





CCNA

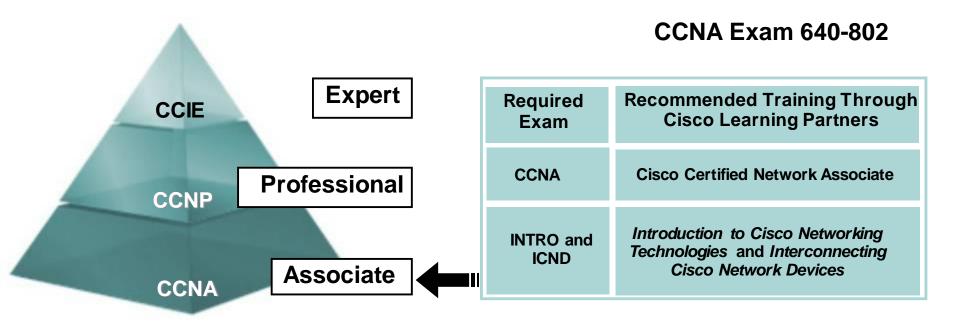
Cisco Certified Network Associate



Course Introduction



Cisco Career Certifications



http://www.cisco.com/go/certifications

How to be CCNA certified?

Option 1

Pass the CCNA exam 640-802 (60-70 questions in 2 hours)

Option 2

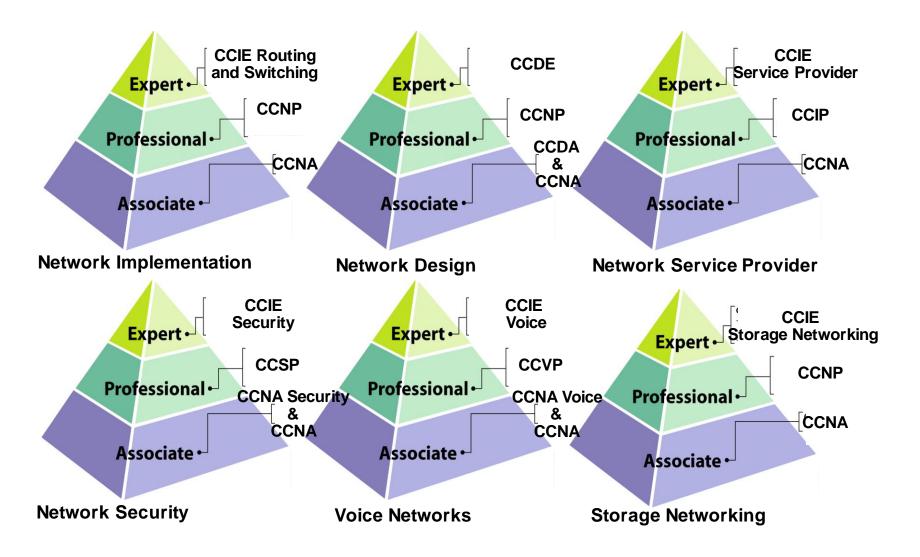
Pass the INTRO exam 640-822 (40-50 question in 1.5 hours)

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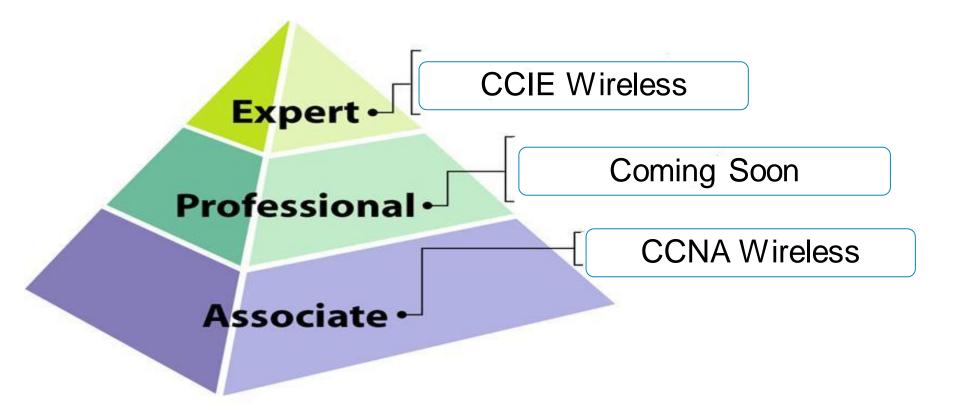
Pass the ICND exam 640-816 (40-50 question in 1.5 hours)



