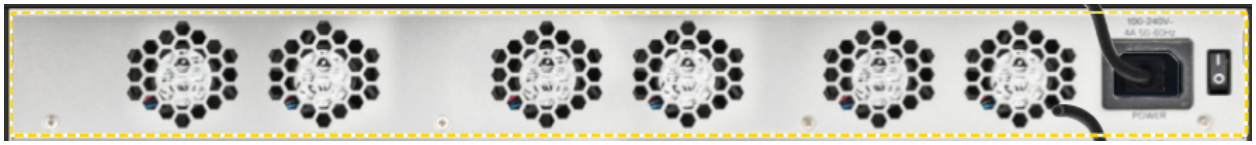
1. Pro Series Router

Information: Ethernet, 4 SFP ports, 2 RJ45 ports

Front



Back



2. Cisco Switch

Information: Ethernet, 28 RJ45 ports, 2 SFP ports, PoE

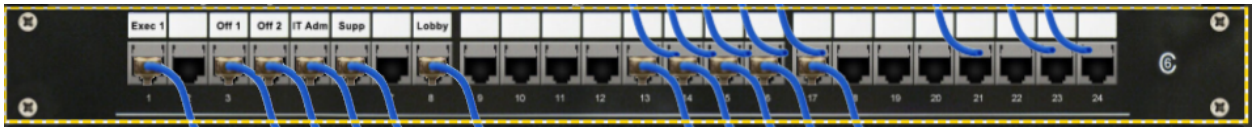
Front

Back

3. Patch Panel

Information: RJ45, 24 Ports

Front

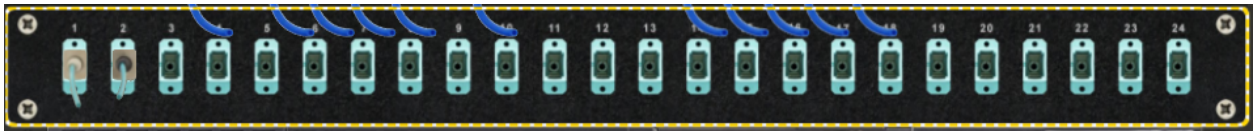


Back

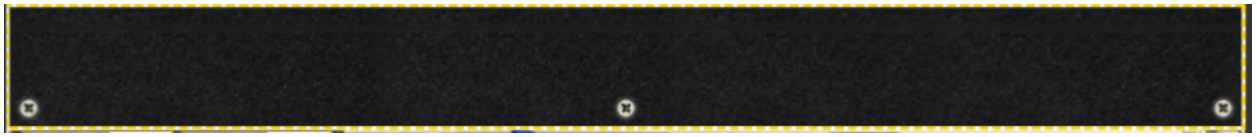
4. Patch Panel

Information: Fiber, 24 ports

Front

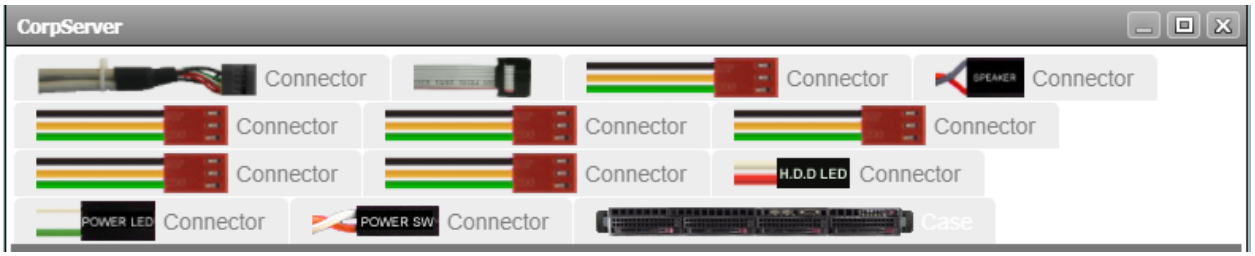


Back



5. CorpServer

Information: None given



Motherboard

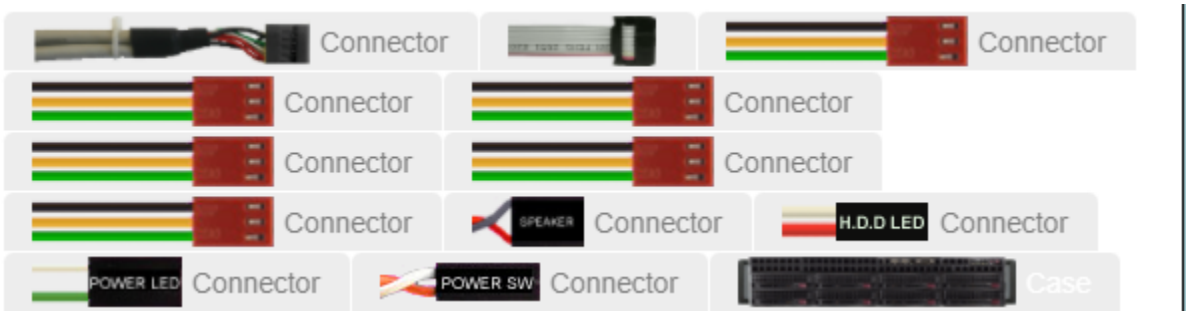
Front

Back

CorpServer Monitor

CorpServer
Click to view Windows Server 2016

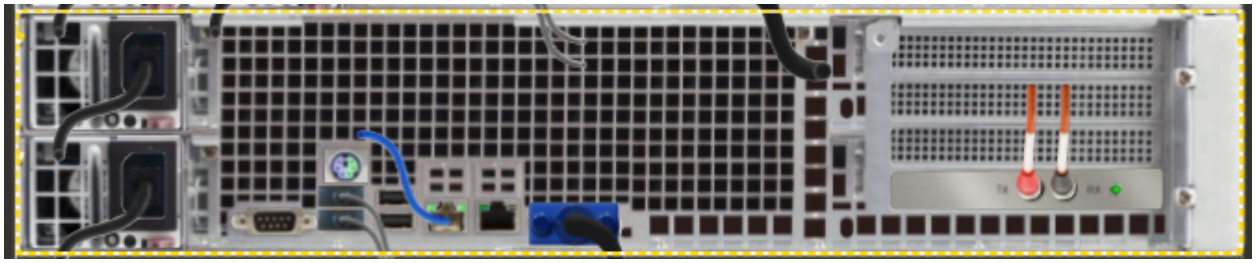
6. CorpiSCSI


Connector
Connector
Connector
Connector
