



INDEX

Numerics

- 4-wire circuits, 298, 300–301
- 10 Gigabit Ethernet, 124
- 10/100 cards, 127
- 10BaseT, 122
- 100BaseT, 122
- 802.1Q trunking, 146
- 802.3 committee, 101
- 802.3ae working group, 10 Gigabit Ethernet, 124
- 802.3u working group, Fast Ethernet, 122

A

AAA

- accounting, 360–361
- authentication, with username and password, 356–359
- authorization, 359–360
- access links, 317, 460
- access rates, 325
- accounting, 360–361
- acknowledgment number field, TCP header, 189

- acknowledgment numbers, 51
- addressing
 - Ethernet, 94–96
 - on WAN links, 309
- amplitude, 339
- analog modems, 341
- analog signals, properties, 338–339
- anti-virus software, 386–387
- application layer protocols, 181, 184
- applications
 - e-mail, 28–31
 - file read, 18
 - file transfer, 32–33, 38
 - file write, 18
 - web browsers, 25–26
 - word processing, 18
- ARP (Address Resolution Protocol), 240
 - broadcasts, 244
 - replies, 245
- ARP cache, 246
- assigning IP addresses to interfaces, 264–265
- asymmetric transmission rates, 348



authentication, 356–357, 362

CHAP, 365–366

PAP, 362–364

POP3, 163

with username and password,
356–359

authentication servers, 357

authoritative DNS servers, 289

authorization, 359–360

autonegotiation, 126–127

B

bandwidth, 302

**BGP (Border Gateway
Protocol), 274**

binary digits, 41

binary numbering systems, 438–439

converting to decimal, 440–441

converting to hexadecimal, 450, 456

equivalent hexadecimal numbers,
95–97

IP addresses, converting to decimal
IP addresses, 449–450

bits, 41

bps (bits per second), 70

broadcast addresses, 120

broadcast domains, 132.

See also VLANs

broadcasting, 132

ARP broadcasts, 244

browsers, 25–26, 172

loading web pages, 175–176

buffers, 113–114

bytes, 41

C

cabling, 9

cross-over cabling, 77

data transmission across LANs,
68–72

connectors, 74–75

digital transmission, 70–71

STP, 73

twisted pair, 73

UTP, 73

patch panels, 82

straight-through cabling, 77

structured wiring plans, 80–82

**canonical format (IP addresses),
212, 447**

CATV, 349

- CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol), 365–366**
- CIR (committed information rate), 325, 463**
- Cisco PIX Firewall, 379**
- Class B networks, 224**
- Class C networks, 224–225**
- classes of networks, 223–227**
 - subnetting, 227–231
- clear-text, 364**
- client software (VPNs), 369**
- clients, 377**
- clockrate, 302**
- clouds, 6, 13**
- collisions, 90**
 - causes of, 90
 - Ethernet, CSMA/CD, 91–92
- co-location, 347**
- comparing**
 - e-mail and FTP, 167, 169
 - Ethernet and Frame Relay switching, 319
 - LANs and WANs, 295
 - phones and modems, 339–340
 - TCP/IP and OSI networking model, 58
- components of LANs, 66–67**
- computer viruses, 386–387**
- concentrators, 369**
- conceptual model of e-mail versus web, 29**
- configuring routers, 264–265**
 - dynamic routes, 268–270
 - static routes, 267
- congestion**
 - hubs, 107–108
 - reducing with LAN switches, 109–111
 - buffers, 113–114*
 - full-duplex transmission, 115*
- connecting**
 - to Frame Relay switches, 317
 - to Internet, 343–344
 - CATV, 349*
 - DSL, 346–348*
 - PPP, 345*
- connection establishment, TCP, 200–201**
- connectivity, 333–335**
 - Ethernet LANs, 76
 - hubs, 78–79*
 - physical, 39



connectors, 40, 74–75
RJ-45, 74
pinout options, 76

content, 172

conventions of IP addressing, 221

conversion

converting
binary IP addresses to decimal IP addresses, 449–450
binary to decimal, 440–441
decimal IP addresses to binary IP addresses, 441–447
decimal-to-hexadecimal-to-binary values, 450, 456