Cisco Different Certifications Fields



New Cisco Certification Path



Course Topics

- Introduction
 - Network introduction.
 - •TCP\IP Vs OSI.
 - Cisco Routers & Basic configuration.
- Routing Concepts & Routing Protocols.
 - Routing Concepts
 - Routing Protocols
 - ➤ Static Routing & Default Routing
 - ≻RIP v1 & RIP v2
 - **≻EIGRP**
 - **>**OSPF

Course Topics

- Switching & LAN Design
 - LAN Design
 - Switching concepts
 - Switching Protocols (VLAN, VTP, STP, Inter-VLAN Routing)
 - WLAN
- WAN Technology
 - WAN Introduction.
 - HDLC, PPP
 - Frame Relay
 - Network Security (Access Control List)
 - IP addressing services (DHCP, NAT, NAT overload)
 - WAN Advanced Technology (Tele-worker Solution & IPV6)

Networking Technologies

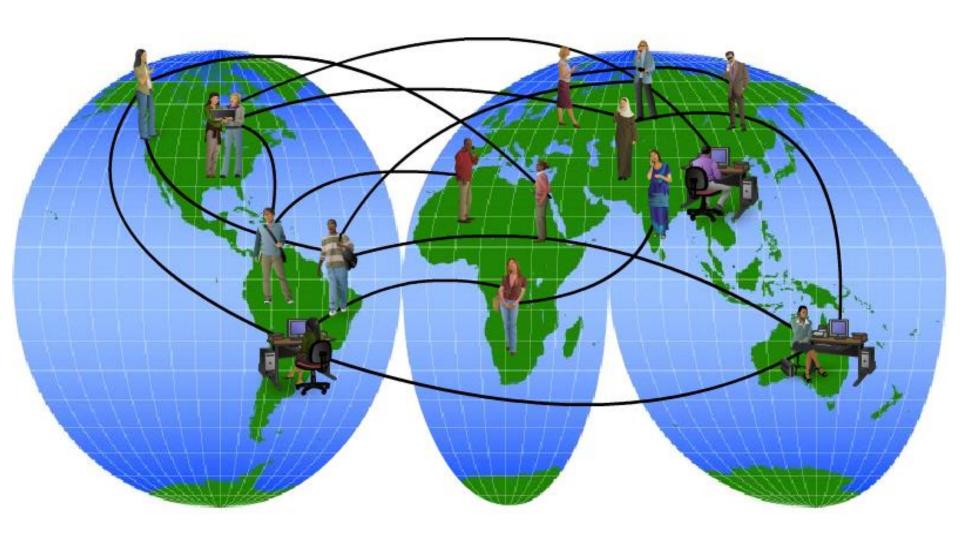
Network:

Group of components or devices connected together to give the user a certain service (application).

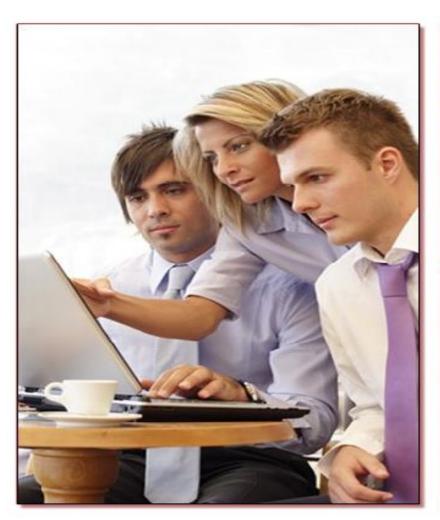
Importance of Networks:

