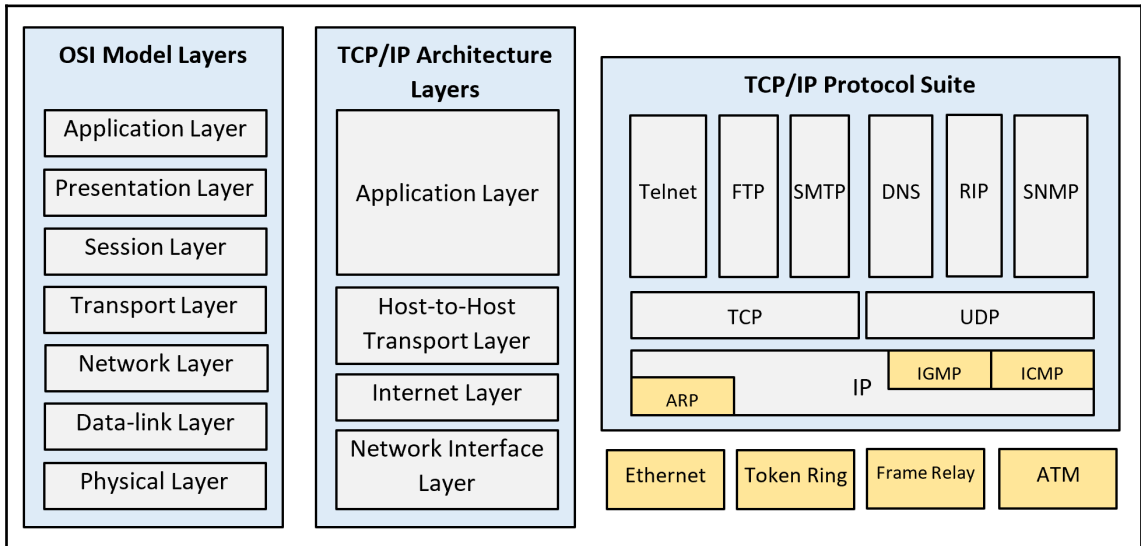
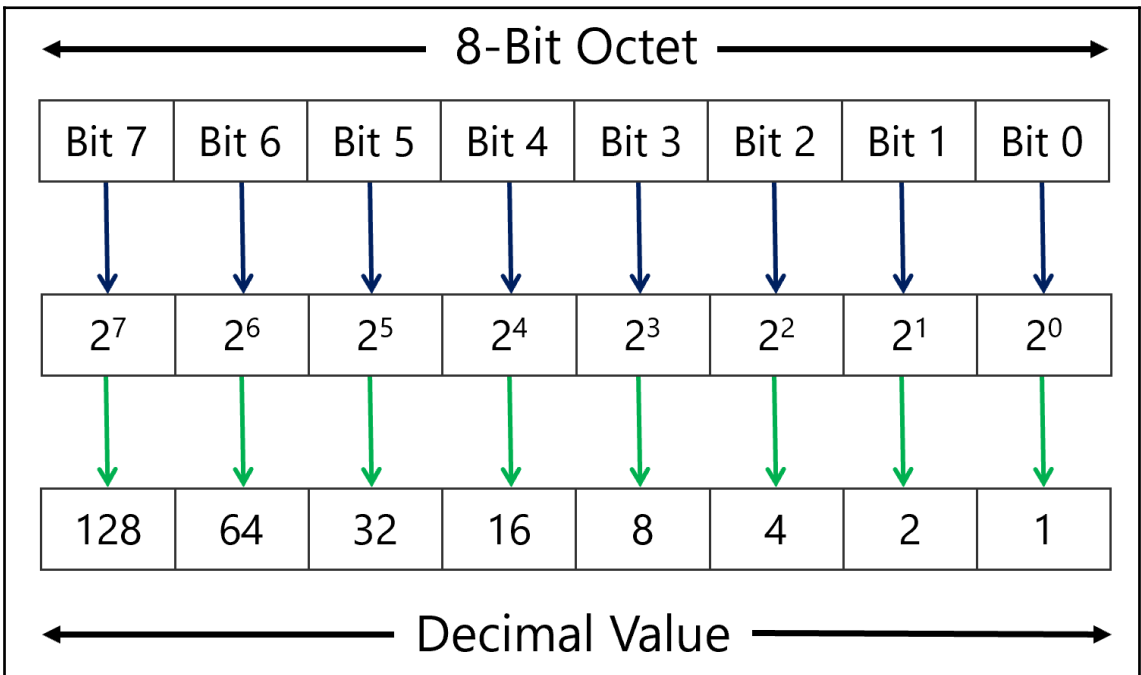
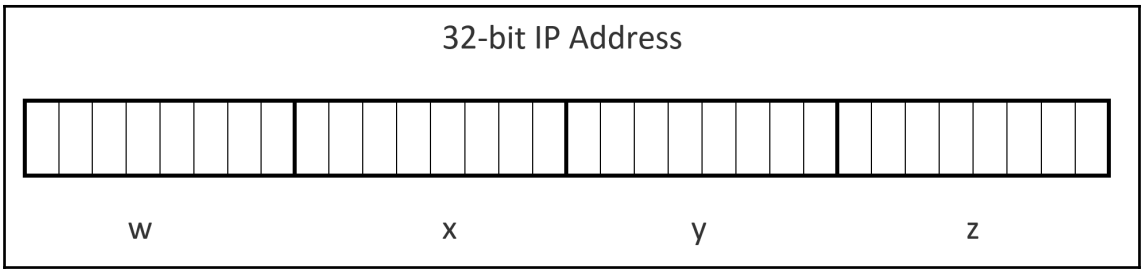


# Chapter 1: Configuring Core Networking



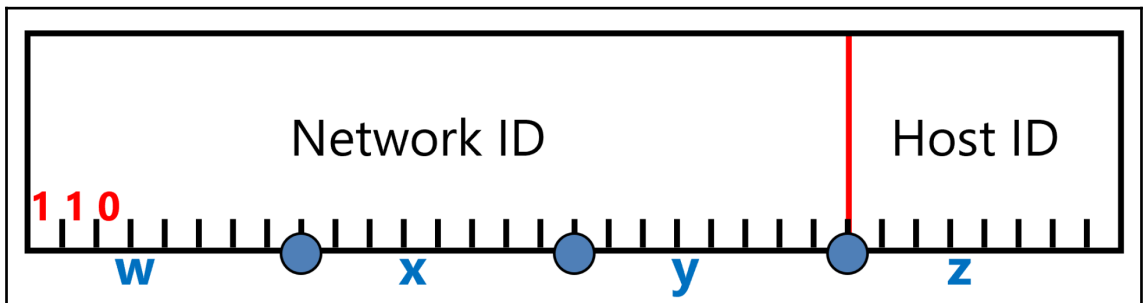
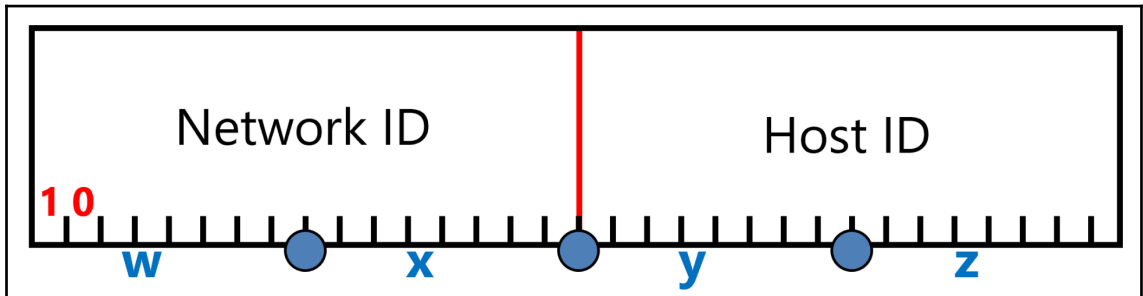
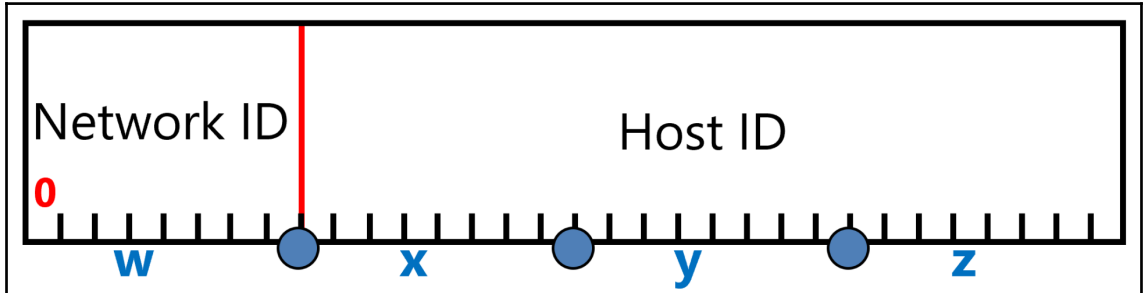
---

<b>Protocol</b>	<b>Port</b>	<b>Function</b>
HTTP	80	Web
HTTPS	443	Web (Secure)
FTP	20, 21	File transfer
SFTP	22	File transfer (Secure)
FTPS	989, 990	File transfer (Secure)
SIP	5060	VoIP (Internet phone)
DNS	53	Name resolution
SMTP	25	Mail
POP3	110	POP mailbox
IMAP	143	IMAP mailbox
Telnet	23	Remote login
SSH	122	Remote login (Secure)
NNTP	119	Usenet
NNTPS	563	Usenet (Secure)
IRC	194	Chat
NTP	123	Network time
SNMP	161, 162	Network management
Kerberos	88	Authentication



	w	x	y	z
<b>Binary format</b>	11000000	10101000	00000001	00001100
<b>Decimal number</b>	192	168	1	12

Address Class	Network (n) and Host (h) address octet layout	Default subnet mask	Number of networks	Number of hosts
Class A	n.h.h.h	255.0.0.0	128	16,777,216
Class B	n.n.h.h	255.255.0.0	16,384	65,536
Class C	n.n.n.h	255.255.255.0	2,097,152	256



---

192.168.1.12/24 or Class C address

Address

1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Network ID

Host ID

Subnet Mask

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---

<b>CIDR block address format</b>	<b>Subnet mask</b>	<b>Number of hosts/nodes</b>
/32	255.255.255.255	1
/31	255.255.255.254	2
/30	255.255.255.252	4
/29	255.255.255.248	8
/28	255.255.255.240	16
/27	255.255.255.224	32
/26	255.255.255.192	64
/25	255.255.255.128	128
/24	255.255.255.0	256
/23	255.255.254.0	512
/22	255.255.252.0	1,024
/21	255.255.248.0	2,048
/20	255.255.240.0	4,096
/19	255.255.224.0	8,192
/18	255.255.192.0	16,384
/17	255.255.128.0	32,768
/16	255.255.0.0	65,536
/15	255.254.0.0	131,072
/14	255.252.0.0	262,144
/13	255.248.0.0	524,288
/12	255.240.0.0	1,048,576
/11	255.224.0.0	2,097,152
/10	255.192.0.0	4,194,304
/9	255.128.0.0	8,388,608
/8	255.0.0.0	16,777,216
/7	254.0.0.0	33,554,432
/6	252.0.0.0	67,108,864
/5	248.0.0.0	134,217,728
/4	240.0.0.0	268,435,456
/3	224.0.0.0	536,870,912
/2	192.0.0.0	1,073,741,824
/1	128.0.0.0	2,147,483,648
/0	0.0.0.0	4,294,967,296



---

<b>Number of Subnets needed</b>	<b>Number of Subnet or Host Bits to “borrow”</b>
1-2	1
3-4	2
5-8	3
9-16	4
17-32	5
33-64	6
65-128	7
129-256	8
257-512	9
513-1,024	10
1,025-2,048	11
2,049-4,096	12
4,097-8,192	13
8,193-16,384	14
16,385-32,768	15
32,769-65,536	16



Subnet	Binary Representation	Subnet Address Prefix
1	11000000.10101000.00000000.00000000	192.168.0.0/27
2	11000000.10101000.00000000.00100000	192.168.0.32/27
3	11000000.10101000.00000000.01000000	192.168.0.64/27
4	11000000.10101000.00000000.01100000	192.168.0.96/27
5	11000000.10101000.00000000.10000000	192.168.0.128/27
6	11000000.10101000.00000000.10100000	192.168.0.160/27
7	11000000.10101000.00000000.11000000	192.168.0.192/27
8	11000000.10101000.00000000.11100000	192.168.0.224/27

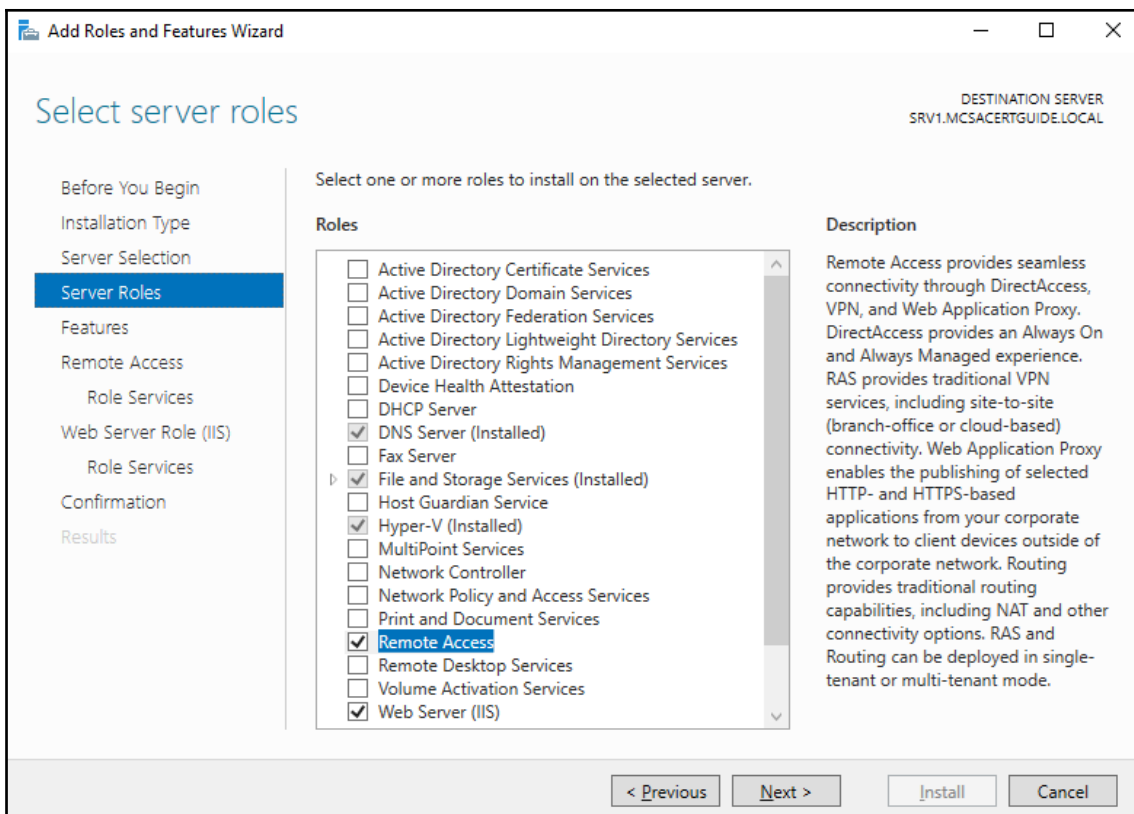
Subnet	Network ID	First Host ID	Last Host ID	Broadcast address
1	192.168.0.0/27	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.30	192.168.0.31
2	192.168.0.32/27	192.168.0.33	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.63
3	192.168.0.64/27	192.168.0.65	192.168.0.94	192.168.0.95
4	192.168.0.96/27	192.168.0.97	192.168.0.126	192.168.0.127
5	192.168.0.128/27	192.168.0.129	192.168.0.158	192.168.0.159
6	192.168.0.160/27	192.168.0.161	192.168.0.190	192.168.0.191
7	192.168.0.192/27	192.168.0.193	192.168.0.222	192.168.0.223
8	192.168.0.224/27	192.168.0.225	192.168.0.254	192.168.0.255

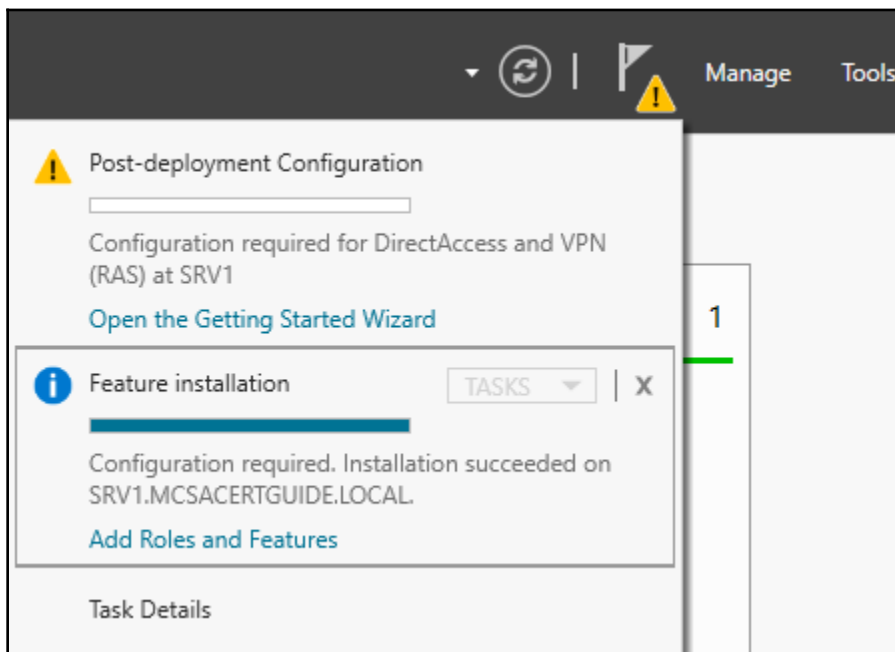
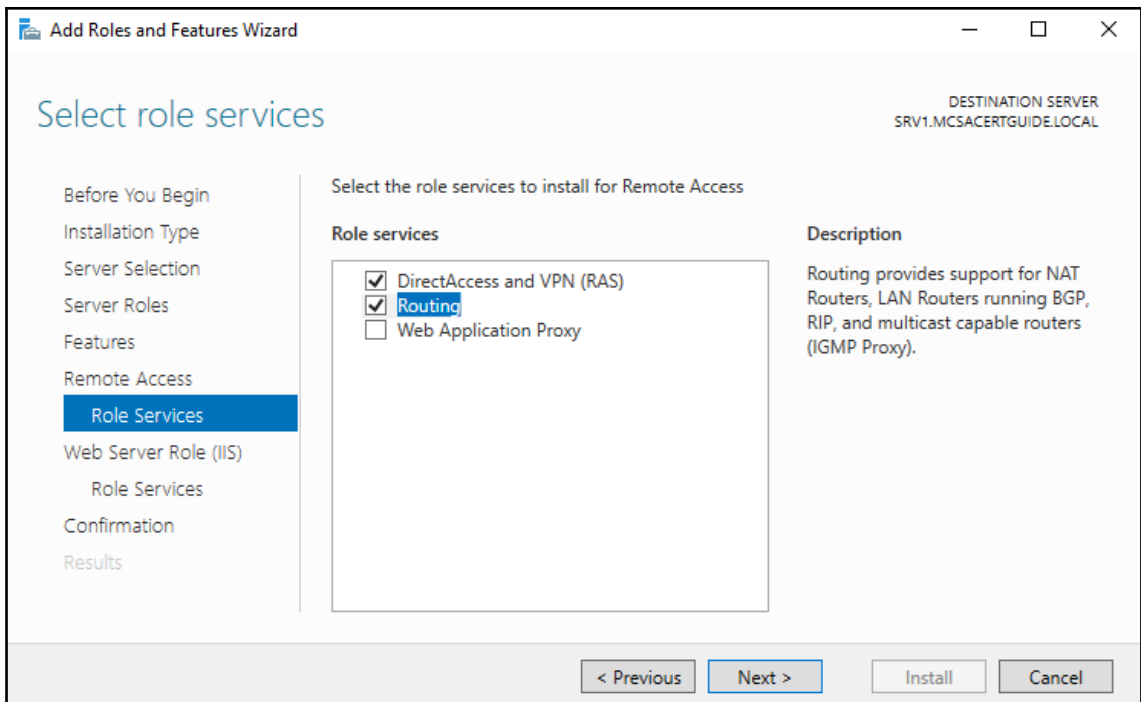
Network Class	Network	Range
A	10.0.0.0/8	10.0.0.0 – 10.255.255.255
B	172.16.0.0/12	172.16.0.0 – 172.31.255.255
C	192.168.0.0/16	192.168.0.0 – 192.168.255.255

---

<b>Decimal</b>	<b>Hexadecimal</b>	<b>Binary</b>
0	0	0000
1	1	0001
2	2	0010
3	3	0011
4	4	0100
5	5	0101
6	6	0110
7	7	0111
8	8	1000
9	9	1001
10	A	1010
11	B	1011
12	C	1100
13	D	1101
14	E	1110
15	F	1111

<b>IPv4 Address</b>	<b>IPv6 Address</b>
Internet address classes	No such classes in IPv6
IPv4 multicast addresses (224.0.0.0/4)	IPv6 multicast addresses (FF00::/8)
Broadcast addresses: network broadcast, subnet broadcast, all-subnets directed broadcast, limited broadcast	No such addresses in IPv6
Unspecified address is 0.0.0.0	Unspecified address is ::
Loopback address is 127.0.0.1	Loopback address is ::1
Public IPv4 addresses	Global unicast addresses
Private IPv4 addresses (10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, and 192.168.0.0/16)	Site-local addresses (FECO::/10)
APIPA addresses (169.254.0.0/16)	Link-local addresses (FE80::/64)
Address syntax: dotted decimal notation	Address syntax: colon hexadecimal format with suppression of leading zeros and zero compression. Embedded IPv4 addresses are expressed in dotted decimal notation.
Address prefix syntax: prefix length or dotted decimal (subnet mask) notation	Address prefix syntax: prefix length notation only





---

## Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard

### Configuration

You can enable any of the following combinations of services, or you can customize this server.