COs (central offices), 298

crackers, 385

creating VLANs, 137–138

cross-over cables, 77
leased lines, 301–302

CSMA/CD (carrier-sense multiple access/collision detection), 91–92

CSU/DSU (channel service unit/data service unit), 303

D

data link framing on WANs, 307–308

data link layer protocols, 308

data transmission
electrical interference, 44
error recovery, 45
over LANs, 67–70
cabling, 72–73
connectors, 74–75
digital transmission, 70–71
packets, 43

decapsulation in IP routing process, 248

decimal numbering system, 436–437
converting to binary, 441–449
converting to hexadecimal, 450, 456

decryption, 368, 370

default gateways, 238

denial of service attacks, 385

depletion of IP addresses, 228

deploying VLANs, reasons for, 140–142

destination address field (Ethernet), 94

destination IP address field, 213

devices

- broadcast domains, 132
- DSLAMs, 347
- Frame Relay switches, 316–317
- hubs, 78–79
 - congestion, 107–108*
- LAN switches, 107
 - full-duplex transmission, 115*
 - reducing congestion, 109–114*
- modems, 25, 339–340
 - analog, 341*
 - DSL, 347*
 - operation, 341–342*
 - transmission speeds, 342*
- routers, 209
 - forwarding to WAN links, 306*
- switches
 - autonegotiation, 126–127*
 - creating VLANs, 137–138*
 - flooding, 118–119*
 - forwarding decisions, 110*
 - learning MAC addresses, 117–118*
 - MAC address table, 111*
 - supporting multiple speeds, 125*
 - trunking, 143–146*
 - trunks, 143*
- WAN switches, 299

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) in IP**routing process, 243–244****diagrams, clouds, 6****digital transmission, 70–71, 338****directly connected subnets, 265****disk drives, 21****DIX Ethernet, 101**

versus 802.3, 102

DLCIs (data-link connection identifiers), 319–320, 466

Inverse ARP messages, 329

DMZs (demilitarized zones), 383**DNS (Domain Name System), 281–282**

authoritative DNS servers, 289

domains, 288

name format, 288

name resolution process, 283–288

root DNS servers, 288

servers, 158, 282

domains, 288**dotted decimal notation, 212, 447****downloading files, 32–33, 38****DSL (Digital Subscriber Line), 345**

co-location, 347

connecting to Internet, 346

modems, 347

transmission speeds, 348

variants, 348



DSLAMs (DSL access multiplexers), 347
dynamic routes, 268
 routing updates, 269–270
dynamically assigned port numbers, 199

E

EHLO (Extended Hello) command, 162
EIA/TIA (Electrical Industries Alliance/Telecommunications Industry Association), 75
electrical interference, 44
e-mail, 28–31, 155
 addresses, 156
 client, 31, 159
 comparing with FTP, 167–169
 Internet message formats, 161
 POP3, 163
 sending, 155
 SMTP, 161
 TCP/IP standards, 158
 two-part addresses, 157
EMI (electromagnetic interference), 73

encapsulation, 88, 185, 215
 HTTP, 242
 in IP routing process, 240–243
 over WAN links, 308
 TCP, 186
encoding standards, 69, 42–43
encryption, 368
end-to-end routing process, 237–238, 253–254
 ARP, 240
 decapsulation, 248
 default gateways, 238
 DHCP, 243–244
 encapsulation, 240–243
 Ethernet framing, 251–252
 finding web server MAC address, 255
 routing table lookups, 249–251
 with subnets, 256–258
enterprise networks, 22–24
 Internet connections
 firewalls, 378–381, 383
 identifying allowable traffic, 373–378
 WANs, 11–12
ephemeral port numbers, 199
error checking, FCS field, 99–100
error detection, 100

error recovery, 45, 100

- TCP, 50, 187–188, 191

Ethernet, 88. *See also* Fast Ethernet

- 10 Gigabit Ethernet, 124

- 802.3 committee, 101

- addressing, 94–96

- broadcasting, 132

- collisions, 90

- CSMA/CD, 91–92

- encapsulation, 88

- frames, 88

- framing, 251–252

- Gigabit Ethernet, 123

- headers, 89

- source address field, 97–98*

- jamming signals, 93

- LANs

- connectivity, 76*

- hubs, 78–79*

- NICs, 76

- 10/100 cards, 127*

- standards, 101

- trailers, FCS field, 99–100

Exterior Routing Protocols, 274**external CSU/DSU, 303****F****Fast Ethernet, 121–122**