- ✓ Easy access and sharing of information
- ✓ Sharing of expensive devices and network resources
- ✓ Modern Technologies (IP telephony, Video Conferencing,etc)

Networks Support the way we live



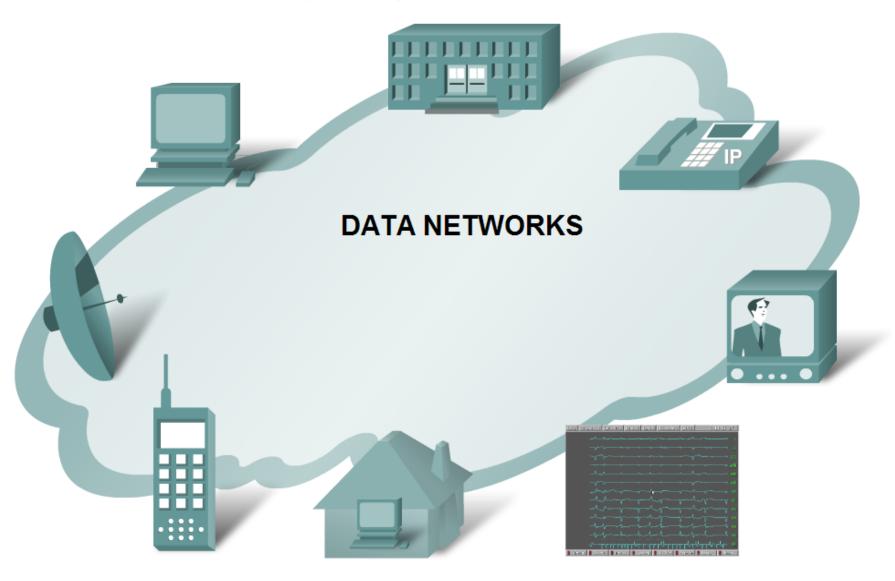
Networks Support the way we live



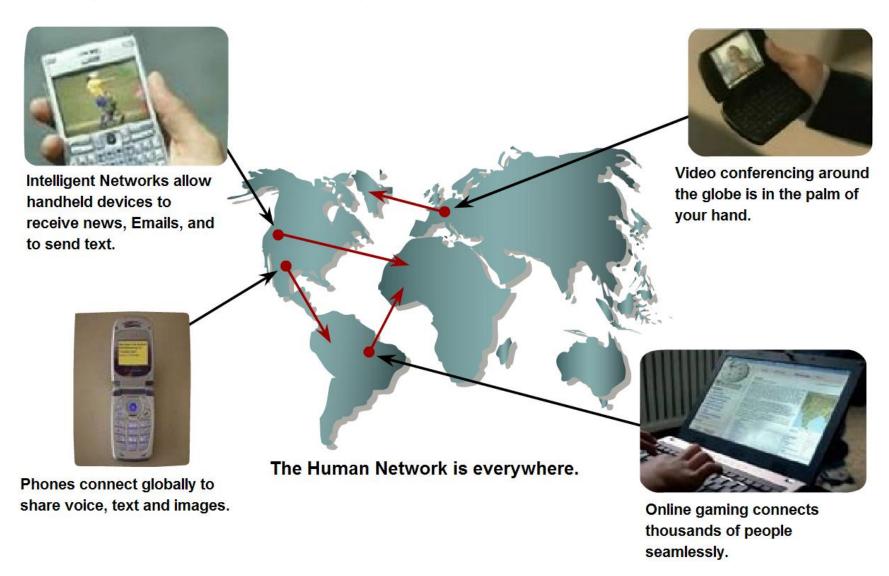




DATA NETWORKS



HUMAN NETWORK



Converged Network

Real-time traffic

- Voice over IP (VoIP)
- Videoconferencing

Web content

- Browsing
- Shopping

Converged Networks

Transactional traffic

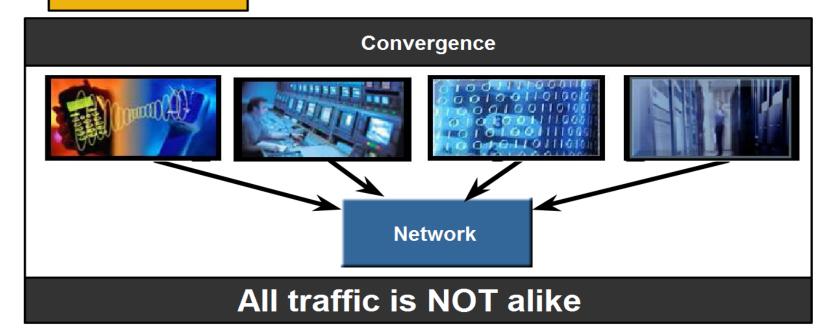
- Order processing & billing
- Inventory & reporting
- Accounting & reporting

Streamng traffic

- Video on Demand (VoD)
- Movies

Bulk traffic

- Email
- Data backups
- Print files



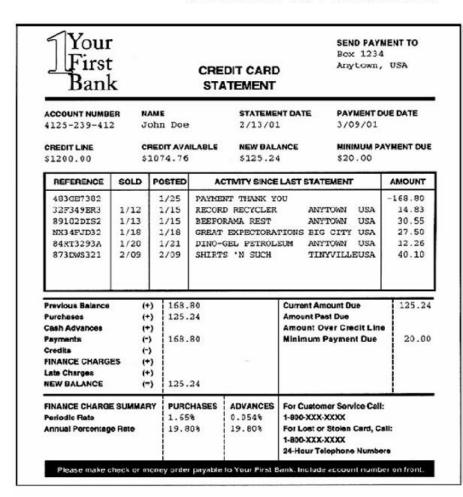
Quality Of Service

Quality of Service Matters

Communication Type	Without QoS	With QoS
Streaming video or audio	Choppy picture starts and stops.	Clear, continuous service.
Vital Transactions	Time : Price	Time : Price
	02:14:05 \$1.54 Just one second earlier	02:14:04 \$1.52 The price may be better.