- Remote access (dial-up or VPN)**  
Allow remote clients to connect to this server through either a dial-up connection or a secure virtual private network (VPN) Internet connection.
- Network address translation (NAT)**  
Allow internal clients to connect to the Internet using one public IP address.
- Virtual private network (VPN) access and NAT**  
Allow remote clients to connect to this server through the Internet and local clients to connect to the Internet using a single public IP address.
- Secure connection between two private networks**  
Connect this network to a remote network, such as a branch office.
- Custom configuration**  
Select any combination of the features available in Routing and Remote Access.

< Back

Next >

Cancel

---

Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard

**Custom Configuration**

When this wizard closes, you can configure the selected services in the Routing and Remote Access console.

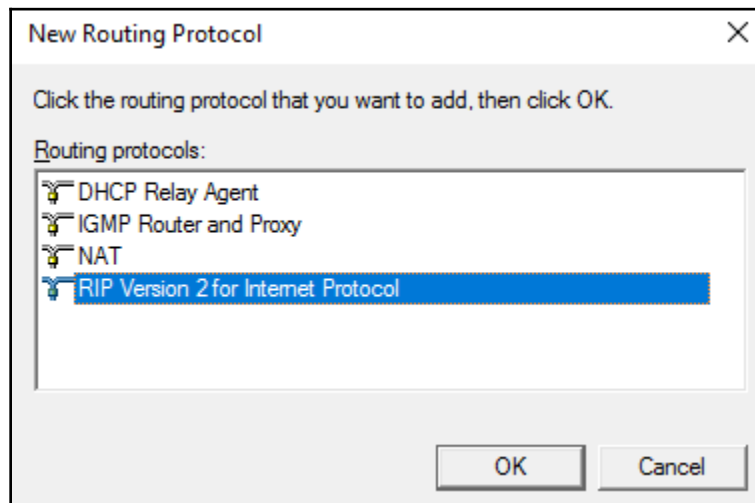
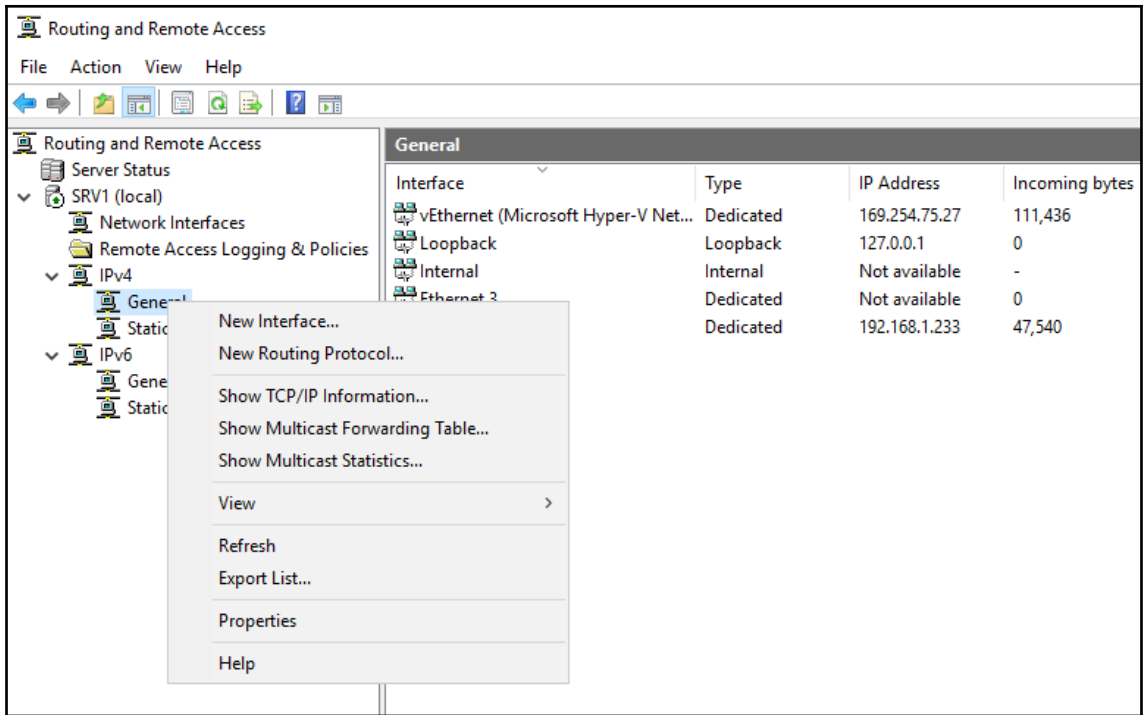
Select the services that you want to enable on this server.

- VPN access
- Dial-up access
- Demand-dial connections ( used for branch office routing )
- NAT
- LAN routing

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Next >

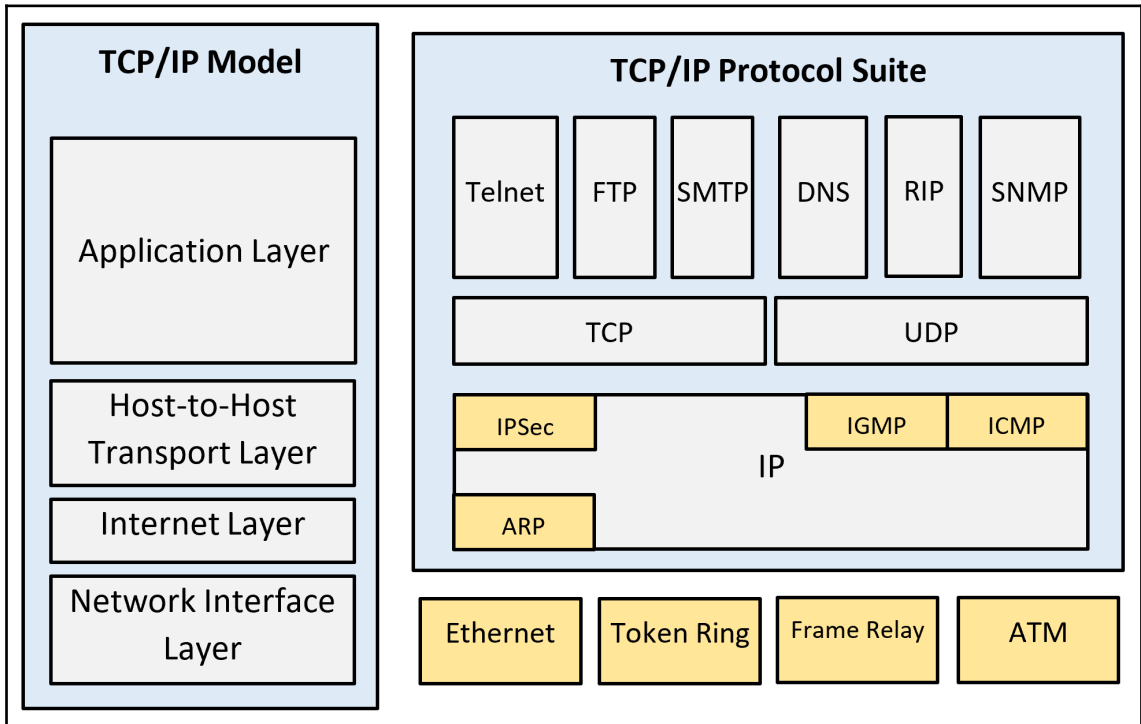
Cancel

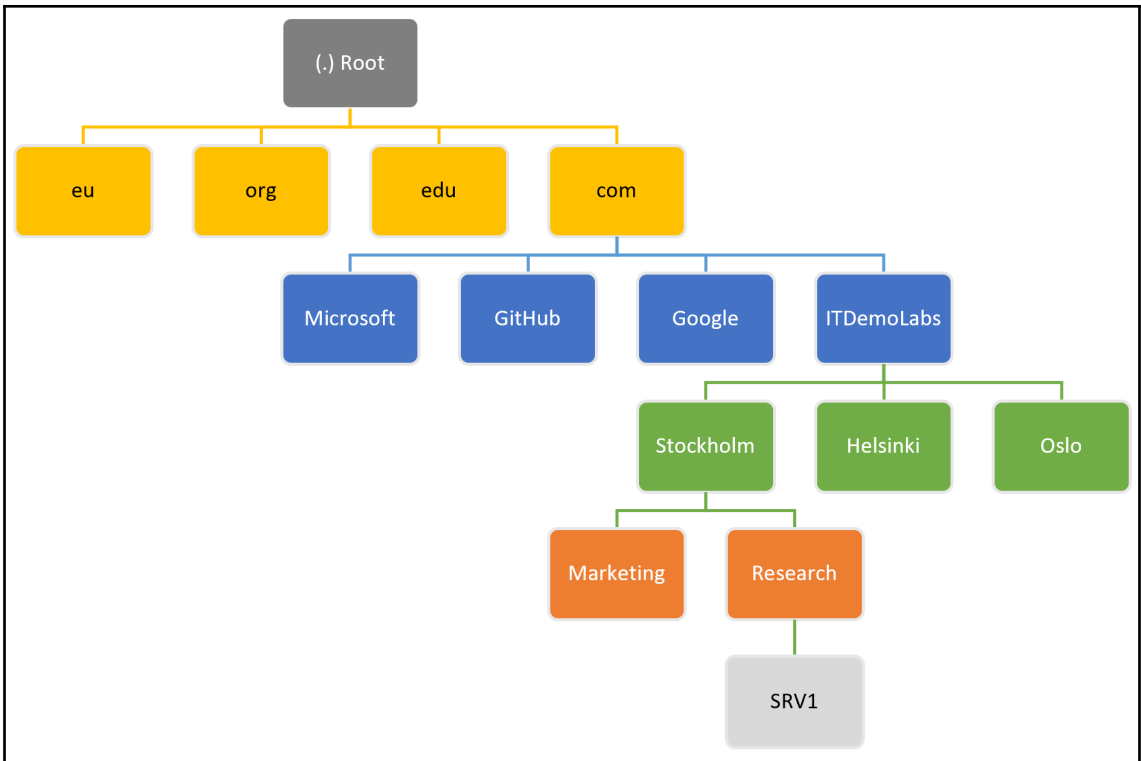


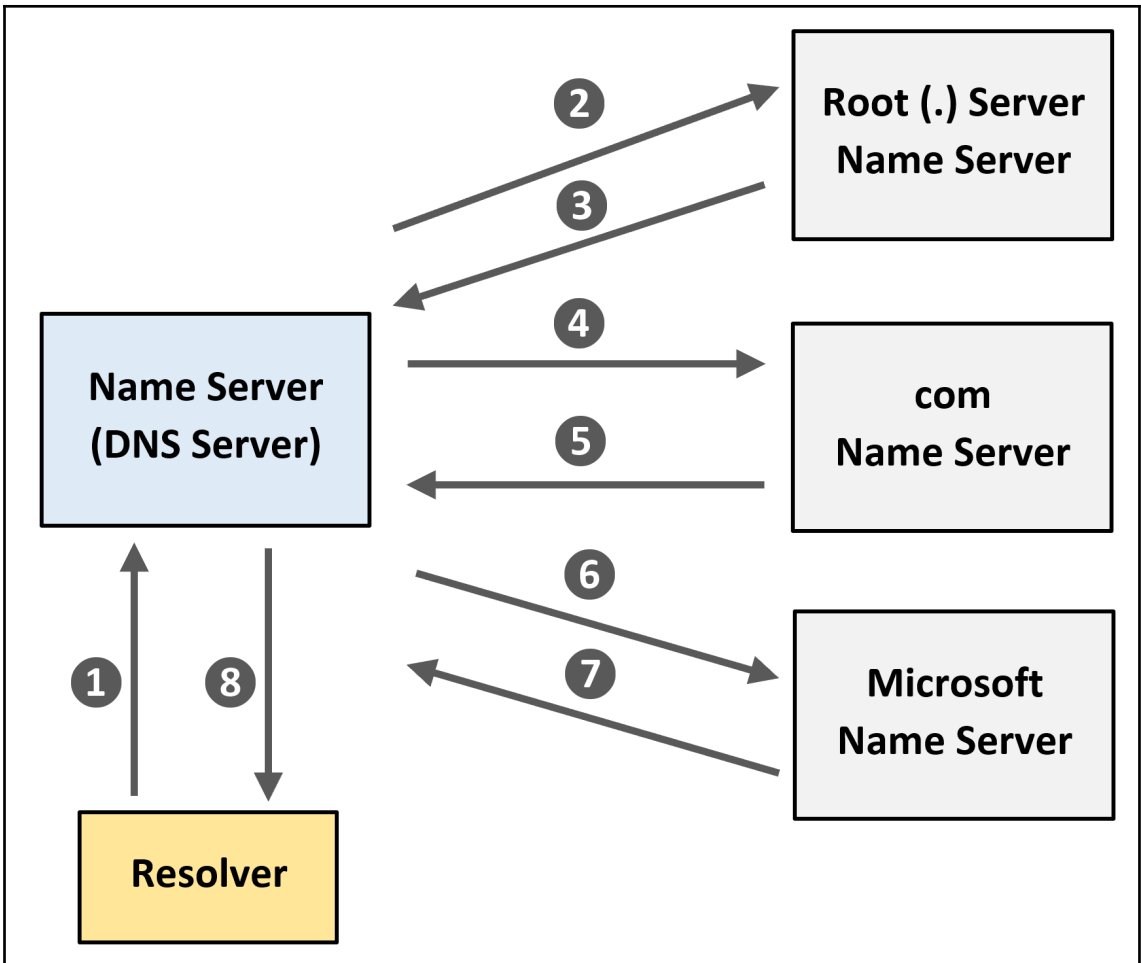


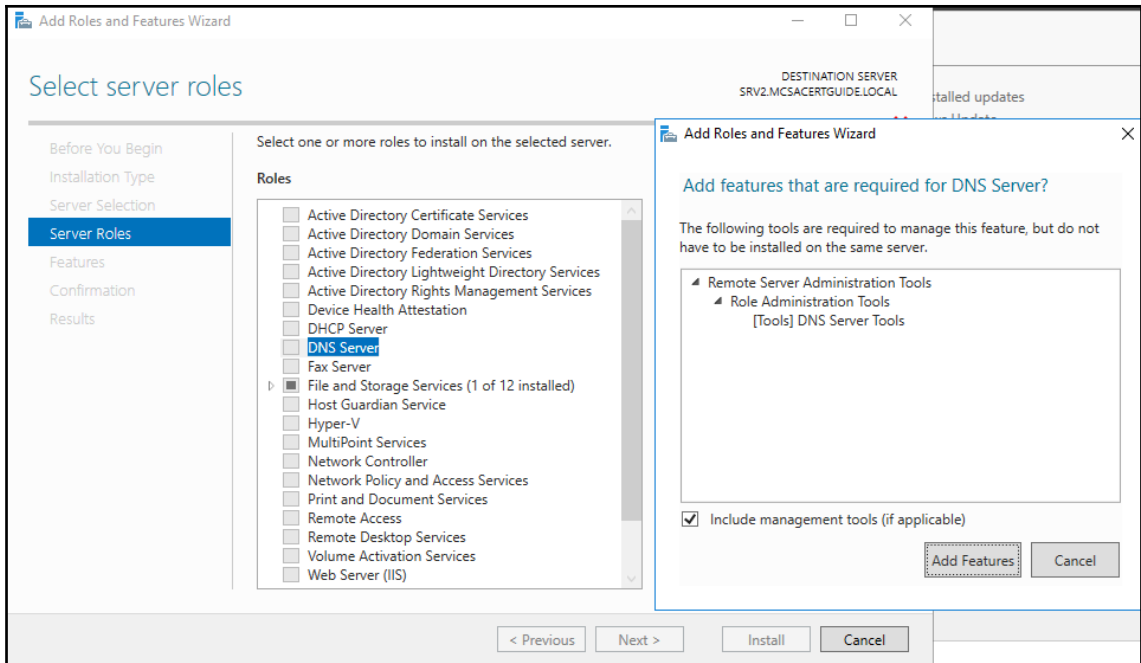
---

## Chapter 2: Configuring DNS









```

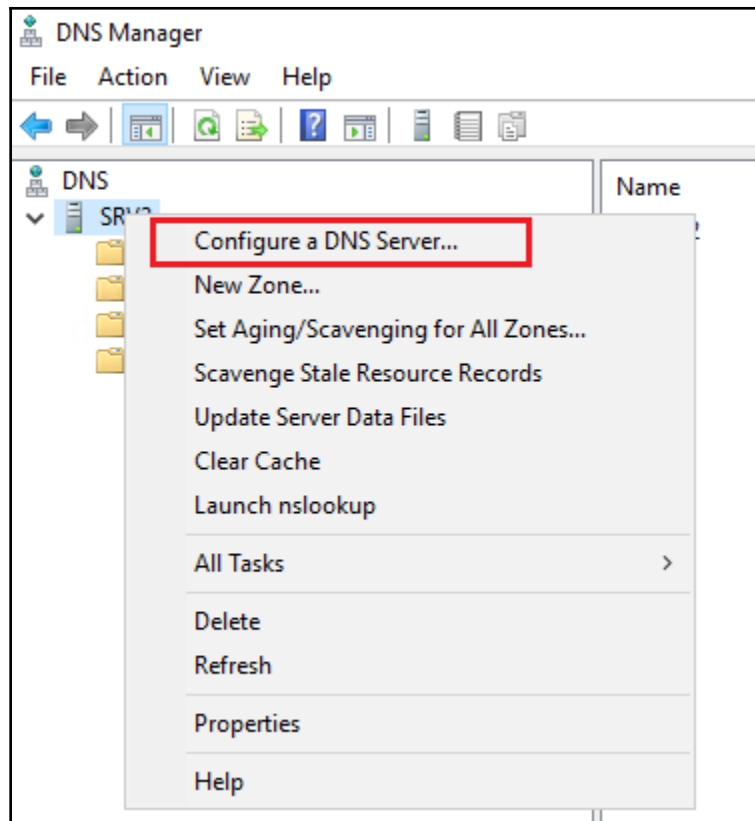
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

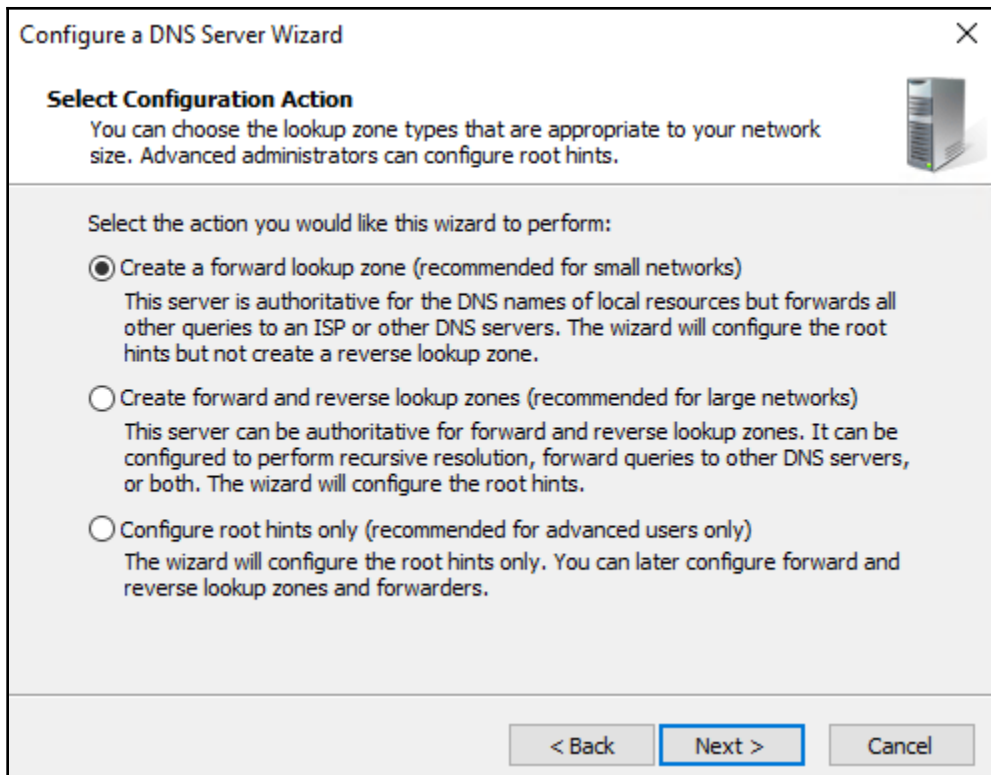
PS C:\Users\administrator.MCSACERTGUIDE> Add-WindowsFeature DNS -IncludeManagementTools

Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result
-----
True     No           Success      {DNS Server, Remote Server Administration ...

PS C:\Users\administrator.MCSACERTGUIDE>


```





---

Configure a DNS Server Wizard ✕

**Primary Server Location** 


You can choose where the DNS data is maintained for your network resources.

Which DNS server maintains your primary forward lookup zone?

This server maintains the zone  
The wizard will help you create a primary forward lookup zone.

An ISP maintains the zone, and a read-only secondary copy resides on this server  
The wizard will help you create a secondary forward lookup zone.