- FCS (frame check sequence) field, 99–100), 241, 329

- file read, 18

- file servers, 20

- file services, 21

- file write, 18

- files, transferring, 32–33, 38

- filtering decisions, 118

- filtering traffic with firewalls, 381–383

- firewalls, 378–380

- DMZs, 383

- inside interface, 381

- outside interface, 381

- traffic filtering logic, 381–383

- flooding, 118–119

- flow, monitoring with firewalls, 379

- format

- of DNS names, 288

- of Internet messages, 161

- forward acknowledgment, 51, 190

- forwarding decisions, 110, 251

- versus filter decision, 118

- forwarding frames on VLANs, 143

- forwarding IP packets over WAN links, 307–308

Frame Relay, 315, 319, 336

- access links, 317
- CIR, 325
- DLCIs, 319–320
- FCS field, 329
- full mesh, 321
- Inverse ARP messages, 329
- PVCs, 321
- routing, 326–327
- three-site networks, 323
- VCs, 321
- versus leased lines, 320, 324

Frame Relay Forum, 318**Frame Relay switches, 316–317****frames, 88, 215**

- broadcasting, 120, 132
- buffering, 113–114
- Ethernet, collisions, 90
- flooding, 118–119
- forward versus filter decision, 118

framing, 307–308**frequency, 339****FTP (File Transfer Protocol), 167, 170–171**

- comparing with email, 167–169

full-duplex transmission, 115

- on WAN links, 304

full-mesh Frame Relay, 321

G-H

gateways, 49**GET command (FTP), 170****Gigabit Ethernet, 123****hackers, 385****half-duplex transmission, 115****HDLC (high-level data link control), 308****headers, 51**

- acknowledgment numbers, 51
- Ethernet, 89
 - destination address field, 94*
 - preamble, 89*
 - source address field, 95–98*
- IP, 53
- TCP, 186
 - TCP destination port field, 197*
 - TCP source port field, 198*

hexadecimal values, 95–97

- converting to decimal and binary values, 450, 456

home pages, 174**host names (TCP/IP), 282****host-based IDSs, 385****hosts, 212****HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), 175**

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), 57, 174

encapsulation, 242

loading web pages from browsers,
176**hubs, Ethernet, 78–79****I****identifying**allowable traffic for enterprise
network Internet connections,
373–378**IDSs (Intrusion Detection Systems),****385. See also firewalls**

network-based, 385

signatures, 387

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers), 54**IEEE 802.1Q committee, VLAN trunking, 146****IEEE 802.3**

autonegotiation, 126–127

Ethernet specifications, 124

IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), 49**implementing VLANs, reasons for, 140–142****inside interface, 382****installing WAN links, 305****Interior Routing Protocols, 274****internal CSU/DSU, 303****Internet, 13, 23–24**

connecting to, 333–335, 343–344

*CATV, 349**DSL, 346–348**PPP, 345*

DMZs, 383

e-mail, 28–31

file transfer, 32–33, 38

firewalls, 378–380

*traffic filtering logic, 381–383*identifying allowable inbound
traffic, 373–378

IDSs, 385

modems, 25

web browsers, 25–26

Internet message formats, 161**internetwork layer (TCP/IP model), 59****internetworks, 210, 237****Inverse ARP messages, 329****IP (Internet Protocol), 52–53**

IP addresses, 211, 221

- assigning to interfaces, 264–265
- canonical format, 212
- conventions, 221
- converting to binary, 447–449
- converting to decimal, 449–450
- destination IP address field, 213
- DNS name resolution, 283–288
- hosts, 212
- name resolution, 216
- network classes, 223–227
- network number, 222
- NICs, 212
- octets, 212
- routing process, 217–220
- source IP address field, 213–214
- subnetting, 227–231