Downloading web pages (often lower priority)	Web pages arrive a bit later	But the end result is identical.

Need for secure network

Unauthorized Transactions





Network components

Network has three main components

- Computers (servers and hosts)
 - Source of applications (network aware applications)
 - ex: HTTP (Hyper Text Transmission Protocol),
 FTP (File Transfer Protocol),
 SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
 POP3 (Post Office Protocol 3)
 Telnet

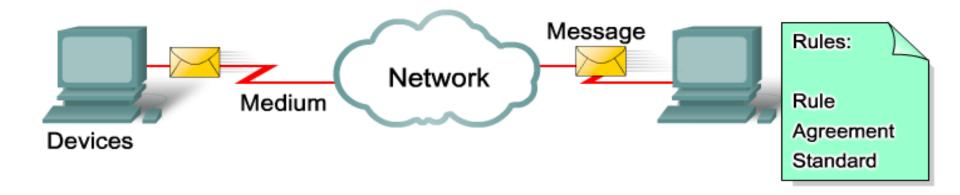
Network Devices

- Devices that interconnect different computers together
- ex: Repeaters, hub, bridge, switch, router, NIC and modems

Connectivity

- Media that physically connect the computers and network devices
- ex: Wireless and cables

Elements Of Network



Four elements of a network:

- Rules
- Medium
- Messages
- Devices

Network Types

LAN (Local Area Network):

- It is a group of network components that work within small area
- Ex.: Token Ring, FDDI, Ethernet, Fast Ethernet,...