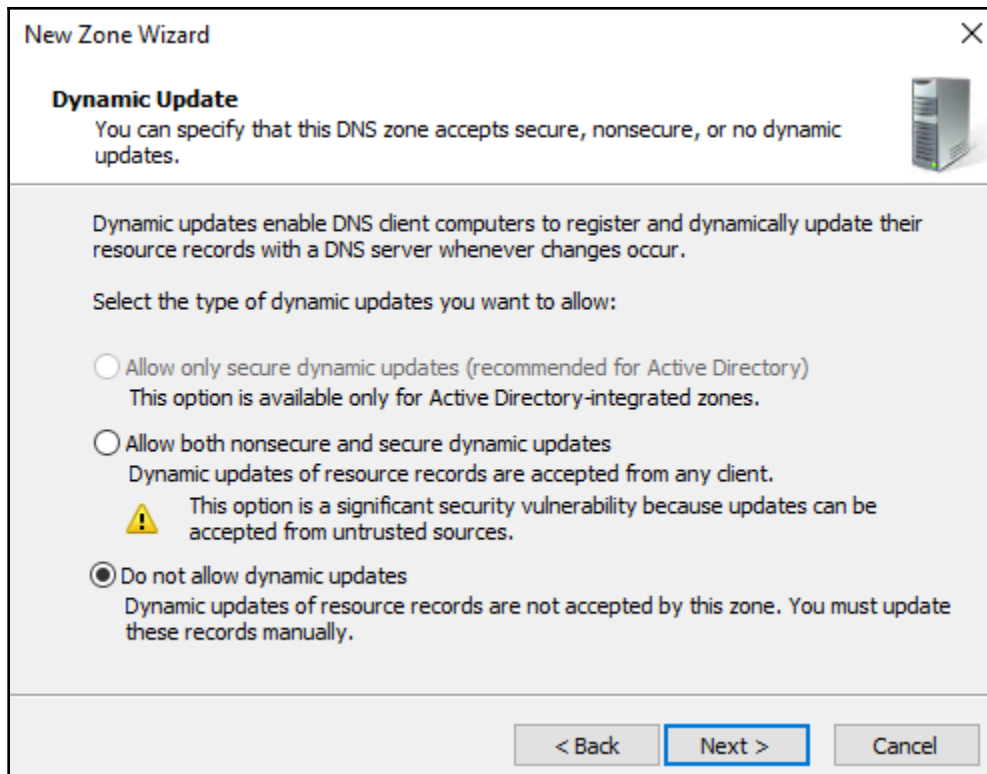
New Zone Wizard ✕

**Zone Name** 

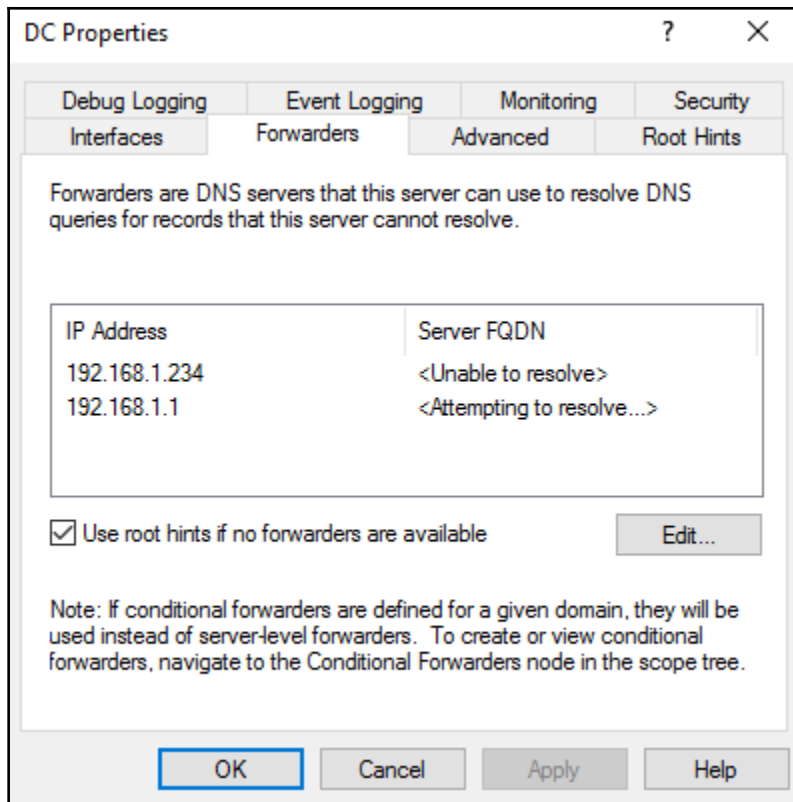
What is the name of the new zone?

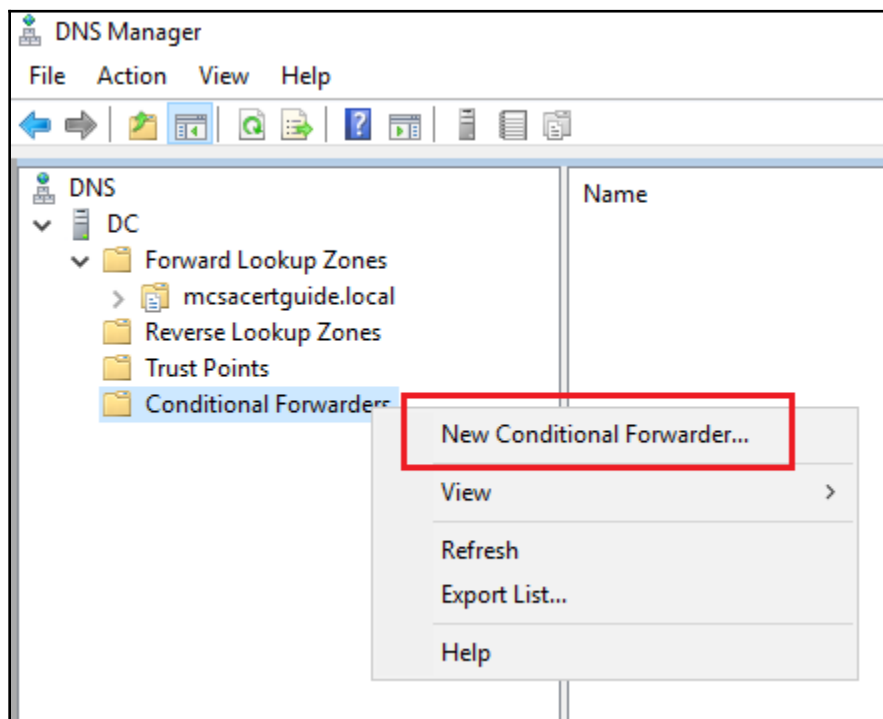
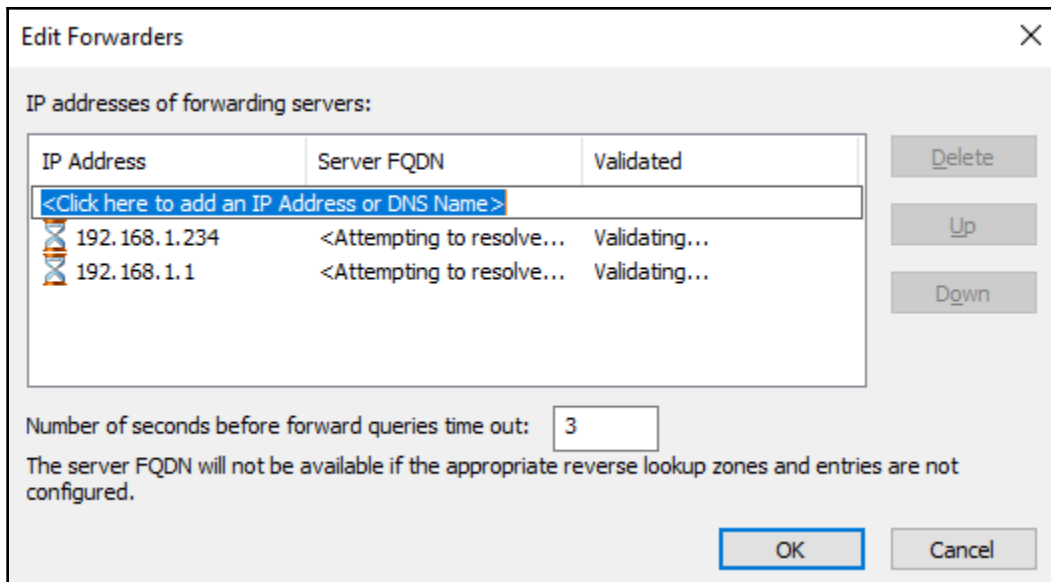
The zone name specifies the portion of the DNS namespace for which this server is authoritative. It might be your organization's domain name (for example, microsoft.com) or a portion of the domain name (for example, newzone.microsoft.com). The zone name is not the name of the DNS server.

Zone name:











New Conditional Forwarder X

DNS Domain:

IP addresses of the master servers:

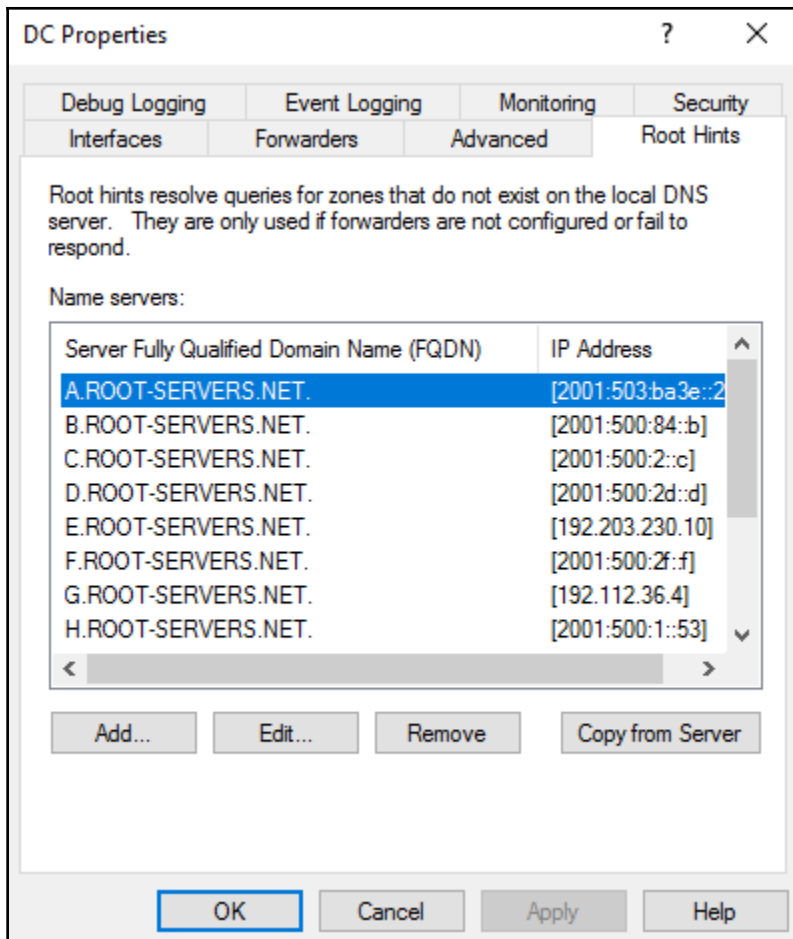
IP Address	Server FQDN	Validated
<Click here to add a...		
 192.168.1.234	<Attempting to resolve...	A timeout occurred duri...

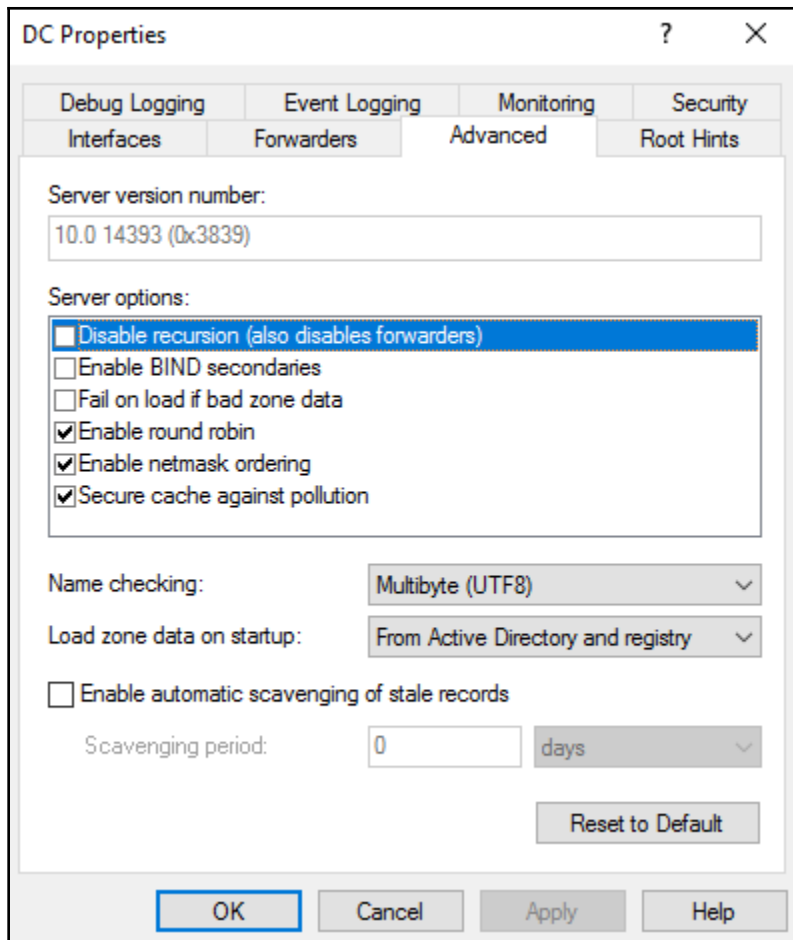
Store this conditional forwarder in Active Directory, and replicate it as follows:

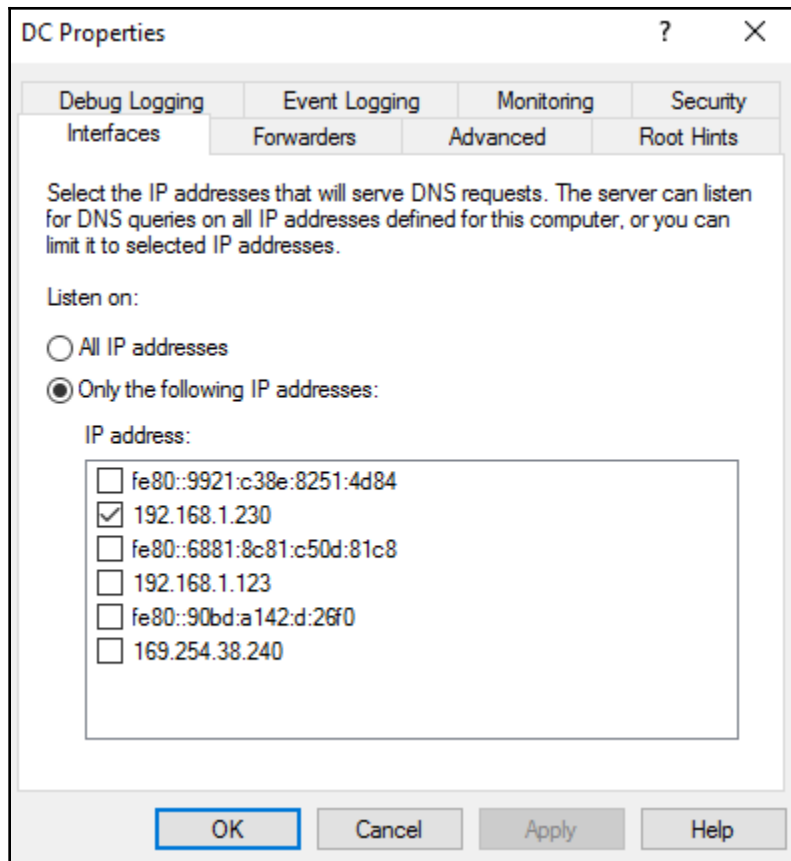
 This will not replicate to DNS servers that are pre-Windows Server 2003 domain controllers

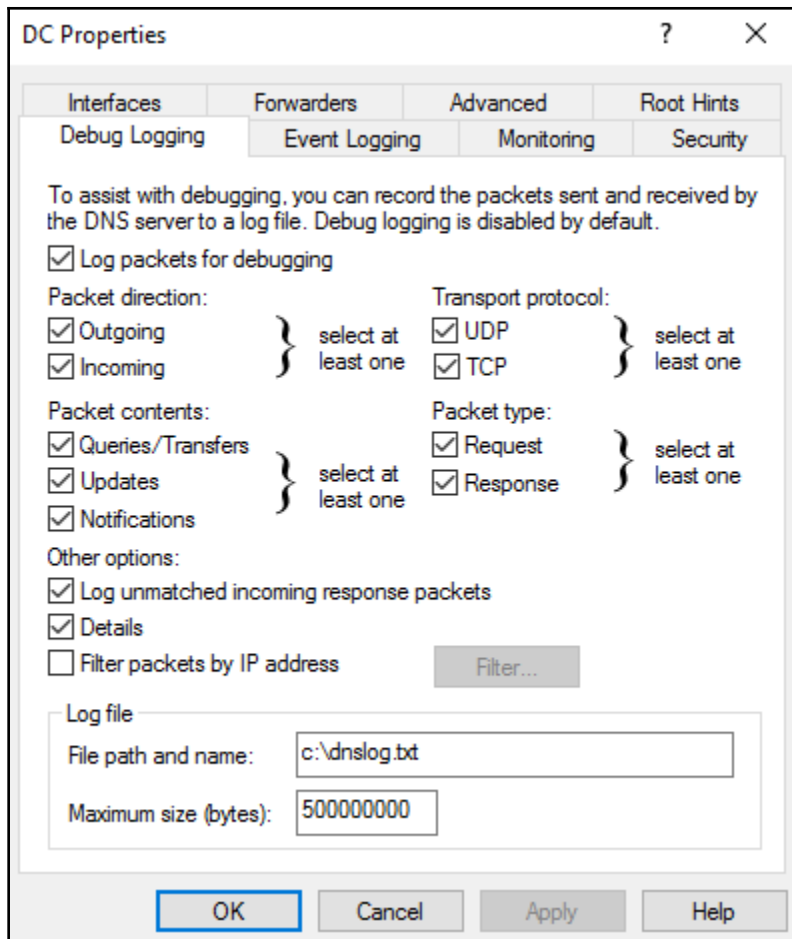
Number of seconds before forward queries time out:

The server FQDN will not be available if the appropriate reverse lookup zones and entries are not configured.