IP networks, 222**IP packets, 214, 263****IP routing**

- end-to-end routing process, 237–238, 253–254
 - ARP*, 240
 - decapsulation*, 248
 - default gateways*, 238
 - DHCP*, 243–244
 - encapsulation*, 240–243
 - Ethernet framing*, 251–252

- finding web server MAC address*, 255
- routing table lookups*, 249–251
- with subnets*, 256–258

ISL (Inter-Switch Link), 146**ISPs (Internet service providers),****13, 23, 335**

- authentication, 362
 - with CHAP*, 365–366
 - with PAP*, 362–364
- connecting to Internet, 333–335, 343–344
 - CATV*, 349
 - DSL*, 346–348
 - PPP*, 345

ITU (International**Telecommunications Union), 55****J-K****jamming signals, 93****Kerberos, 357–359****KISS (Keep It Simple, Stupid)****principle, 46**

L**LAN switches, 107. See also LANs**

- autonegotiation, 126–127
- flooding, 118–119
- forwarding decisions, 110
- MAC address table, 111
 - learning process, 117–118*
- reducing congestion, 109–111
 - buffers, 113–114*
 - full-duplex transmission, 115*
- supporting multiple speeds, 125

LANs, 54. See also VLANs

- broadcasting, 132
- components of, 66–67
- data transmission, 67–70
 - cabling, 72–73*
 - connectors, 74–75*
 - digital, 70–71*
- Ethernet, 88
 - 10 Gigabit Ethernet, 124*
 - 802.3 committee, 101*
 - addressing, 94–96*
 - collisions, 90*
 - connectivity, 76*
 - CSMA/CD, 91–92*
 - encapsulation, 88*
 - Fast Ethernet, 122*
 - frames, 88*
 - Gigabit Ethernet, 123*

- headers, 89*
- hubs, 78–79*
- jamming signal, 93*
- source address field, 97–98*
- standards, 101*

- hubs, congestion, 107–108
- physical LANs, creating, 134–136
- structured wiring plans, 80–82
- versus WANs, 295

LANs (local-area networks), 11**Layer 8, 141****layers of TCP/IP model, 56–57**

- comparing to OSI model layers, 59

learning

- dynamic routes, routing updates, 271
- MAC addresses, 117–118

leased circuits, 301**leased lines, 55, 297–302, 336**

- analog transmission, 339
- creating, 305
- digital transmission, 338
- versus Frame Relay, 320, 324
- voice traffic, 337

LLC (Logical Link Control), 101**loading web pages from**

- browsers, 175–176**

local host file, 280–281**local loop, 336****logical addressing, 52****loopback circuits, 93**



M

MAC (Media Access Control), 101

addresses, 102, 111

learning, 117–118

unicast, 120

Mbps (megabits per second), 70

message digest, 366

messages, SMTP, 161

Metcalfe, Robert, 101

metrics, 272–273

modems, 25, 339–340

analog, 341

DSL, 347

operation over PSTN, 341–342

transmission speeds, 342

modulation, 341

monitoring traffic with firewalls, 379–380

moving files, 32–33, 38

mss (maximum segment size), 192

multiaccess networks, Frame Relay VCs, 321

N

name resolution, 216

network analysis tools, 365

network applications

e-mail, 28–31

file read, 18

file transfer, 32–33, 38

file write, 18

web browsers, 25–26

network classes, 223–227

network clouds, 21

network engineers, 10

network layer protocols, 59

network number, 222, 226–227

Class A networks, 221

Class B networks, 221

Class C networks, 221

network services, 18

network utilities, 9

networking models, 47

OSI, 57–58

proprietary, 47–48

public, 49

TCP/IP, 50–53

layers, 56–57

networking protocols, 44

networking standards, 37, 40

- data transmission, 42–43
 - electrical interference, 44*
 - error recovery, 45*

IEEE, 54

ITU, 55

networks

Frame Relay VCs, 321

IP

classes, 223–227

subnetting, 227–231

subnetting, 229, 231

next-hop routers, 250**NICs (network interface cards), 39, 65, 212**

10/100 cards, 127

autonegotiation, 126–127

Ethernet, 76

loopback circuits, 93

numbering systems

- binary, converting to decimal
 - and hexadecimal values, 450, 456
- hexadecimal, converting to decimal
 - and binary values, 95–97, 450, 456