Connector
Connector
Connector
SPEAKER
Connector
H.D.D LED
Connector
POWER LED
Connector
POWER SW
Connector
Case

Motherboard

Front

Back

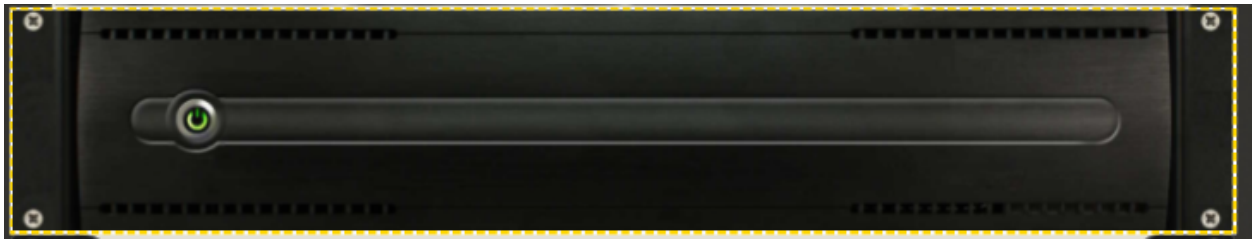


CorpiSCSI Monitor

7. UPS

Information: Rack mount, 8 outlets, AC, 120 volts, USB port
Battery backup
Unattended power supply

Front



Back

8. Ruckus Wireless Controller

Information: rack-mounted.

Front

Back

A wireless LAN controller, or WLAN controller, monitors and manages wireless access points in bulk and allows wireless devices to connect to WLAN, a wireless network architecture. As a centralized device in the network, the wireless LAN controller is usually located at the data center, to which all the wireless APs on the network are directly or indirectly connected.