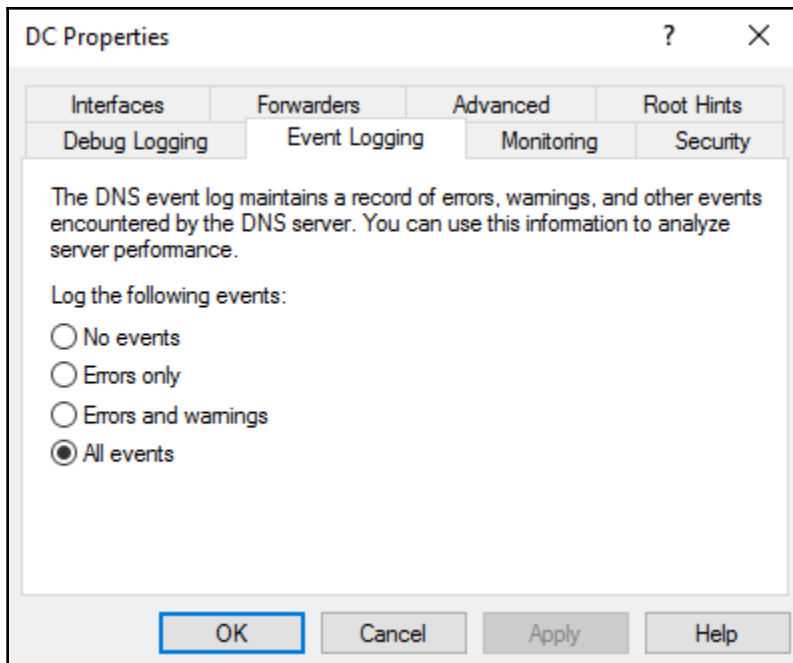


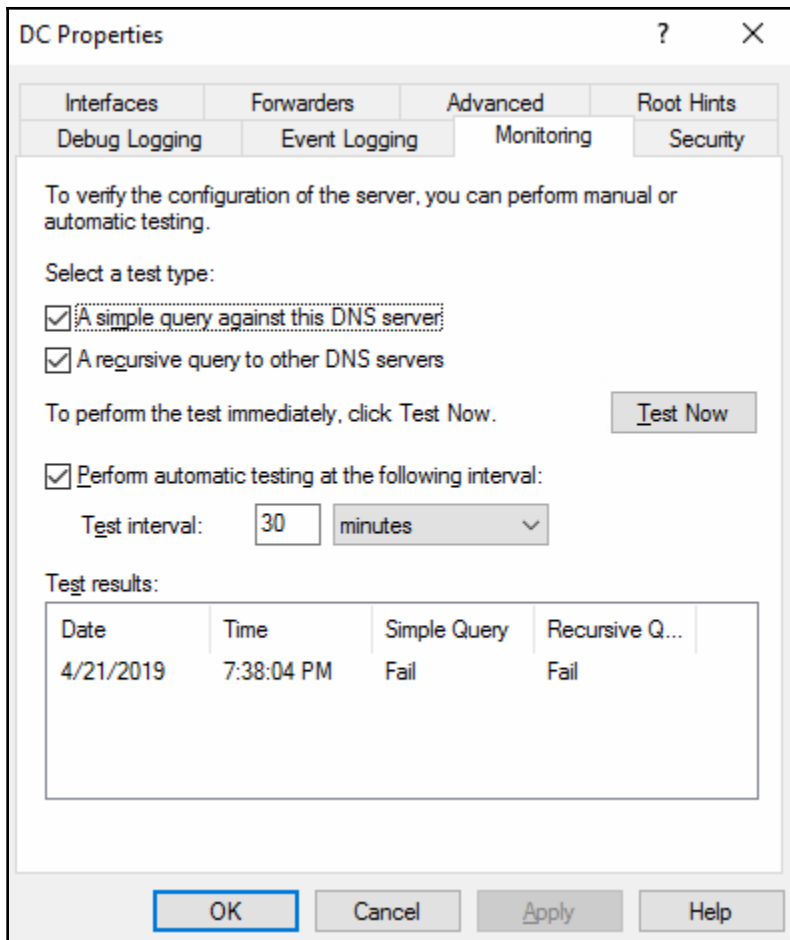


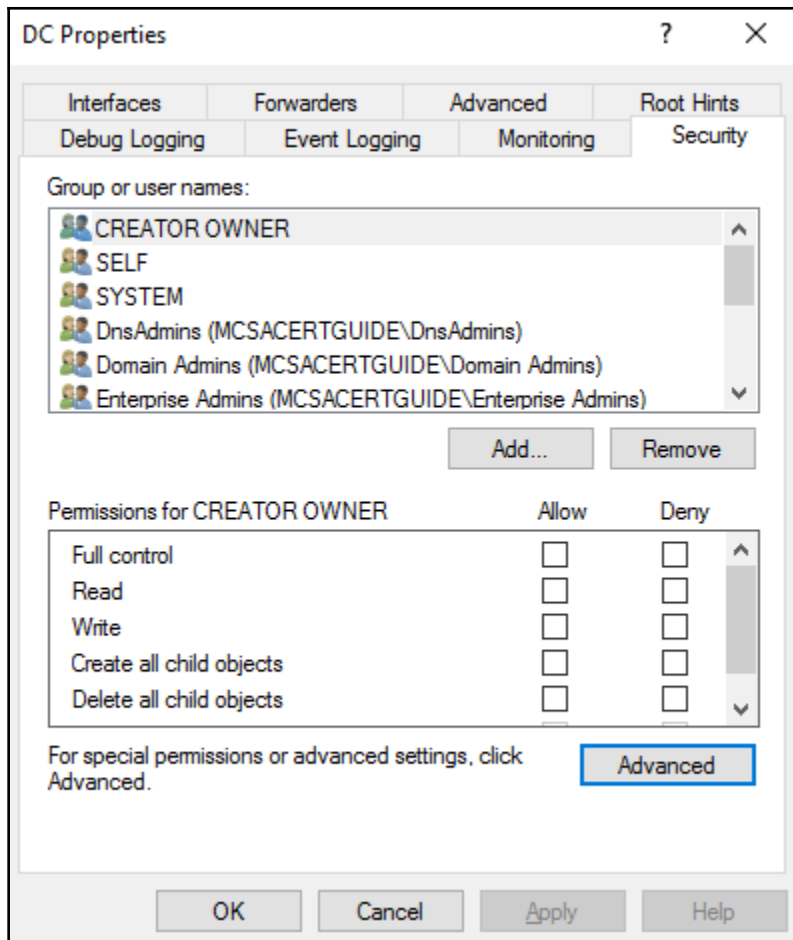


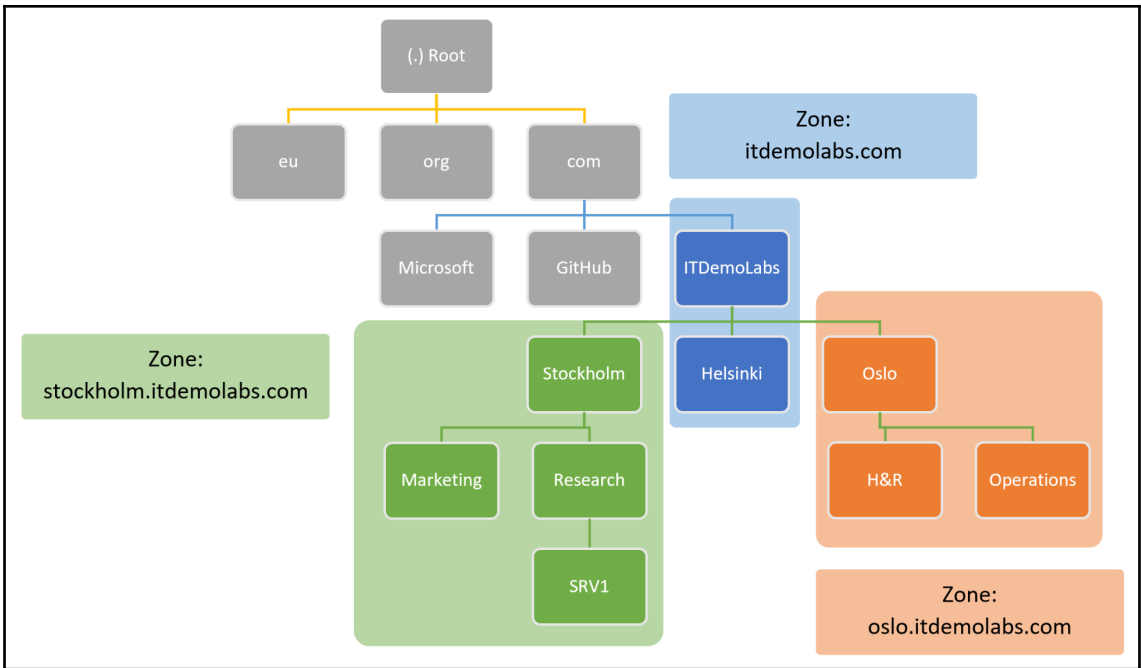
```
dnslog - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
CD      0
AD      0
RCODE   0 (NOERROR)
QCOUNT 1
ACOUNT  0
NSCOUNT 1
ARCOUNT 1
QUESTION SECTION:
Offset = 0x000c, RR count = 0
Name    "(4)SRV1(13)MCSACERTGUIDE(5)LOCAL(0)"
QTYPE   SOA (6)
QCLASS  1
ANSWER SECTION:
empty
AUTHORITY SECTION:
Offset = 0x002a, RR count = 0
Name    "[C011](13)MCSACERTGUIDE(5)LOCAL(0)"
TYPE    SOA (6)
CLASS   1
TTL     3600
DLEN    38
DATA
        PrimaryServer: (2)dc[C011](13)MCSACERTGUIDE(5)LOCAL(0)
        Administrator: (10)hostmaster[C011](13)MCSACERTGUIDE(5)LOCAL(0)   SerialNo   = 242
        Refresh       = 900
        Retry          = 600
        Expire         = 86400
        MinimumTTL    = 3600
ADDITIONAL SECTION:
Offset = 0x005c, RR count = 0
Name    "[C036](2)dc[C011](13)MCSACERTGUIDE(5)LOCAL(0)"
TYPE    A (1)
CLASS   1
TTL     3600
DLEN    4
DATA    192.168.1.230
```












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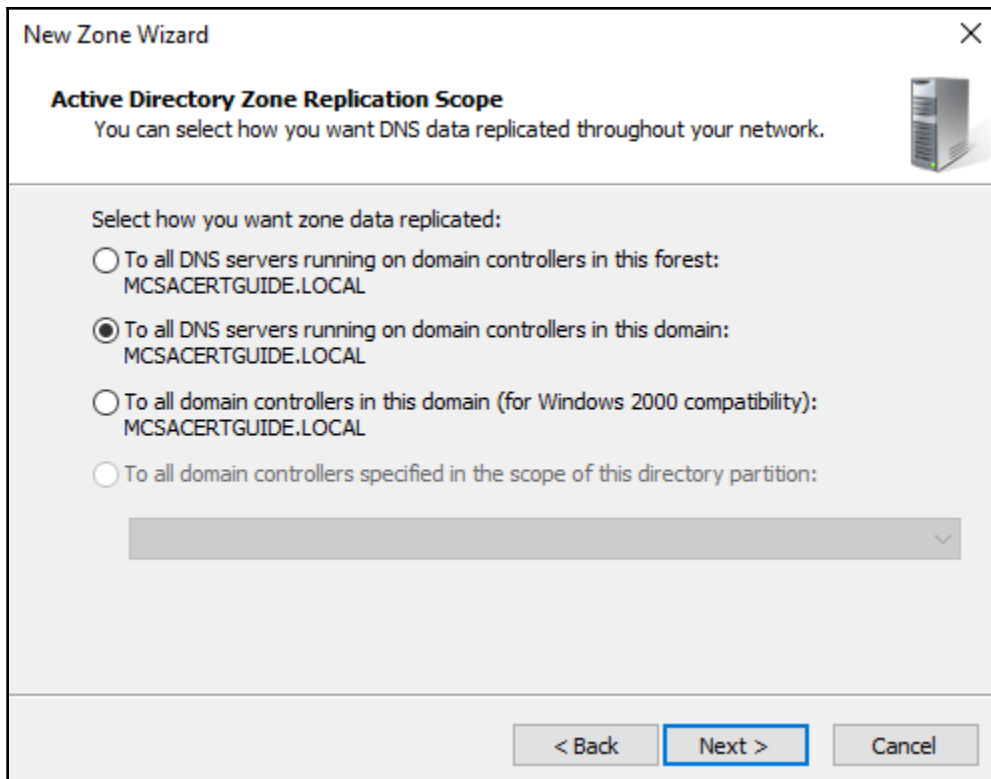
New Zone Wizard ✕

**Zone Type**  
The DNS server supports various types of zones and storage.




Select the type of zone you want to create:

- Primary zone  
Creates a copy of a zone that can be updated directly on this server.
- Secondary zone  
Creates a copy of a zone that exists on another server. This option helps balance the processing load of primary servers and provides fault tolerance.
- Stub zone  
Creates a copy of a zone containing only Name Server (NS), Start of Authority (SOA), and possibly glue Host (A) records. A server containing a stub zone is not authoritative for that zone.
- Store the zone in Active Directory (available only if DNS server is a writeable domain controller)



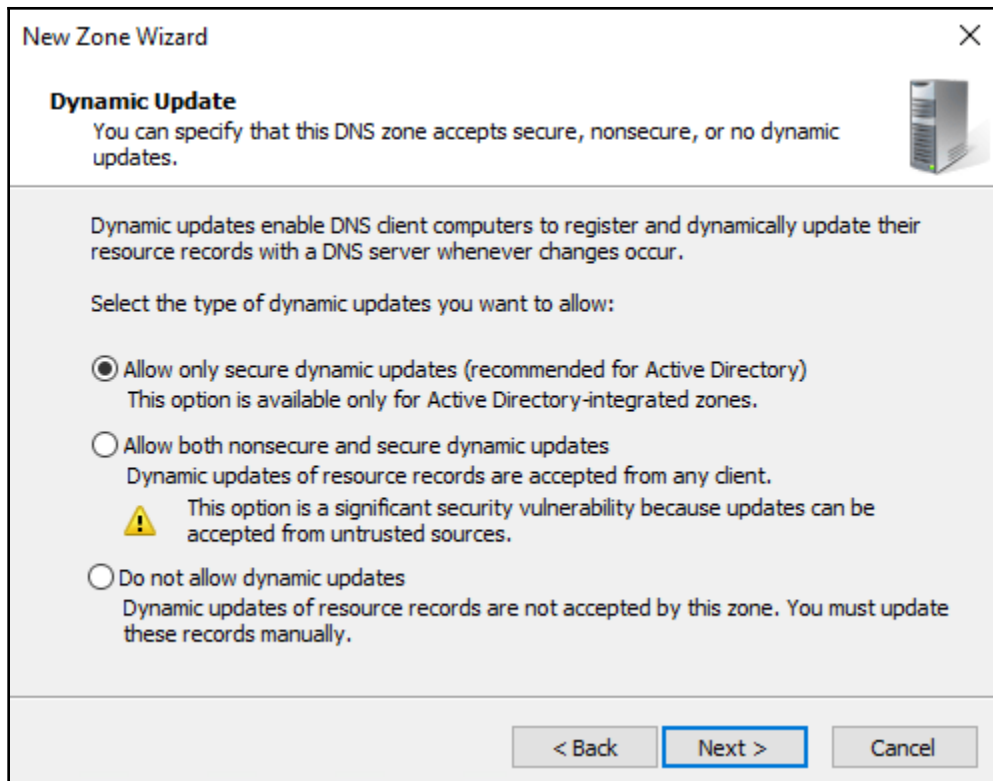
---

New Zone Wizard ✕

**Zone Name**  
What is the name of the new zone? 

The zone name specifies the portion of the DNS namespace for which this server is authoritative. It might be your organization's domain name (for example, microsoft.com) or a portion of the domain name (for example, newzone.microsoft.com). The zone name is not the name of the DNS server.

Zone name:






---

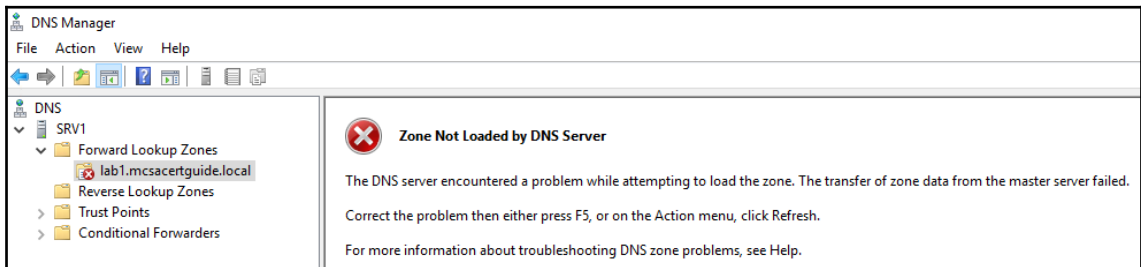
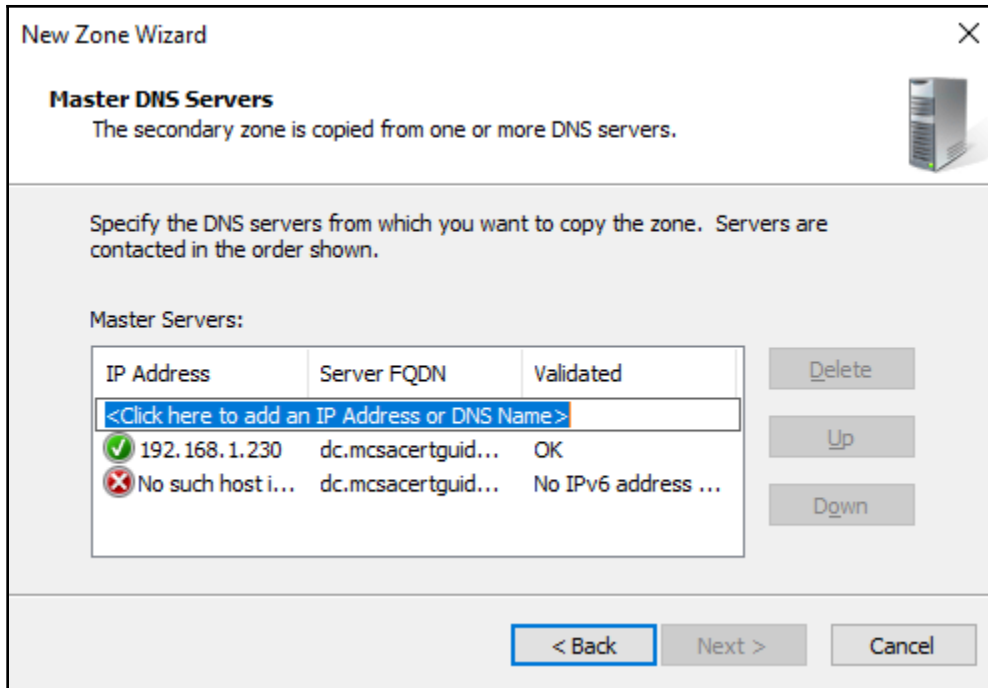
New Zone Wizard ✕

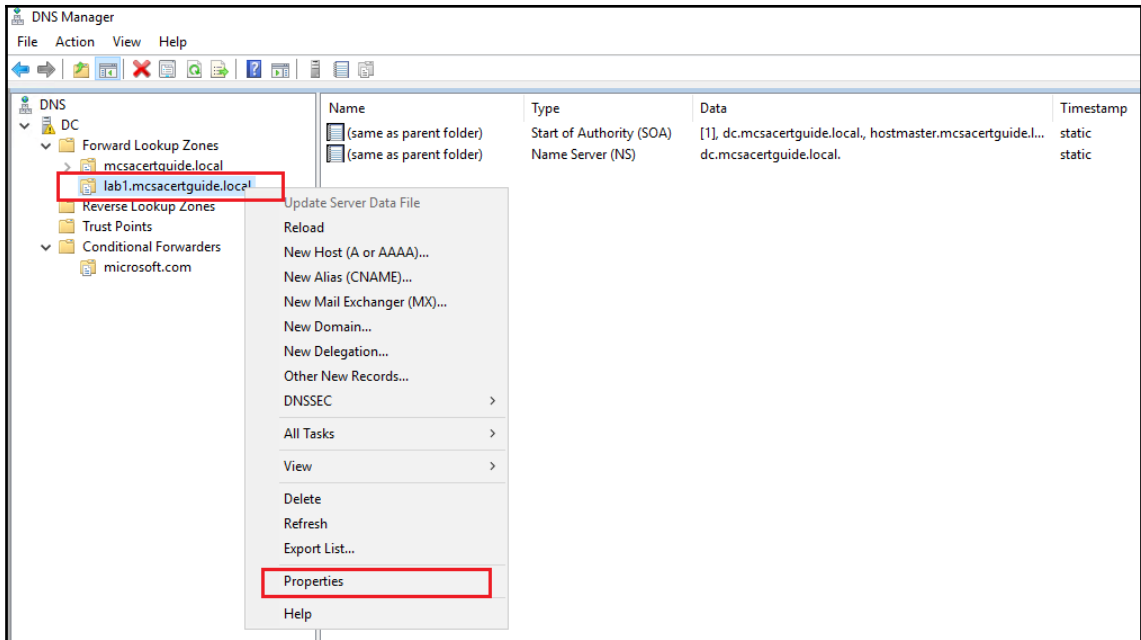
**Zone Type**  
The DNS server supports various types of zones and storage.