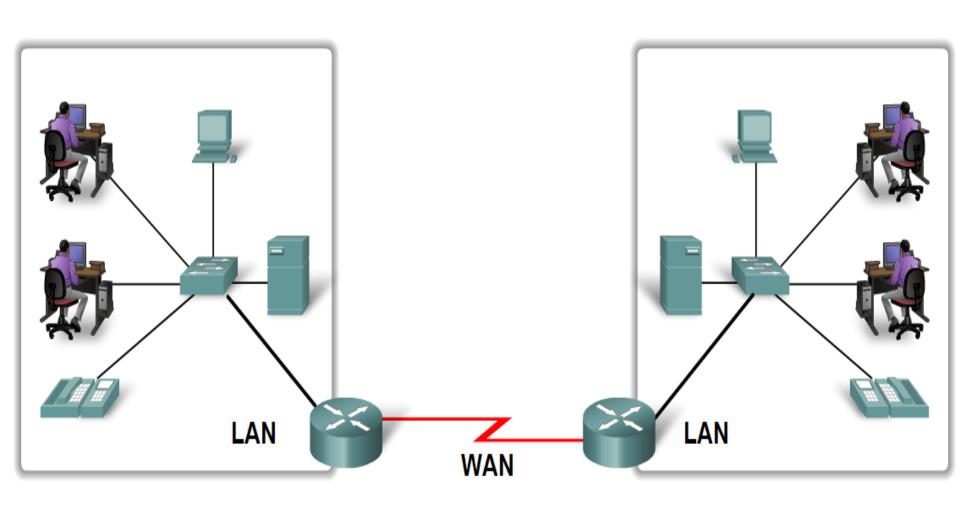
MAN (Metropolitan Area Network):

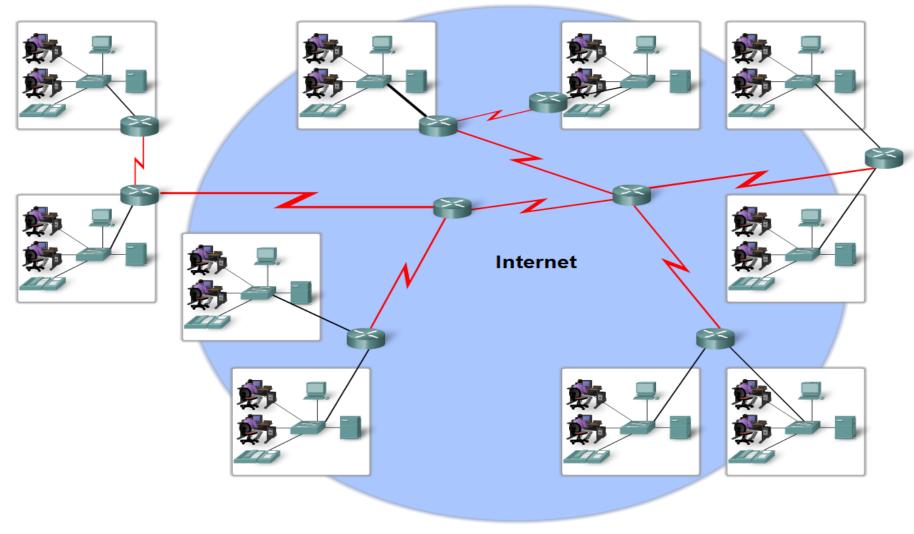
- It is a group of LANs that are interconnected over a small area within city like Cairo.
- Ex.: Metro Ethernet.

WAN (Wide Area Network):

- It is a group of LANs that are interconnected within large area.
- •Ex.: FR, ISDN,X.25, Analog dialup, ATM.