O**octets, 212****open networking models, 49**

TCP/IP, 50

IP, 52–53

TCP, 50

OS (operating system), 182**OSI reference model, 57–58**

application layer protocols, 184

Layer 8, 141

transport layer protocols, 182–183

TCP, 184–201

versus TCP/IP model, 58

outside interfaces, 381**P****packets, 43–44, 214, 252, 263**

- acknowledgment numbers, 51
- encapsulation, 215
- error recovery, 45
- forward acknowledgment, 51
- headers, 51
- IP, 214–216
 - header, 53*
- sequence numbers, 51
- versus segments, 214



PAP (Password Authentication Protocol), 362–364
passwords, 356
 clear-text, 364
patch panels, 82
PCs (personal computers), 6
phones, comparing with modems, 339–340
physical connectivity, 39
 cabling, cross-over, 77
 connectors, 40, 74–75
 structured wiring plans, 80–82
physical LANs, creating, 134–136
pins, 74
PIX Firewall, 379
point-to-point links, 301
POP (point of presence), 343
POP3, 159, 163
 and SMTP, 164
port numbers, TCP, 198
PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol), 308, 344
preamble, 89
print servers, 21
print services, 21
proprietary networking models, 47–48
protocols, 44

PSTN (public switched telephone network), 337
public networking models, 49
 TCP/IP, 50
 IP, 52–53
 TCP, 50
PUT command (FTP), 170
PVCs (permanent virtual circuits), 321, 325

R

RADIUS, 364
reducing congestion with LAN switches, 109–111
 buffers, 113–114
 full-duplex transmission, 115
resolving DNS names to IP addresses, 216, 283–288
RFCs (requests for comments), 50, 159
RJ-45 connectors, 74
 pinout options, 76
root DNS servers, 288
routers, 209
 configuring, 264–265
 dynamic routes, configuring, 268
 forwarding to WAN links, 306
 IP, forwarding packets over WAN links, 307–308

next-hop, 250

static routes, configuring, 267

routing, 52, 209–210

assigning IP addresses to interfaces,
264–265

directly connected subnets, 265

end-to-end routing process,
237–238, 253–254

ARP, 240

decapsulation, 248

default gateways, 238

DHCP, 243–244

encapsulation, 240–243

Ethernet framing, 251–252

finding web server MAC address,
255

routing table lookups, 249–251

with subnets, 256–258

IP addresses, 211, 217–220

canonical format, 212

conventions, 221

destination IP address field, 213

hosts, 212

network classes, 223–227

network number, 222

NICs, 212

octets, 212

source IP address field, 213–214

subnetting, 227–231

static IP, 267

routing protocols, 268

metrics, 272–273

routing tables, 53, 247

lookups, 249–251

routing updates, 269–270

S

security

accounting, 360–361

anti-virus software, 386–387

authentication, 356–357, 362

CHAP, 365–366

PAP, 362–364

with username and password,
356–359

authorization, 359–360

firewalls, 378–380


DMZs, 383

traffic filtering logic, 381–383

identifying allowable traffic on

enterprise network Internet

connection, 373–378

- 
- IDSs, 385
 - network-based*, 385
 - signatures*, 387
 - VPNs, 368–370
 - segments, 193**
 - mss, 192
 - TCP, 187
 - versus packets, 214
 - sending email, 155**
 - sequence number field (TCP header), 189**
 - sequence numbers, 51**
 - serial interfaces, 298**
 - CSU/DSU, 303
 - serial links, 301**
 - addressing, 309
 - SEs (sales engineers), 298**
 - signatures, 387**
 - single broadcast domains, 133**
 - single site networks, 6**
 - SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) , 159, 161**
 - and POP3, 164
 - Sneakernet, 20**
 - sniffers, 365**
 - software, e-mail client, 159**
 - source address field (Ethernet header), 95, 97–98**
 - source IP address field, 213–214**
 - standards, 37, 40**
 - encoding, 69
 - Ethernet, 101
 - networking models, 47
 - data transmission*, 42–45
 - proprietary*, 47–48
 - public*, 49–53
 - OSI reference model, 57–58
 - standards bodies**
 - IEEE, 54
 - ITU, 55
 - static IP routes, 267**
 - STP (shielded twisted pair), 73**
 - straight-through cables, 77**
 - structured wiring plans, 80–82**
 - subnets, 227–231**
 - directly connected, 265
 - end-to-end routing process, 256–258
 - switch ports, 10, 111**
 - switches**
 - autonegotiation, 126–127
 - creating multiple physical LANs, 134–136
 - flooding, 118–119
 - forwarding decisions, 110
 - Frame Relay, 316
 - MAC addresses
 - learning*, 117–118
 - table*, 111