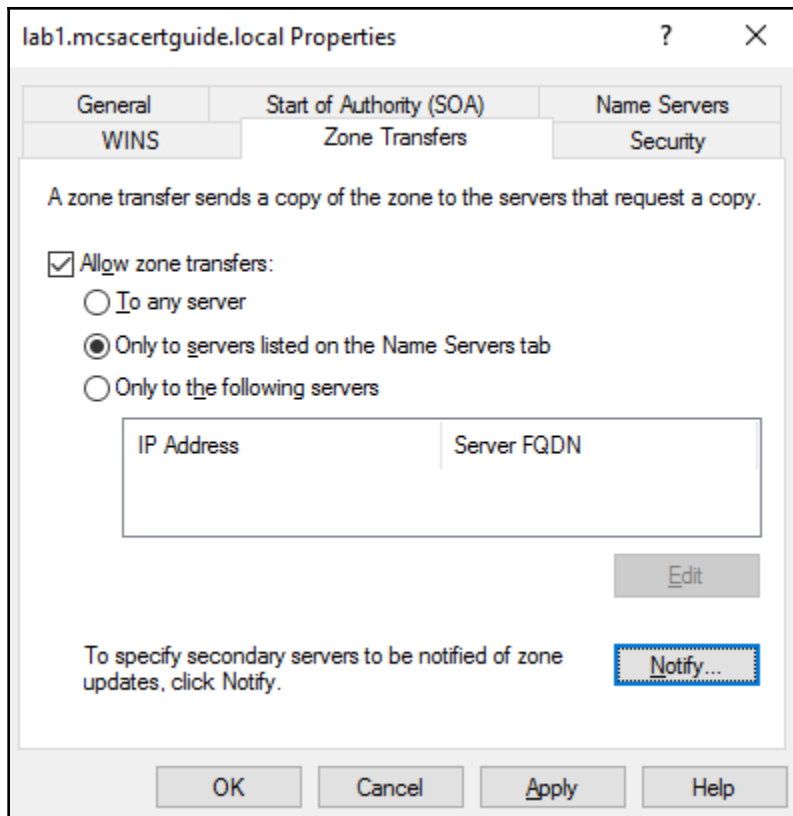


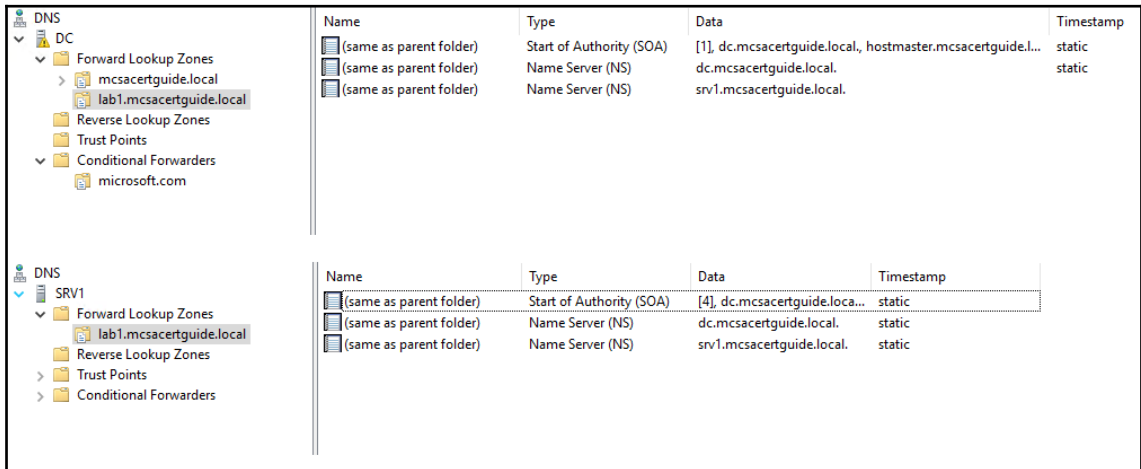
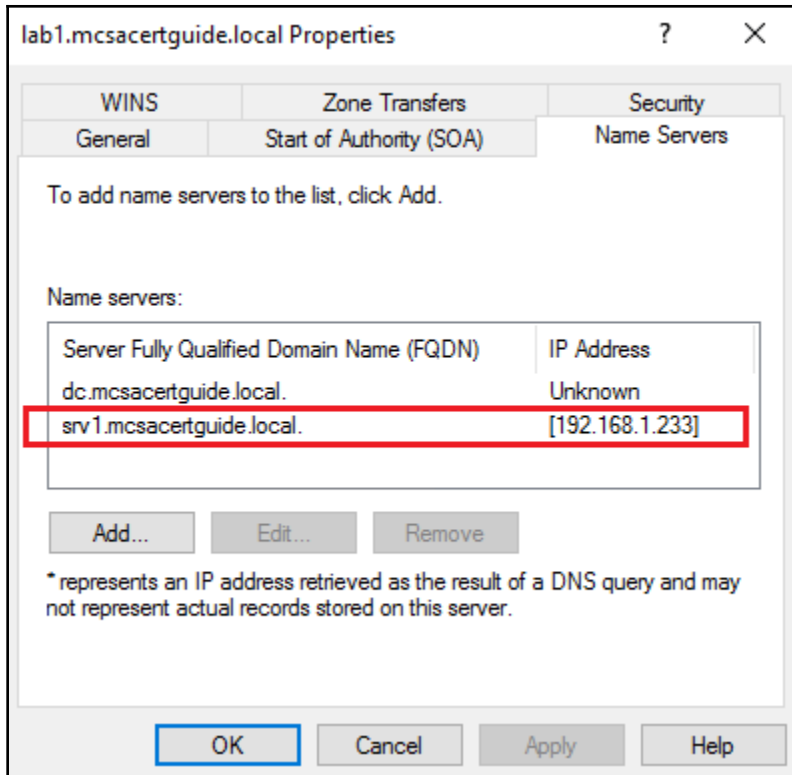
Select the type of zone you want to create:

- Primary zone  
Creates a copy of a zone that can be updated directly on this server.
- Secondary zone  
Creates a copy of a zone that exists on another server. This option helps balance the processing load of primary servers and provides fault tolerance.
- Stub zone  
Creates a copy of a zone containing only Name Server (NS), Start of Authority (SOA), and possibly glue Host (A) records. A server containing a stub zone is not authoritative for that zone.
- Store the zone in Active Directory (available only if DNS server is a writeable domain controller)



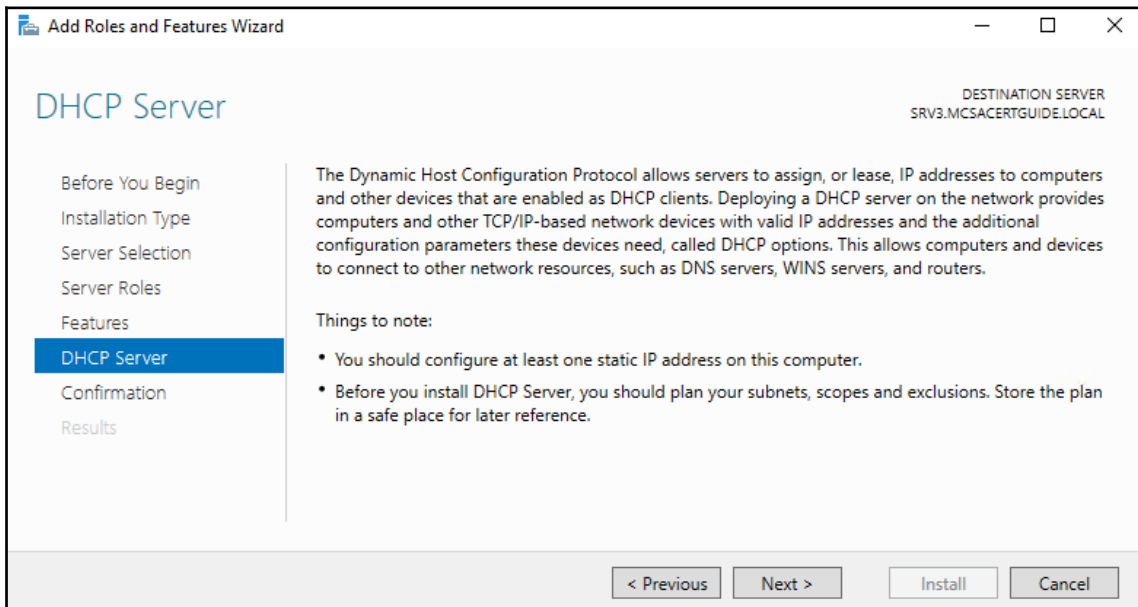


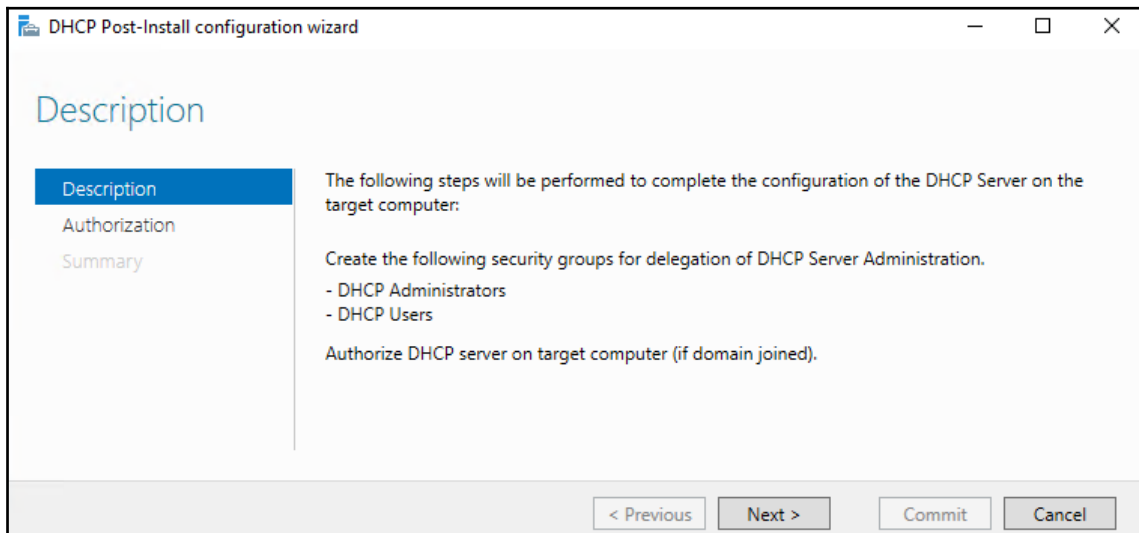
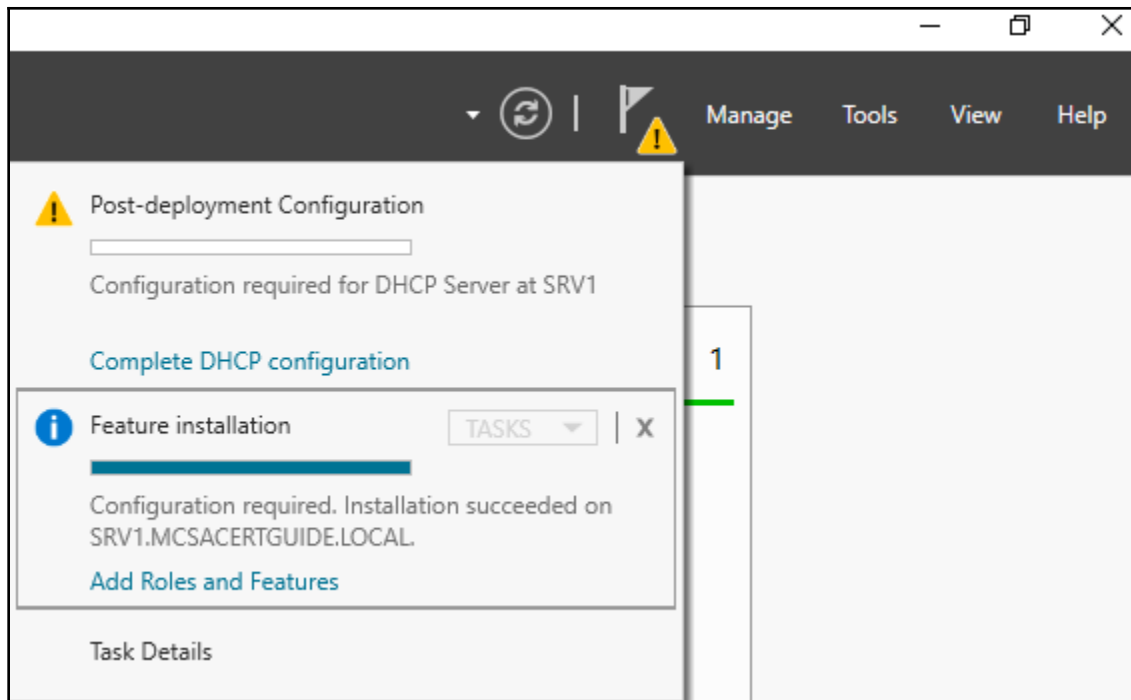


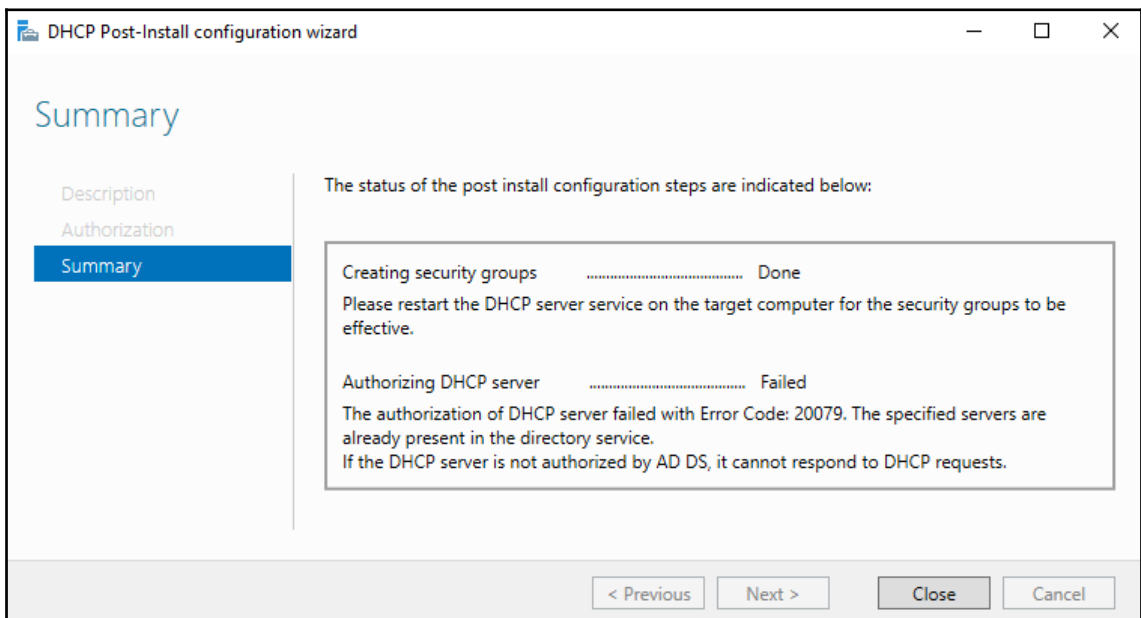
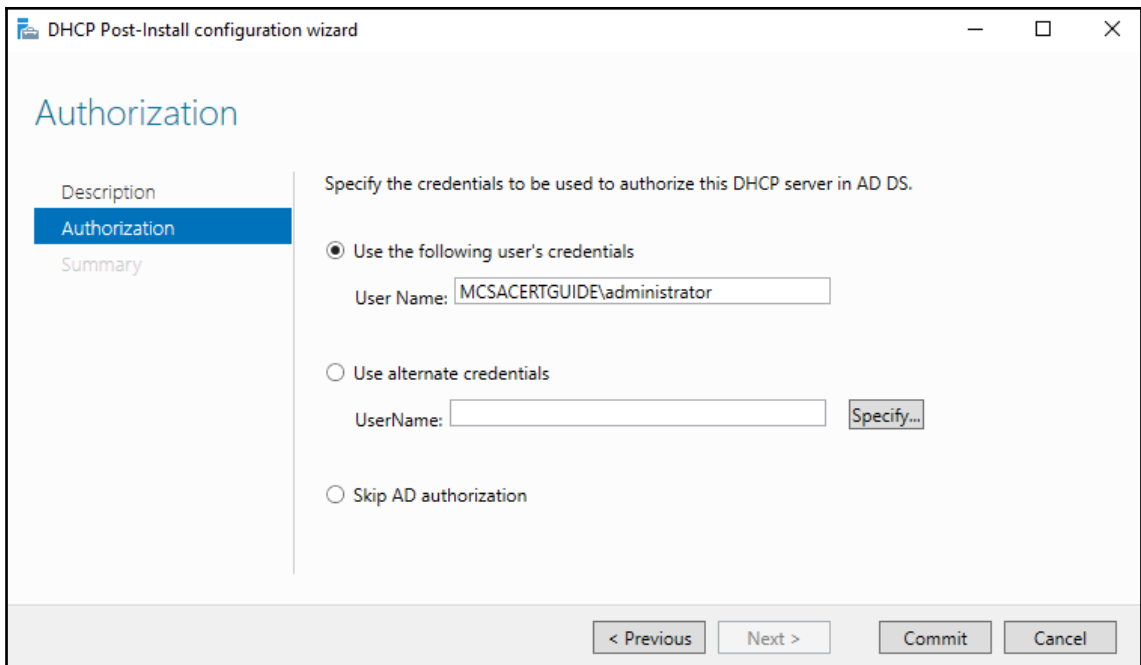


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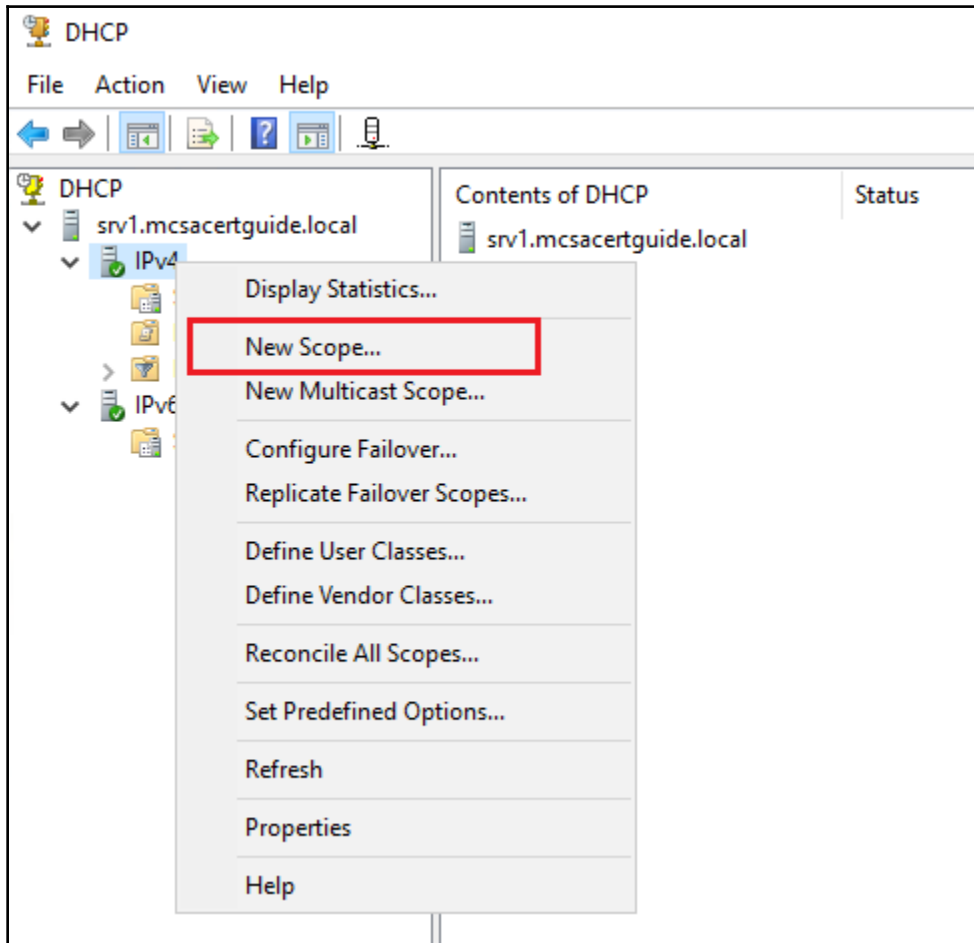
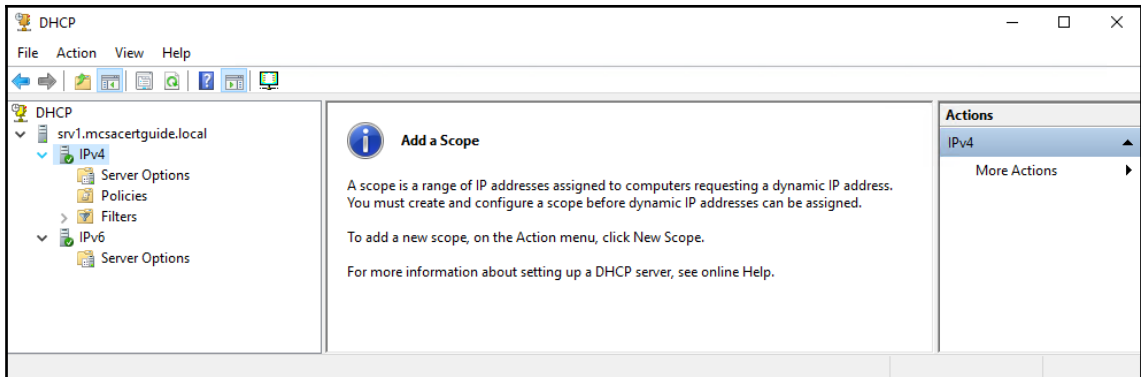
# Chapter 3: Configuring DHCP











---

## New Scope Wizard

### Scope Name

You have to provide an identifying scope name. You also have the option of providing a description.



Type a name and description for this scope. This information helps you quickly identify how the scope is to be used on your network.

Name:

Description:

< Back

Next >

Cancel

## New Scope Wizard

### IP Address Range

You define the scope address range by identifying a set of consecutive IP addresses.



#### Configuration settings for DHCP Server

Enter the range of addresses that the scope distributes.

Start IP address:

End IP address:

#### Configuration settings that propagate to DHCP Client

Length:

Subnet mask:

< Back

Next >

Cancel

## New Scope Wizard

### Add Exclusions and Delay

Exclusions are addresses or a range of addresses that are not distributed by the server. A delay is the time duration by which the server will delay the transmission of a DHCP OFFER message.



Type the IP address range that you want to exclude. If you want to exclude a single address, type an address in Start IP address only.

Start IP address:

End IP address:

Add

Excluded address range:

192.168.1.230 to 192.168.1.240

Remove

Subnet delay in milli second:

< Back

Next >

Cancel

---

## New Scope Wizard

### Lease Duration

The lease duration specifies how long a client can use an IP address from this scope.



Lease durations should typically be equal to the average time the computer is connected to the same physical network. For mobile networks that consist mainly of portable computers or dial-up clients, shorter lease durations can be useful. Likewise, for a stable network that consists mainly of desktop computers at fixed locations, longer lease durations are more appropriate.

Set the duration for scope leases when distributed by this server.

Limited to:

Days:  Hours:  Minutes:

< Back

Next >

Cancel

---

## New Scope Wizard

### Configure DHCP Options

You have to configure the most common DHCP options before clients can use the scope.



When clients obtain an address, they are given DHCP options such as the IP addresses of routers (default gateways), DNS servers, and WINS settings for that scope.

The settings you select here are for this scope and override settings configured in the Server Options folder for this server.

Do you want to configure the DHCP options for this scope now?

- Yes, I want to configure these options now
- No, I will configure these options later

< Back

Next >

Cancel

---

## New Scope Wizard

### Router (Default Gateway)

You can specify the routers, or default gateways, to be distributed by this scope.



To add an IP address for a router used by clients, enter the address below.

IP address:

Add

192.168.1.1

Remove

Up

Down

< Back

Next >

Cancel

## New Scope Wizard

### Domain Name and DNS Servers

The Domain Name System (DNS) maps and translates domain names used by clients on your network.



You can specify the parent domain you want the client computers on your network to use for DNS name resolution.

Parent domain:

To configure scope clients to use DNS servers on your network, enter the IP addresses for those servers.

Server name:

Resolve

IP address:

Add

192.168.1.230

Remove

Up

Down

< Back

Next >

Cancel



## New Scope Wizard

### WINS Servers

Computers running Windows can use WINS servers to convert NetBIOS computer names to IP addresses.



Entering server IP addresses here enables Windows clients to query WINS before they use broadcasts to register and resolve NetBIOS names.