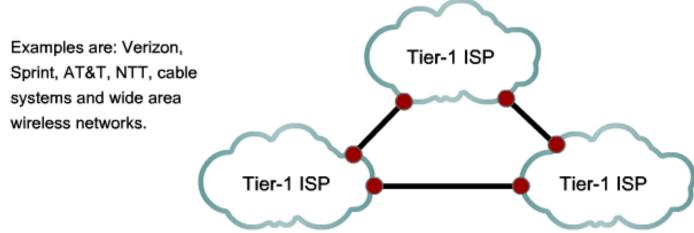
LAN & WAN





Internet Structure - A Network of Networks

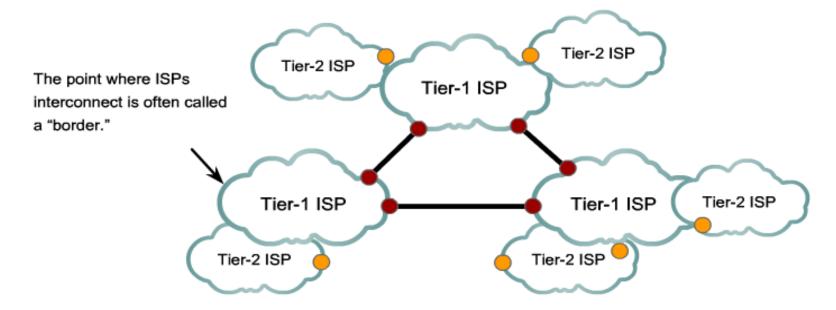
At the center of the Internet, "tier-1" ISPs provide national and international connections. These ISPs treat each other as equals.



This is the "backbone" of the Internet.

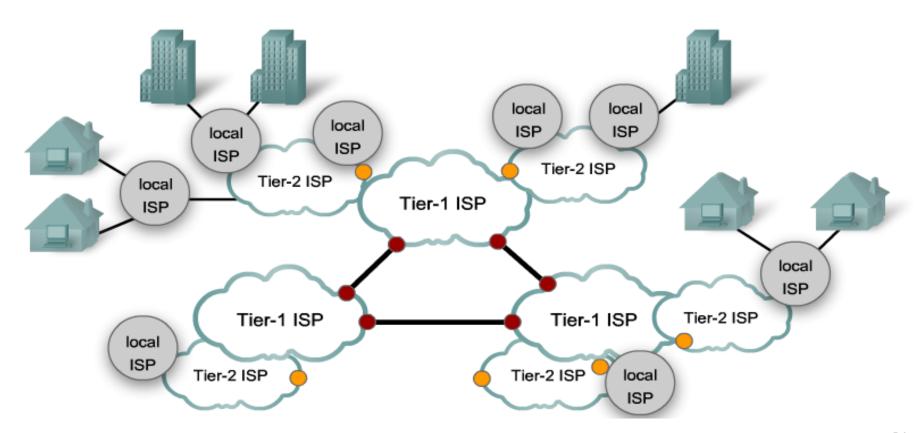
Internet Structure - A Network of Networks

"Tier-2" ISPs are smaller and often provide regional service. Tier-2 ISPs usually pay Tier-1 ISPs for connectivity to rest of the Internet.



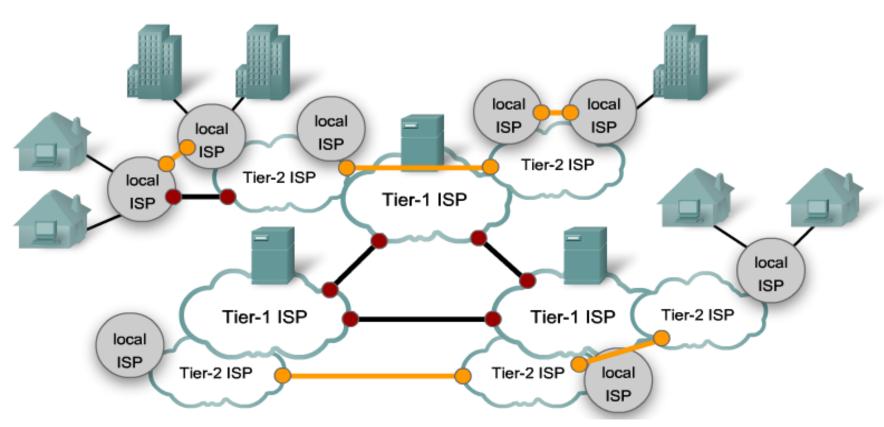
Internet Structure - A Network of Networks

"Tier-3" ISPs are the local providers of service directly to end users. Tier-3 ISPs are usually connected to Tier 2 ISPs and pay Tier 2 providers for Internet access.



Internet Structure - A Network of Networks

Peer connections between networks at the same level provide direct connections, bypassing longer routes and preventing congestion on the backbone.