reducing congestion, 109–111
 buffers, 113–114
 full-duplex transmission, 115
 supporting multiple speeds, 125
 trunking, 143–144, 146
 VLANs
 creating, 137–138
 forwarding decisions, 143
 frame forwarding, 139–140
 reasons for implementing,
 140–142

SYN flag bit (TCP), 380

T

T1 lines, 302

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), 50, 184, 215, 379
 connection establishment, 171, 200–201
 error recovery, 187–188, 191
 forward acknowledgment, 190
 headers, 186
 destination port field, 197
 port numbers, 198
 segmentation, 187, 193
 SYN flag bit, 380

TCP/IP, 49–50
 DNS, 281–282
 name format, 288
 name resolution, 283–288
 root DNS servers, 288
 e-mail standards, 158
 IP addressing, 52–53, 221
 subnets, 228
 local host file, 280–281
 networking model
 layers, 56–57, 215
 versus OSI model, 58
 TCP, 50

telcos

COs, 298
 Frame Relay service, 319
 leased lines, 298–302
 SEs, 298

telephone switches, 340

three-site Frame Relay networks, 323

traffic

filtering with firewalls, 381–383
 monitoring with PIX Firewall,
 379–380

trailers (Ethernet), FCS field, 99–100

transferring files, 32–33, 38
 with FTP, 167, 170–171



transmission speeds

- CIR, 325
- of DSL, 348
- of modems, 342
- of WAN links, 302

transport layer protocols, 58,

181–183

- TCP, 184
 - connection establishment, 200–201*
 - error recovery, 187–188, 191*
 - headers, 186*
 - port numbers, 198*
 - segmentation, 193*
 - segments, 187*

trunking, 143–146

- 802.1Q, 146
- ISL, 146

twisted pair cabling, 73

two-part email addresses, 157

types of WANs, 336

U

unicast MAC addresses, 120

uploading files, 32

URLs (uniform resource

- locators), 27, 174**

usernames, 356

- authentication, 356–359
- clear-text, 364

UTP (unshielded twisted pair), 73

V

VCs (virtual circuits), 321

- CIR, 325

vendor consortiums, 318

vendor-proprietary networking

- models, 47–48**

viruses, 385–387

VLANs, 131

- creating, 137–138
- frame forwarding, 139–140
- reasons for implementing, 140, 142
- switch logic, 143
- trunking, 143–146
 - 802.1Q, 146*
 - ISL, 146*

voice circuits, 337

voltage, 42

VPNs (virtual private networks),

- 368–370**

W

wall plates, 9

WANs, 11–12, 54

data link framing, 307–308

Ethernet-based, 297

Frame Relay, 315, 319

access links, 317

CIR, 325

DLCIs, 319–320

FCS field, 329

full mesh, 321

Inverse ARP messages, 329

PVCs, 321

routing, 326–327

three-site networks, 323

VCs, 321

versus leased lines, 320, 324

leased lines, 297–302, 336

analog transmission, 339

digital transmission, 338

voice traffic, 337

links, 296, 300

addressing, 309

full-duplex transmission, 304

installing, 305

transmission speeds, 302

serial interfaces, 298

CSU/DSU, 303

types, 336

versus LANs, 295

waveform, 71

web addresses, 27

web browsers, 25–26, 172

web clients, 172

web pages, 26

loading from browsers, 175–176

web servers, 26, 172

websites, 26, 172

well-known ports, 199, 380

wiring closets, 7

wall plates, 9

wiring panels, 9, 82

word processing applications, 18

WWW (World Wide Web), 172