Server name:

Resolve

IP address:

Add

Remove

Up

Down

To change this behavior for Windows DHCP clients modify option 046, WINS/NBT Node Type, in Scope Options.

< Back

Next >

Cancel

---

New Scope Wizard

**Activate Scope**

Clients can obtain address leases only if a scope is activated.



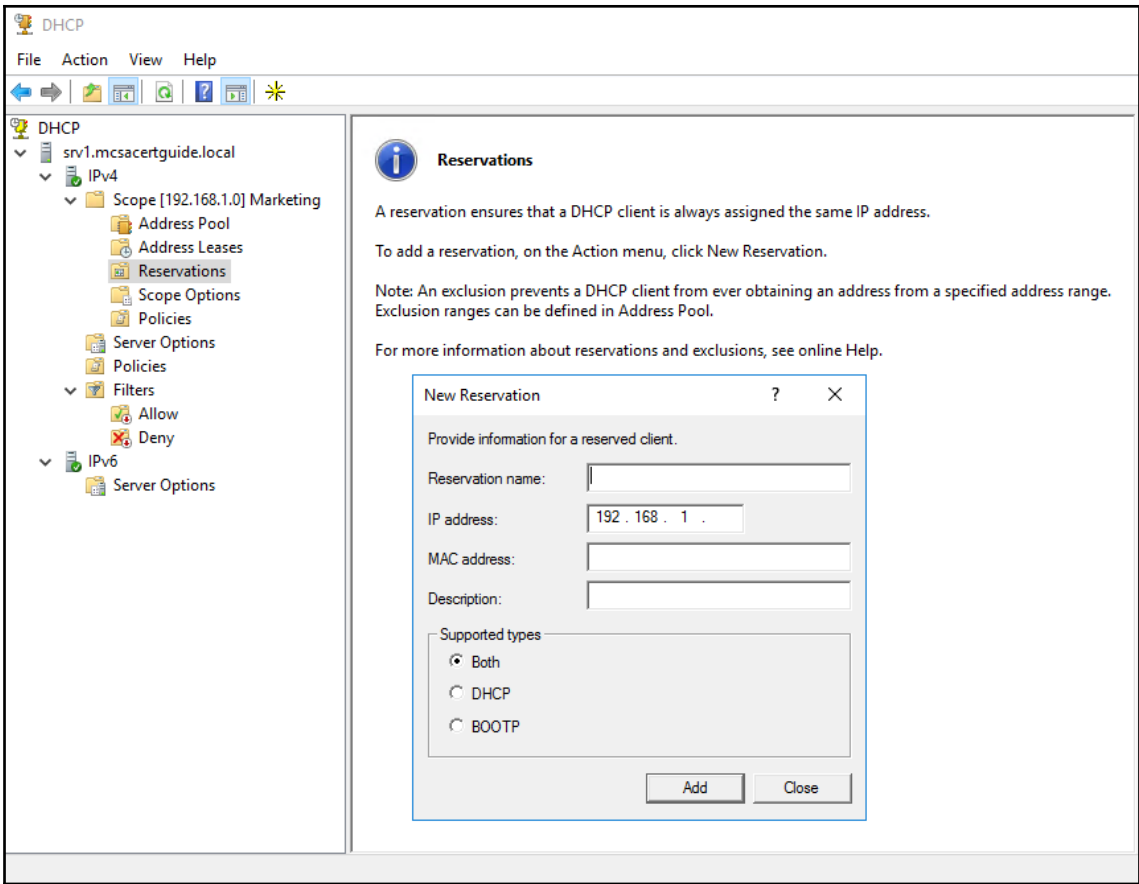
Do you want to activate this scope now?

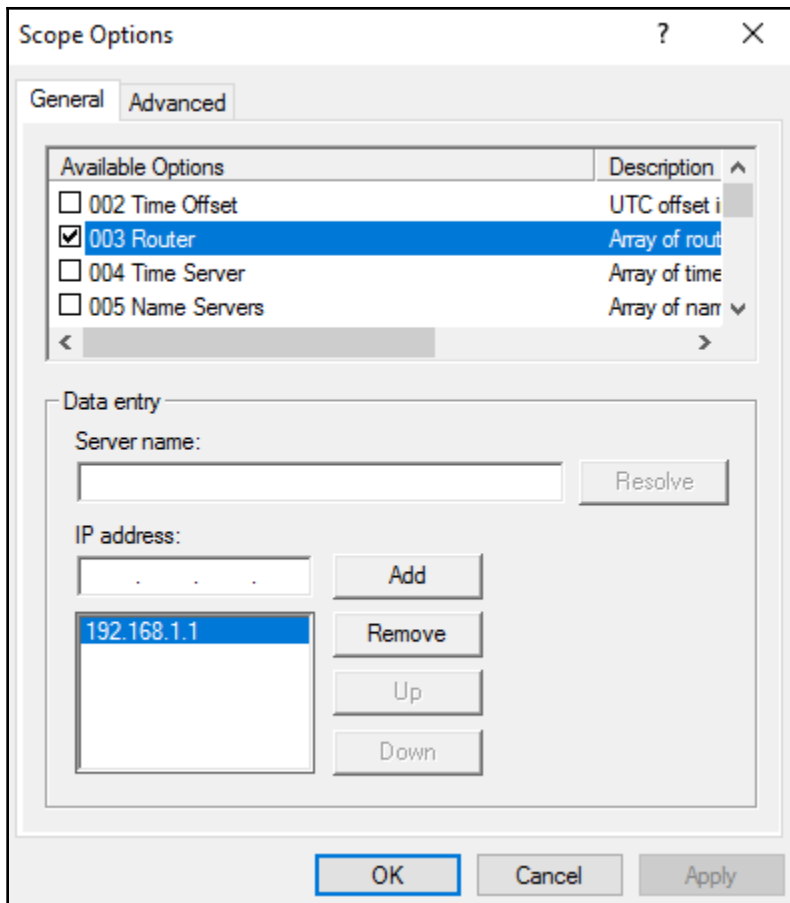
- Yes, I want to activate this scope now
- No, I will activate this scope later

< Back

Next >

Cancel





Scope [192.168.1.0] Marketing Properties ? X

General DNS Advanced

Scope

Scope name: Marketing

Start IP address: 192 . 168 . 1 . 230

End IP address: 192 . 168 . 1 . 250

Subnet mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0 Length: 24

Lease duration for DHCP clients

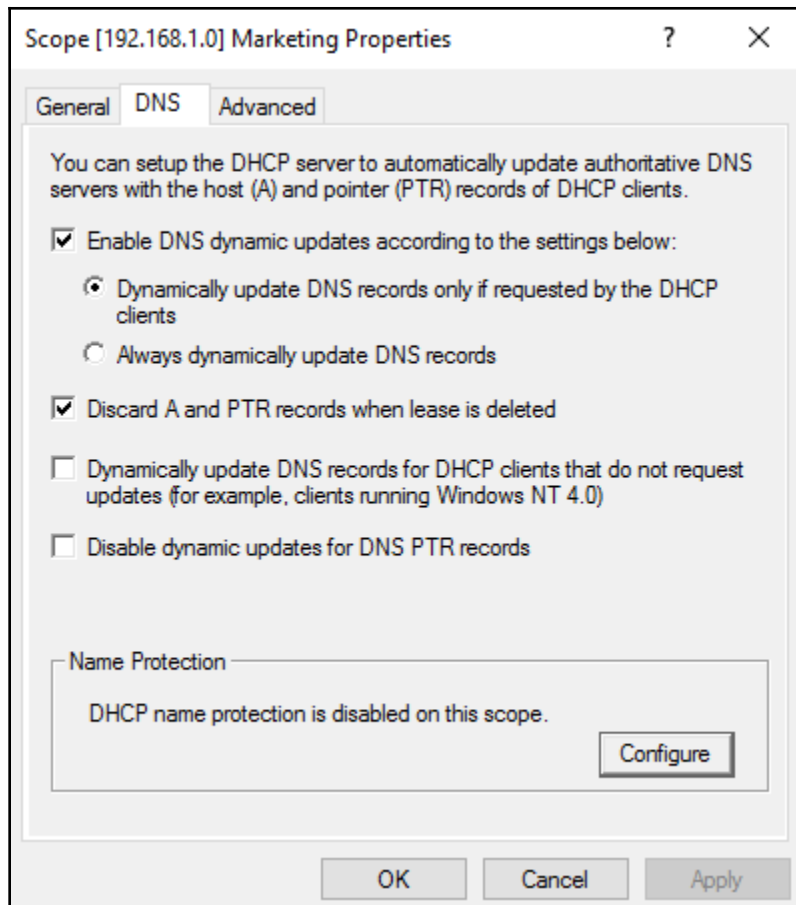
Limited to:

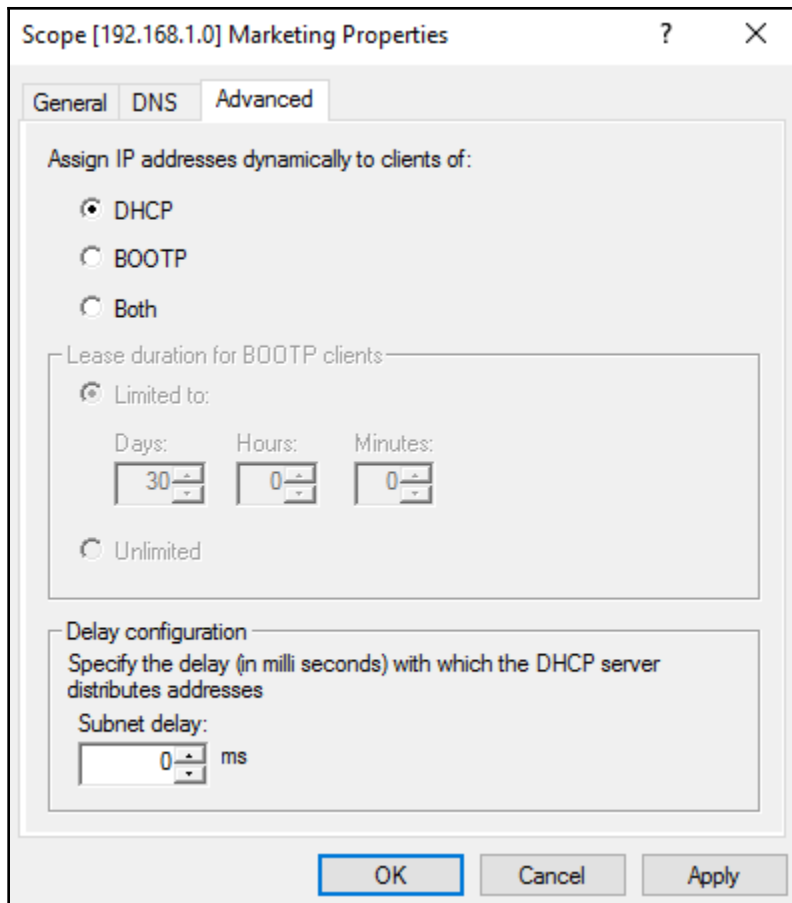
Days: 8 Hours: 0 Minutes: 0

Unlimited

Description: Marketing PCs on the 2nd floor

OK Cancel Apply



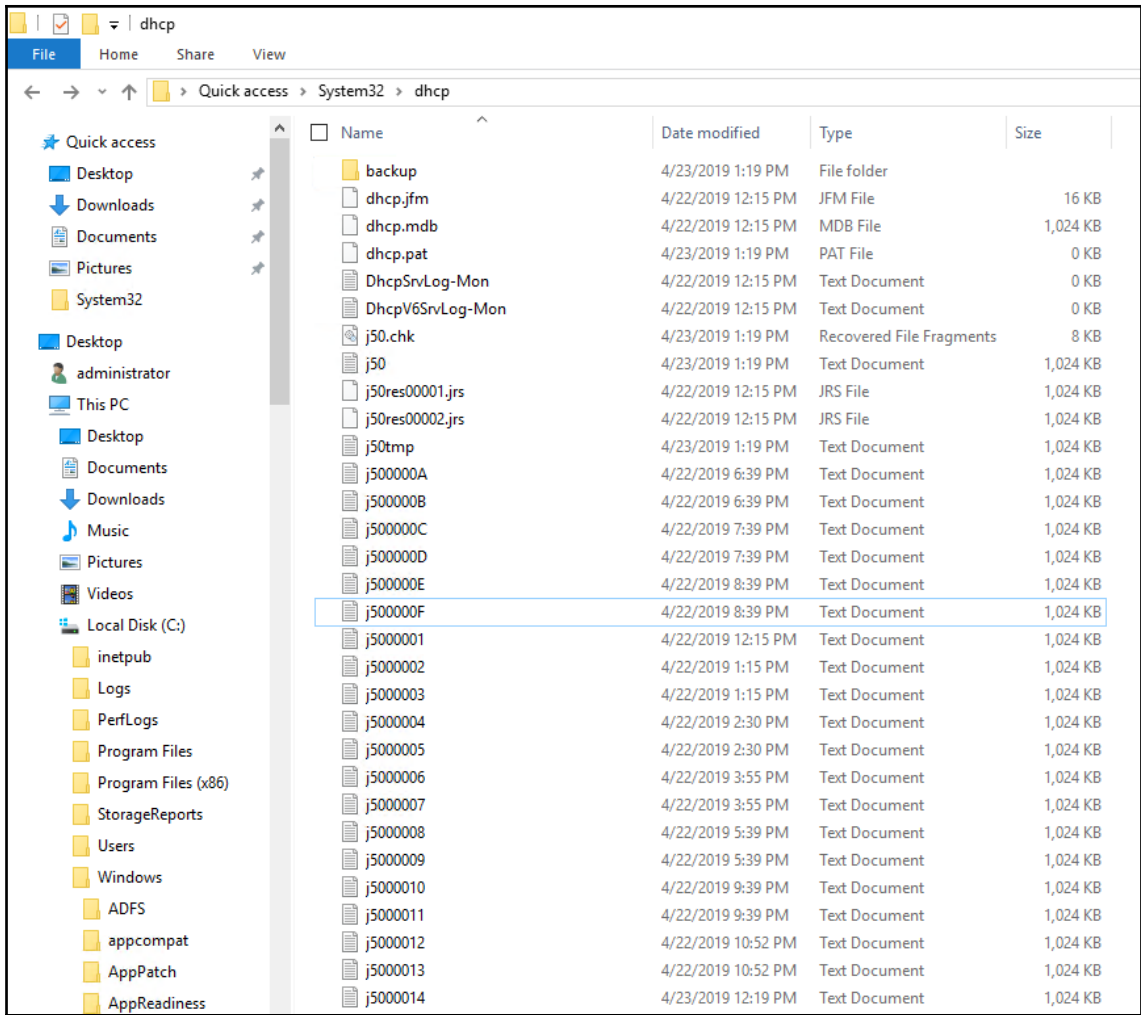


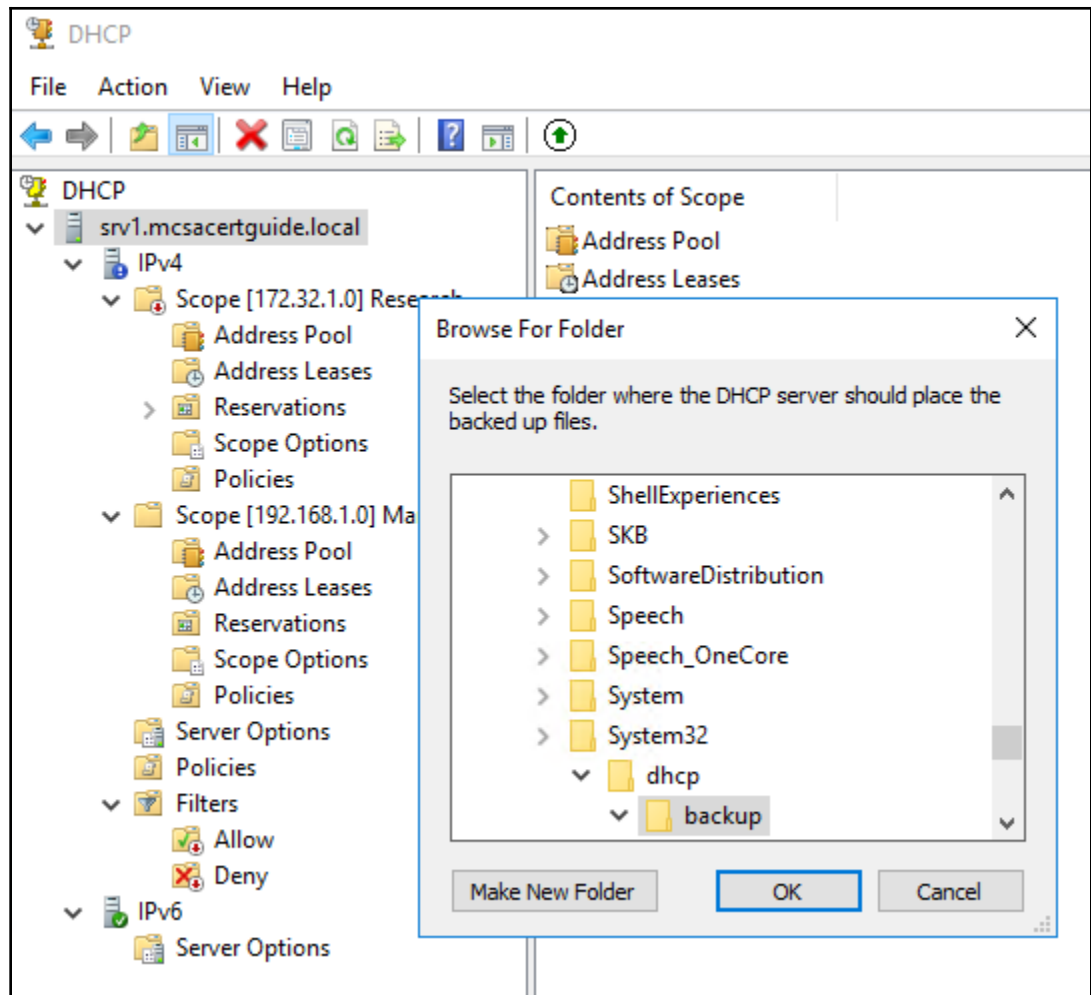
Server srv1.mcsacertguide.local Statistics

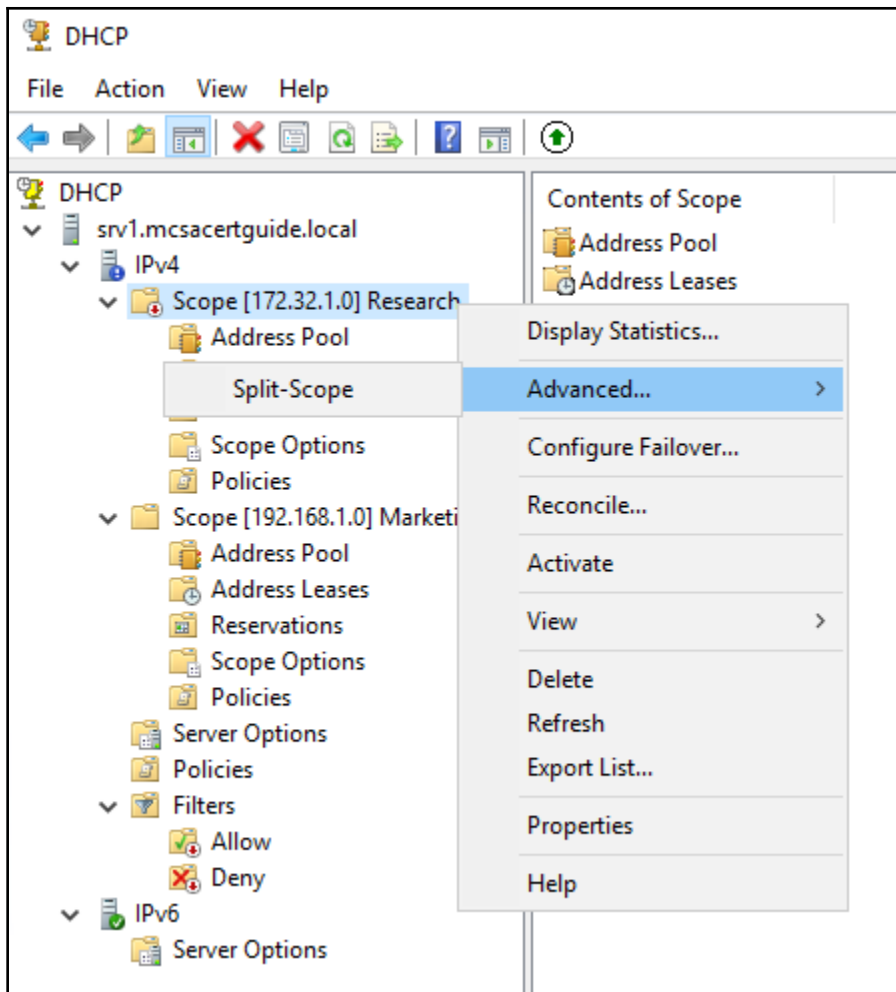
Description	Details
Start Time	4/22/2019 12:15:25 PM
Up Time	25 Hours, 8 Minutes, 4 Seconds
Discovers	23
Offers	4
Delayed Offers	0
Requests	4
Acks	4
Nacks	0
Declines	0
Releases	0
Total Scopes	2
Scopes with delay configured	0
Total Addresses	10
In Use	4 (40%)
Available	6 (60%)

Refresh Close









---

Dhcp Split-Scope Configuration Wizard

**Additional DHCP Server**

Select the DHCP server with which you want to split this server's scope.