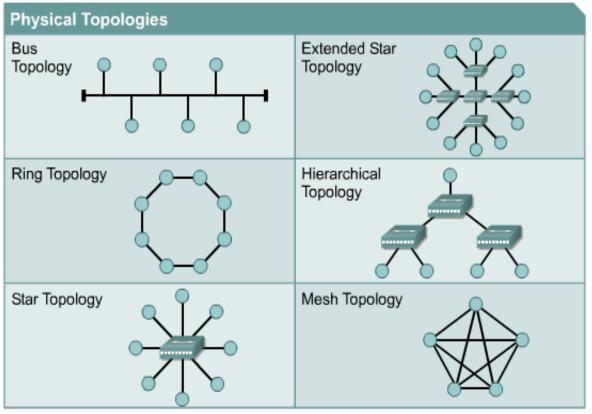


Network Topologies

Topology:

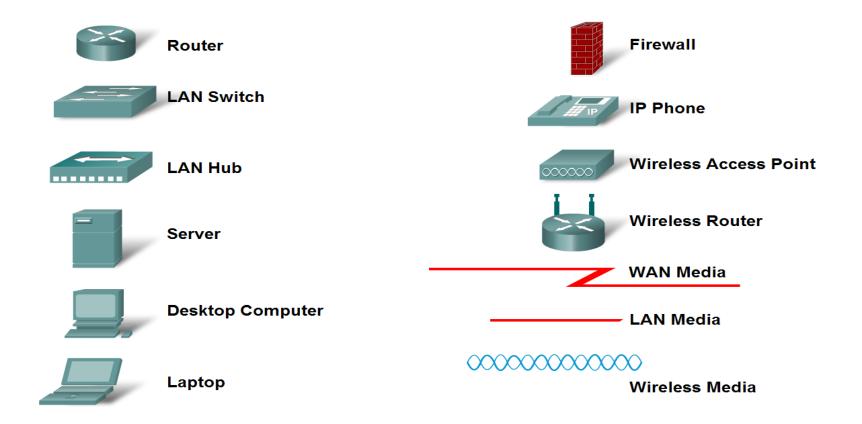
How devices are connected together

- Physical Topology: It describes how devices are physically cabled
- <u>Logical Topology:</u> It describes how devices communicate across physical topology.

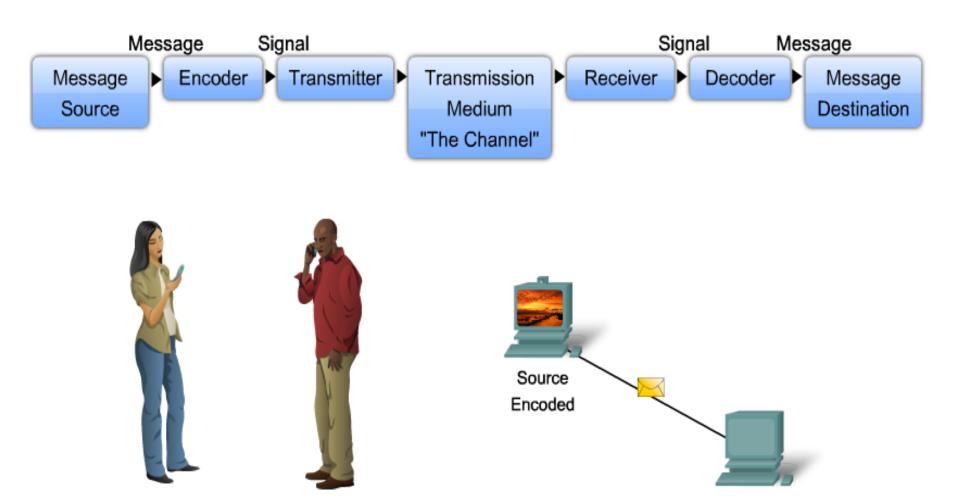


Cisco symbols

Common Data Network Symbols



The elements of communication



The elements of communication