Additional DHCP Server:

Host DHCP Server:

Host Name of Server:

IPv4 Address of Server:

## Dhcp Split-Scope Configuration Wizard

### Percentage of Split

Select the percentage of IP addresses that will be allocated to each of the split-scope servers.



Scroll the slider to choose the percentage of split of IPv4 address range of this scope:

172.32.1.1

172.32.1.254



Percentage of IPv4 Addresses

	Host DHCP Server	Added DHCP Server
Percentage of IPv4 Addresses Serviced:	<input type="text" value="80"/>	<input type="text" value="20"/>

Following is the Exclusion IPv4 Address Range:

Start IPv4 Address:	<input type="text" value="172 . 32 . 1 . 204"/>	<input type="text" value="172 . 32 . 1 . 1"/>
---------------------	---	---

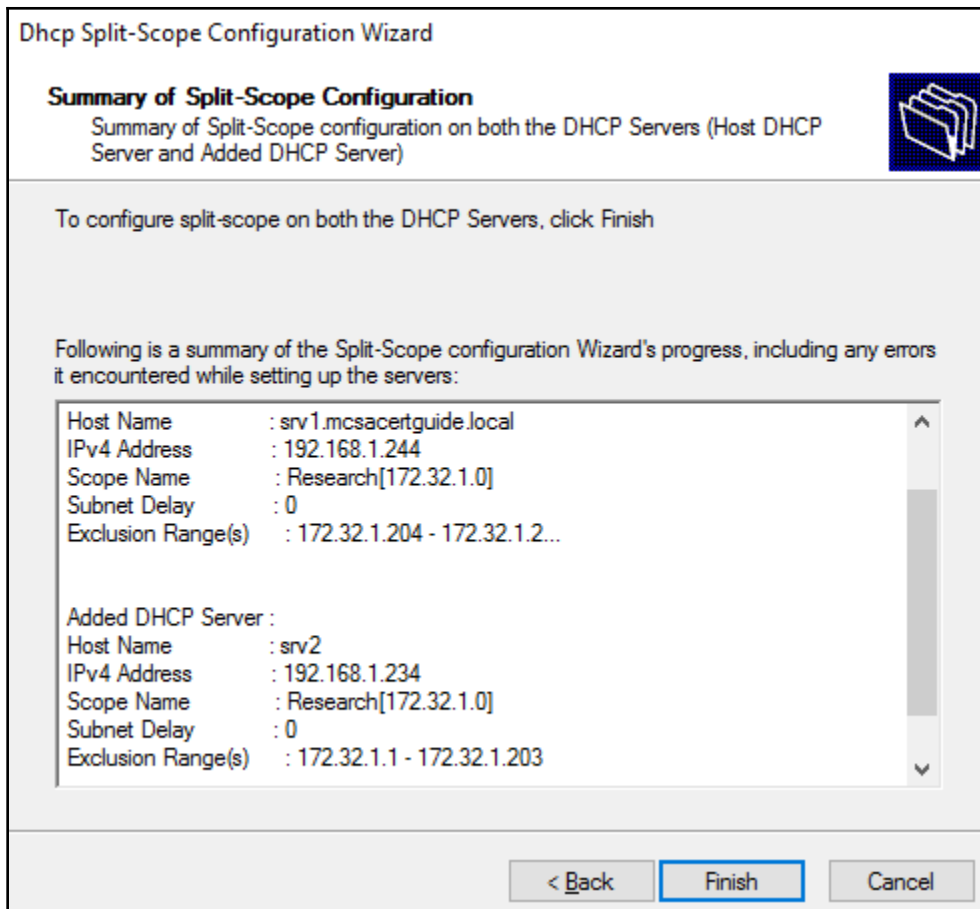
End IPv4 Address:	<input type="text" value="172 . 32 . 1 . 254"/>	<input type="text" value="172 . 32 . 1 . 203"/>
-------------------	---	---

Note: The existing exclusions will also be configured appropriately on the DHCP Servers.

< Back

Next >

Cancel



## Dhcp Split-Scope Configuration Wizard

### Summary of Split-Scope Configuration

Summary of Split-Scope configuration on both the DHCP Servers (Host DHCP Server and Added DHCP Server)



To configure split-scope on both the DHCP Servers, click Finish



Split-Scope is configured successfully. The Scope configured on the Added DHCP Server is in the deactivated state. It needs to be explicitly activated for it to service clients.

Following is a summary of the Split-Scope configuration Wizard's progress, including any errors it encountered while setting up the servers:

Following is the status of the configuration:

Preparation of Host DHCP Server for Scope Migration: Successful  
Preparation of Added DHCP Server for Scope Migration: Successful  
Scope De-activation on Host DHCP Server: Successful  
Configuration of Scope on Added DHCP Server: Successful  
Migration of Scope settings on Added DHCP Server: Successful  
Configuration of Exclusion Ranges on Host DHCP Server: Successful  
Configuration of Exclusion Ranges on Added DHCP Server: Successful  
Configuration of Delay in DHCP Offer on Host DHCP Server: Successful  
Configuration of Delay in DHCP Offer on Added DHCP Server: Successful  
Scope Migration Rollback on Host DHCP Server: Successful

Close

Cancel

DHCP

File Action View Help

← → 📄 🔄 📄 ? 📄 ✨

Start IP Address	End IP Address	Description
172.32.1.1	172.32.1.254	Address range for distribution
172.32.1.204	172.32.1.254	IP Addresses excluded from distribution

DHCP

File Action View Help

← → 📄 🔄 📄 ? 📄 ✨

Start IP Address	End IP Address	Description
172.32.1.1	172.32.1.254	Address range for distribution
172.32.1.1	172.32.1.203	IP Addresses excluded from distribution



## Configure Failover

### Create a new failover relationship



Create a new failover relationship with partner 192.168.1.234

Relationship Name:

Maximum Client Lead Time:  hours  minutes

Mode:

#### Load Balance Percentage

Local Server: %

Partner Server: %

State Switchover Interval:  minutes

Enable Message Authentication


Shared Secret:

< Back

Next >

Cancel

Configure Failover

**Create a new failover relationship** 

Create a new failover relationship with partner 192.168.1.234

Relationship Name:

Maximum Client Lead Time:  hours  minutes

Mode:

Hot Standby Configuration

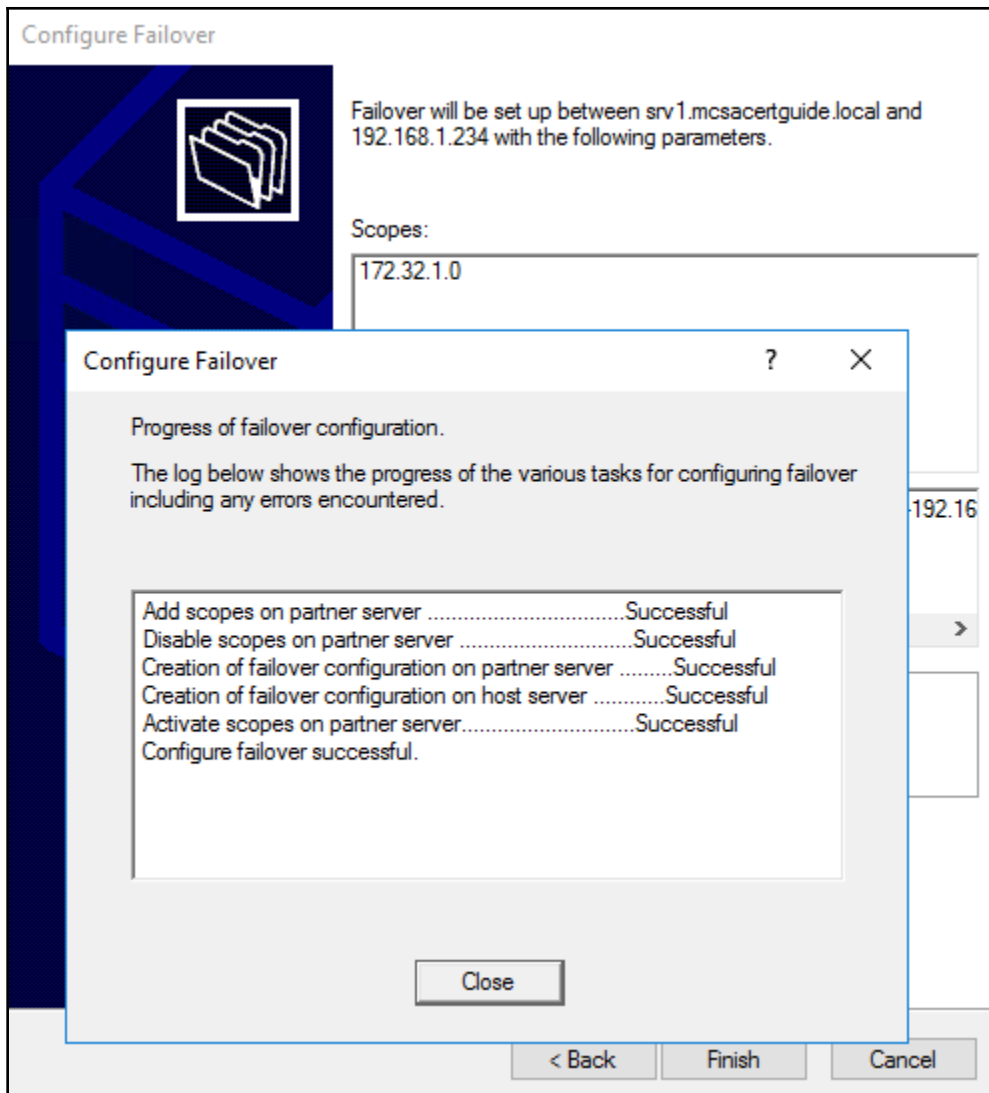
Role of Partner Server:

Addresses reserved for standby server:  %

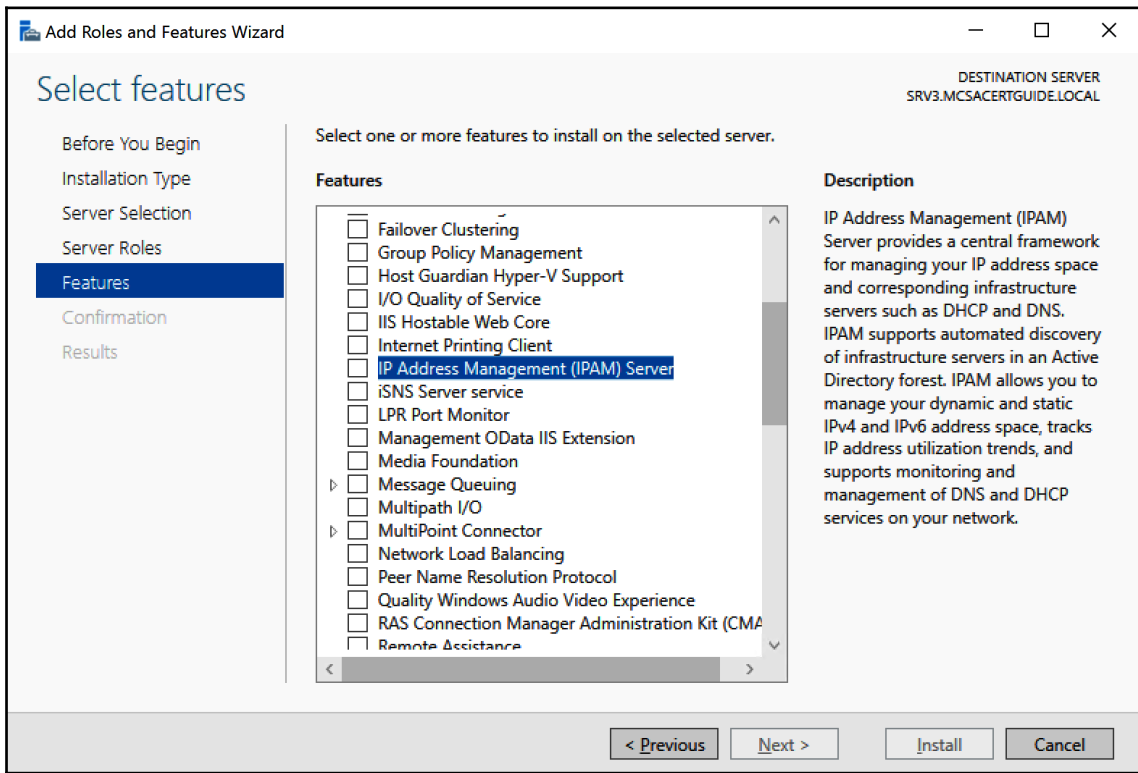
State Switchover Interval:  minutes

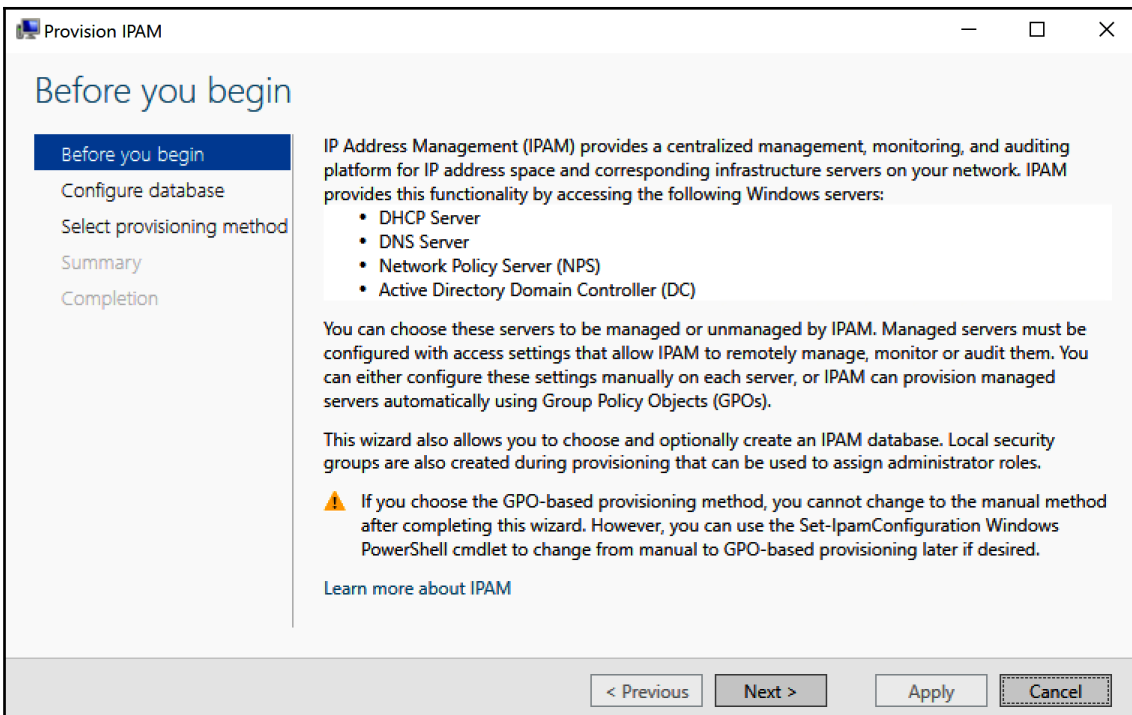
Enable Message Authentication

Shared Secret:



# Chapter 4: Understanding IPAM





Provision IPAM

## Configure database

Before you begin

**Configure database**

Select provisioning method

Summary

Completion

IPAM can be configured to store data in a Windows Internal Database or in a Microsoft SQL Server database. To use SQL, the database server must be running SQL Server 2008 R2 or later.

Specify the type of IPAM database:

Windows Internal Database (WID)

\* Enter the location where IPAM will store the database and log files:

Microsoft SQL Server

\* Server name:

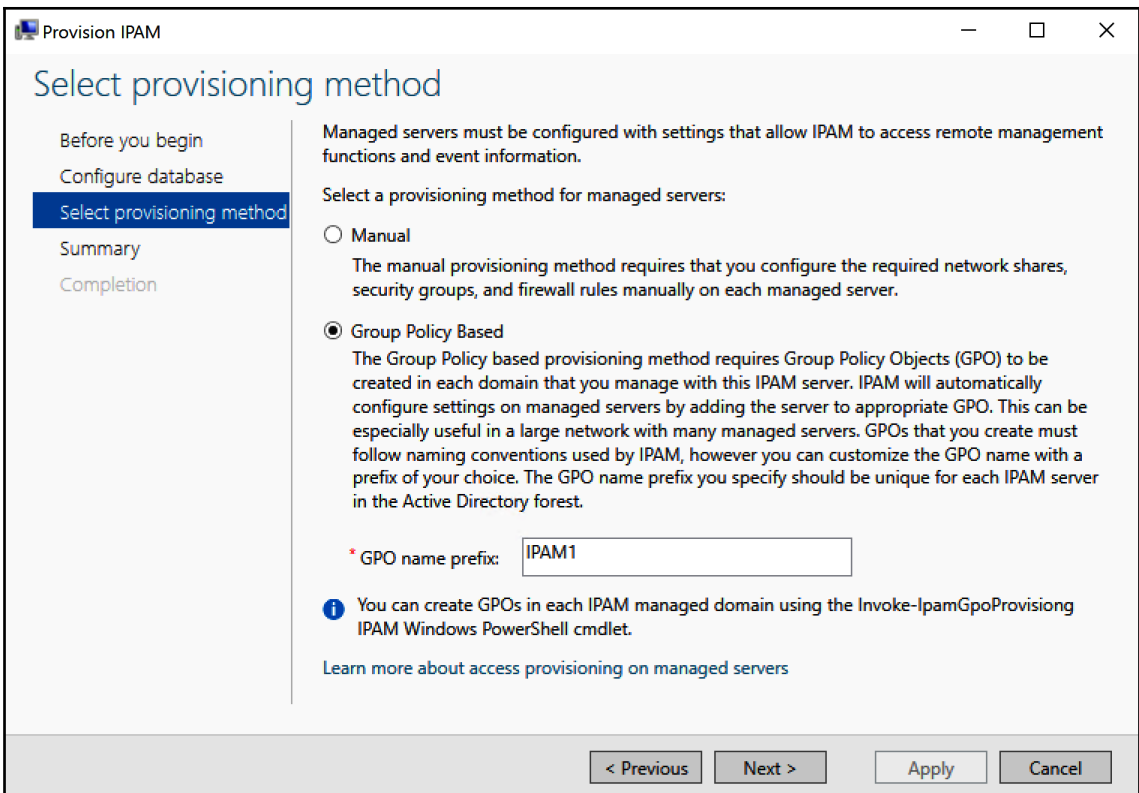
\* Database name:

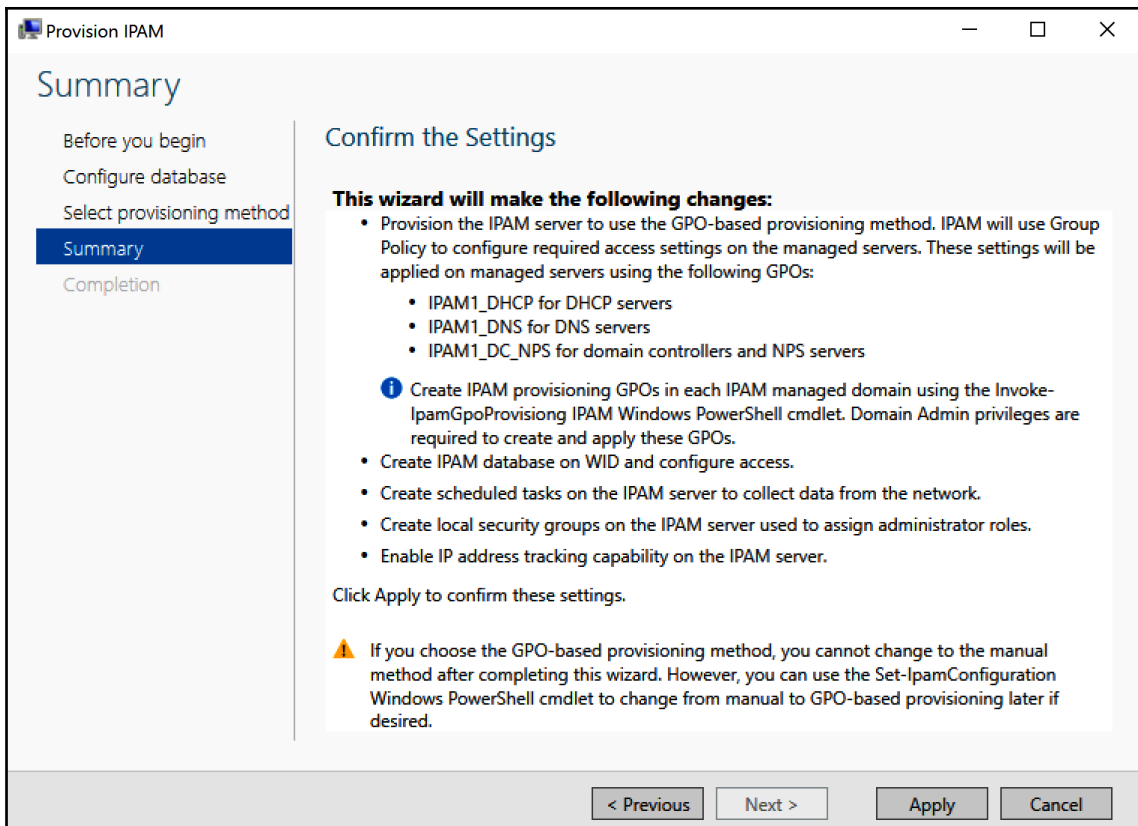
\* Port:

Create a new schema

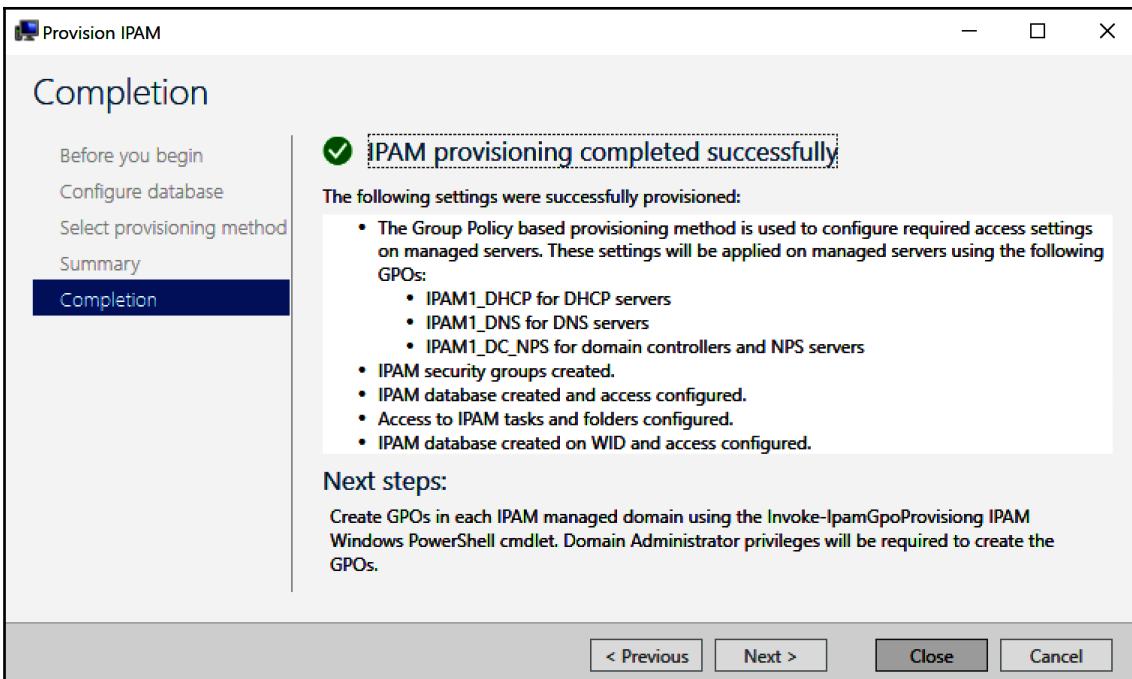
**i** The database can be migrated from WID to SQL, or its settings modified using Move-IpamDatabase and Set-IpamDatabase Windows PowerShell cmdlets for IPAM Server.  
[Learn more about the IPAM database](#)

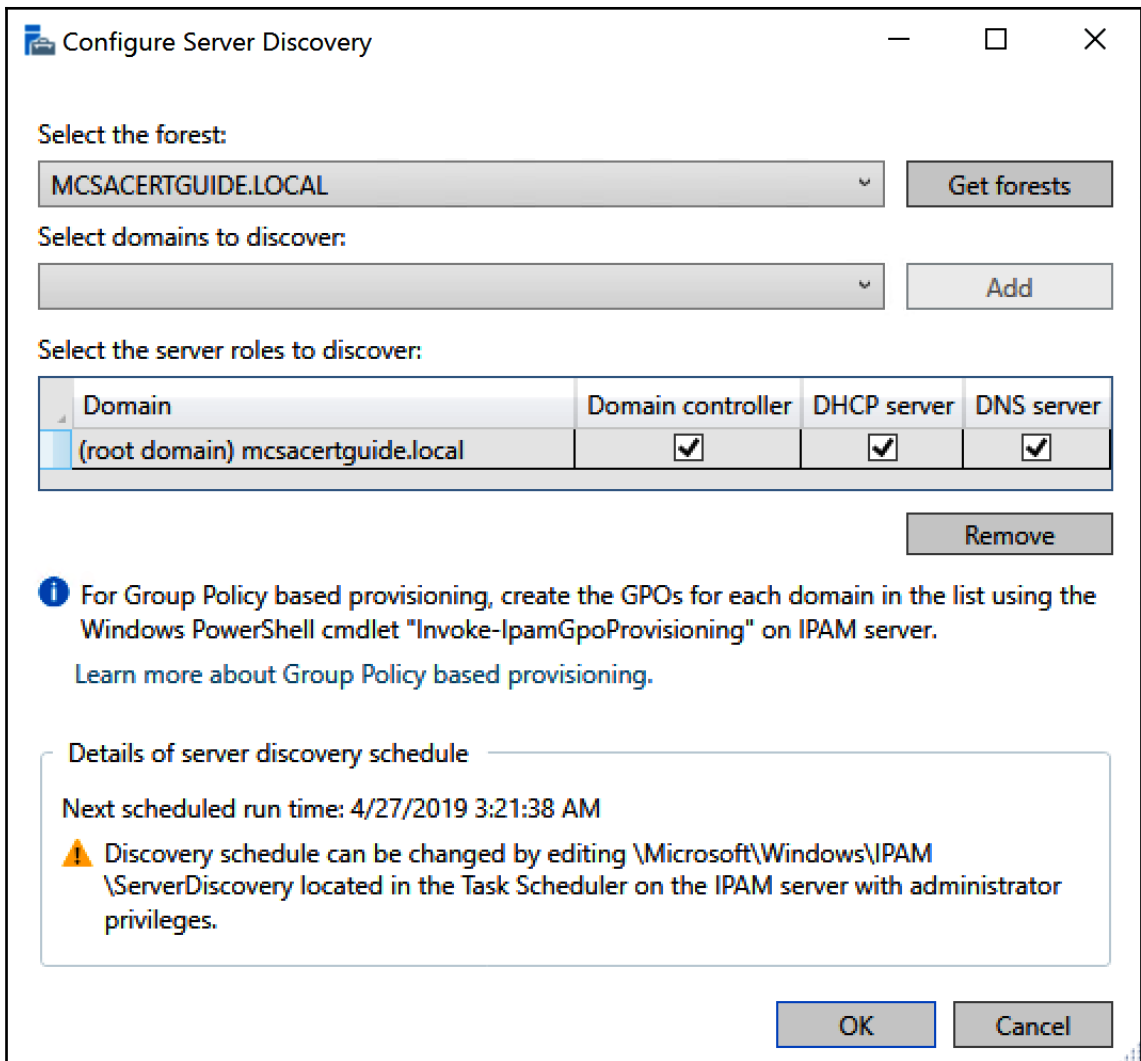
< Previous    Next >    Apply    Cancel











Overview Task Details

## Overview Task Details and Notifications

All Tasks | 3 total

Filter  [List Icon] [Refresh Icon]

Status	Task Name	Stage	Message	Action	Notifications
	IPAM ServerDiscovery task	Complete	Discovered servers are based on: 4...		0
	IPAM ServerDiscovery task	Complete	Discovered servers are based on: 4...		0
	IPAM ServerDiscovery task	Complete	Discovered servers are based on: 4...		0

< [Progress Bar] >

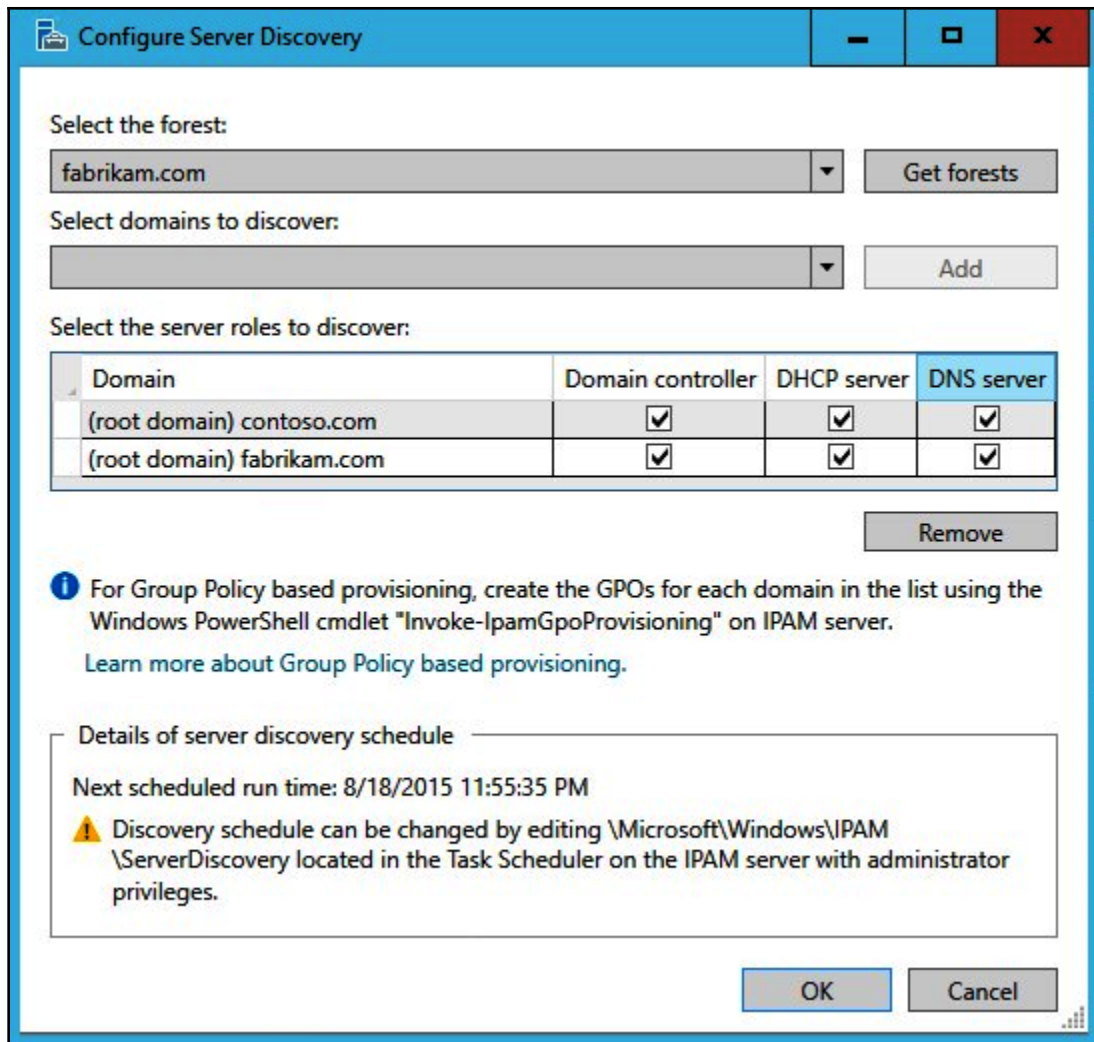
Status	Notification	Time Stamp

← IPAM ▸ MONITOR AND MANAGE ▸ DNS Zones ▸ IPv4 Reverse Lookup ▸ 70.1.10.in-

**70.1.10.in-addr.arpa**  
70.1.10.in-addr.arpa | 22 total

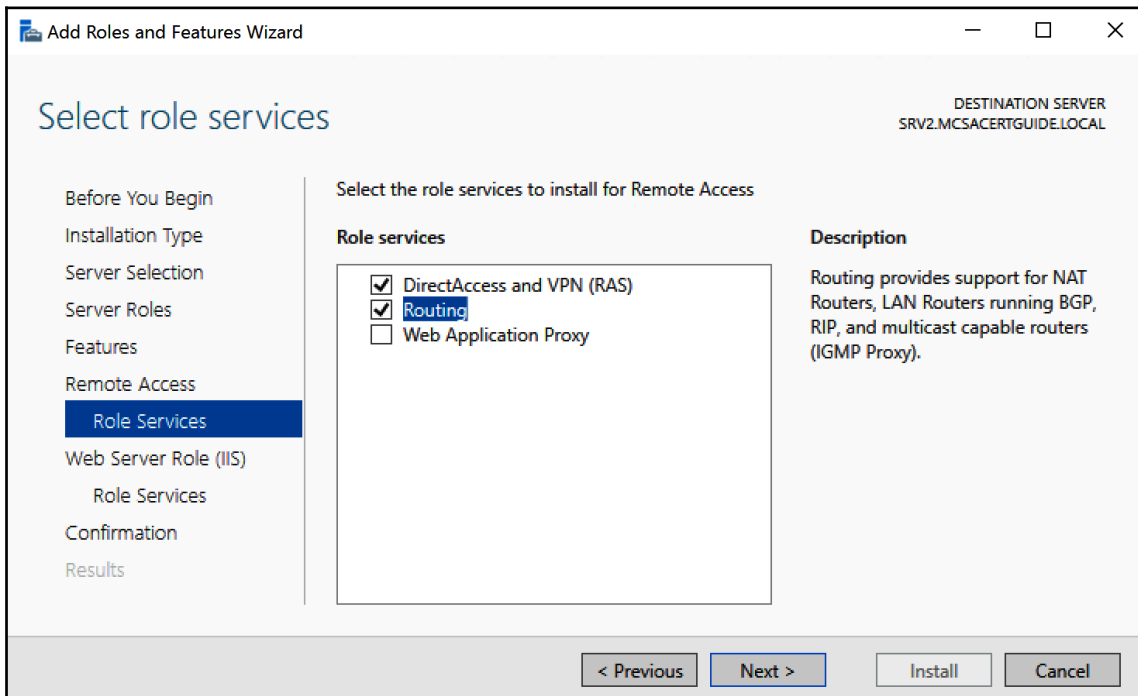
**Server data is based on: 10/9/2014 5:26:26 PM. Next data collection is on: 10/9/2014 9:57:47 PM. Please refresh to update the view.**

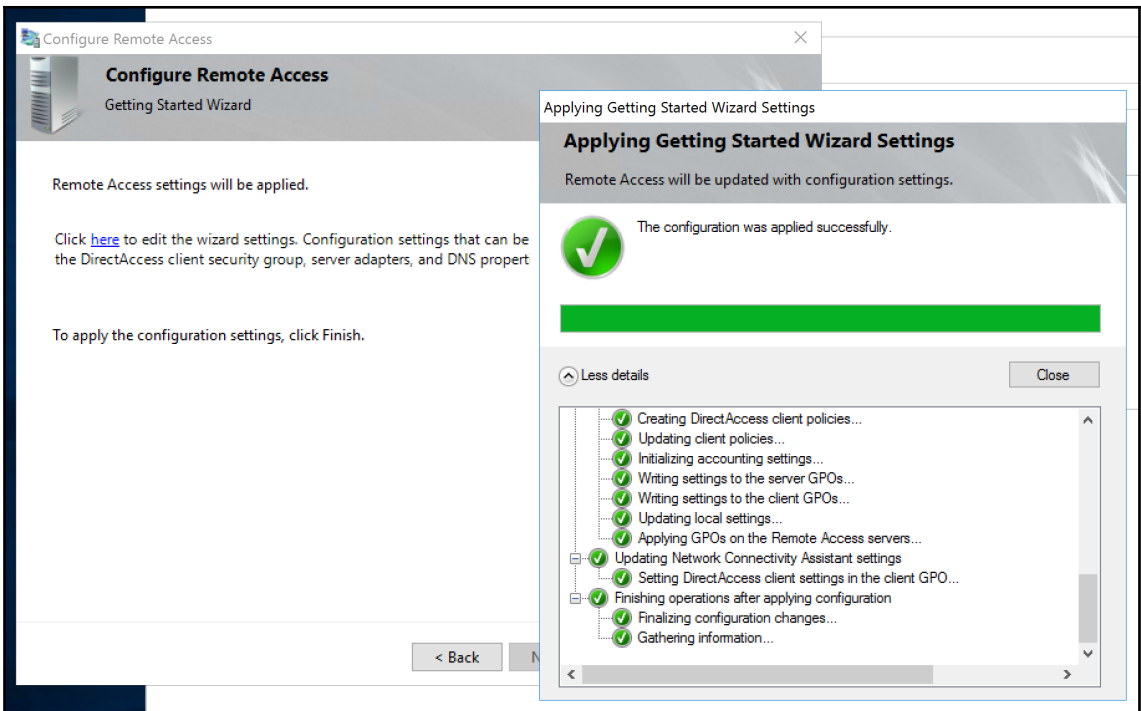
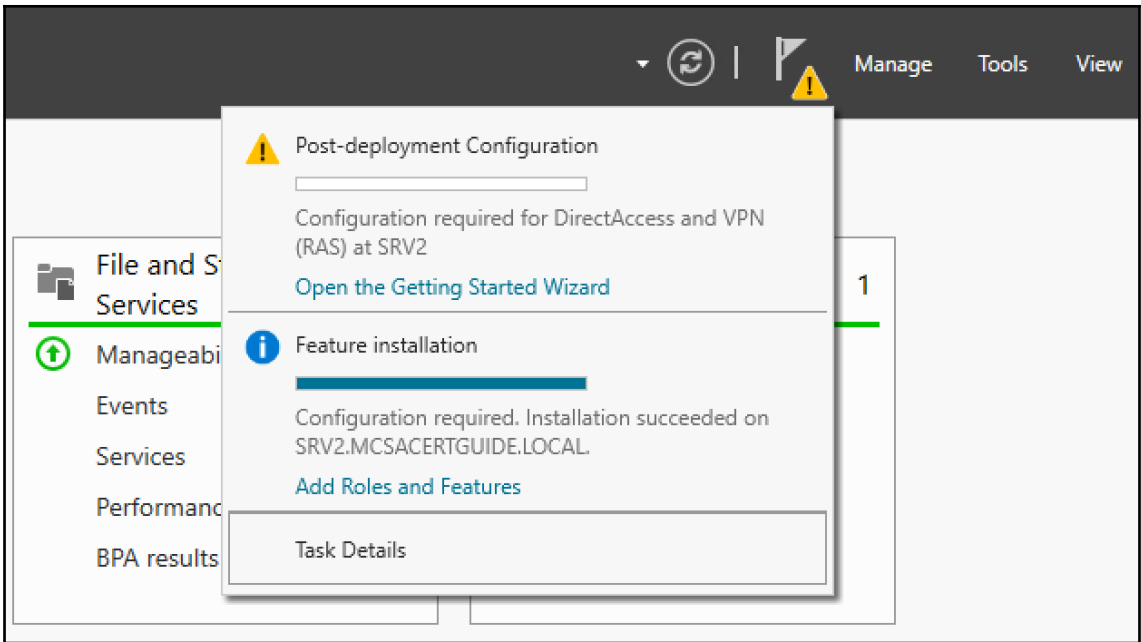
Current view: Resource Records



---

# Chapter 5: Implementing Network Access





Configure Remote Access

### Remote Access Server Setup

Configure DirectAccess and VPN settings.

Select the network topology of the server.

- Edge
- Behind an edge device (with two network adapters)
- Behind an edge device (with a single network adapter)


In this topology, the Remote Access server is deployed at the edge of the internal corporate network and is configured with two adapters. One adapter is connected to the internal network. The other is connected to the Internet.

Type the public name or IPv4 address used by clients to connect to the Remote Access server:

< Back   Next >   Finish   Cancel

Configure Remote Access ×

---

 **Remote Access Server Setup**  
Configure DirectAccess and VPN settings.

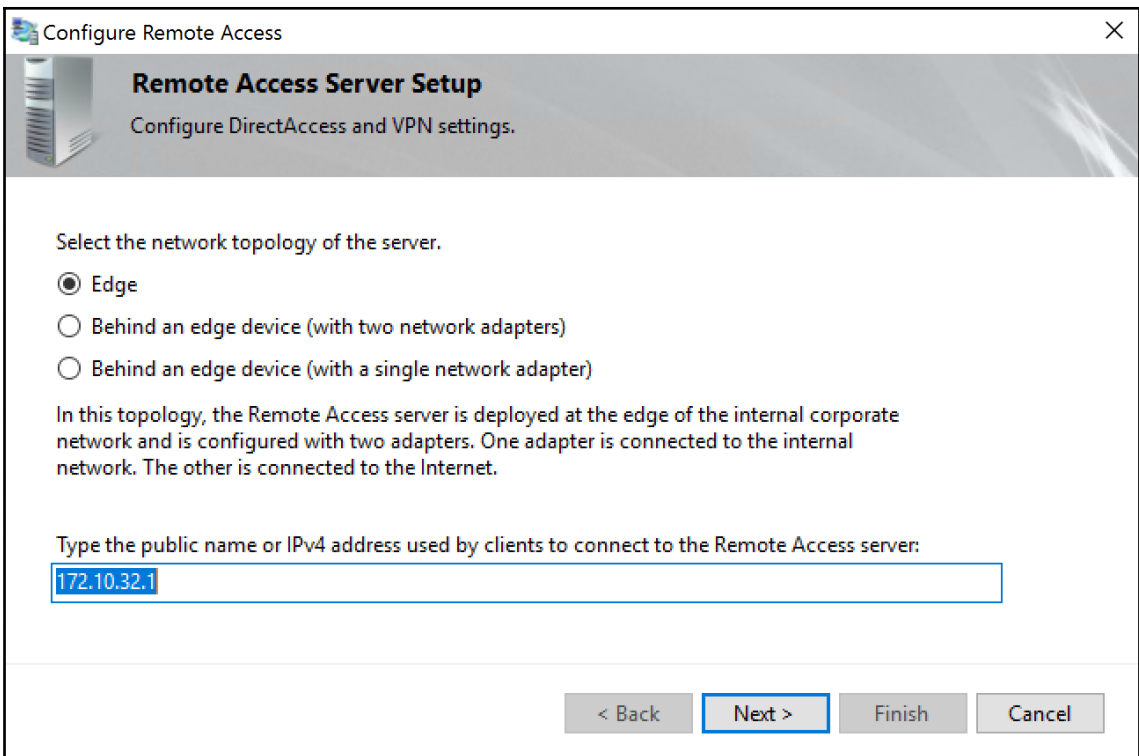
Select the network topology of the server.

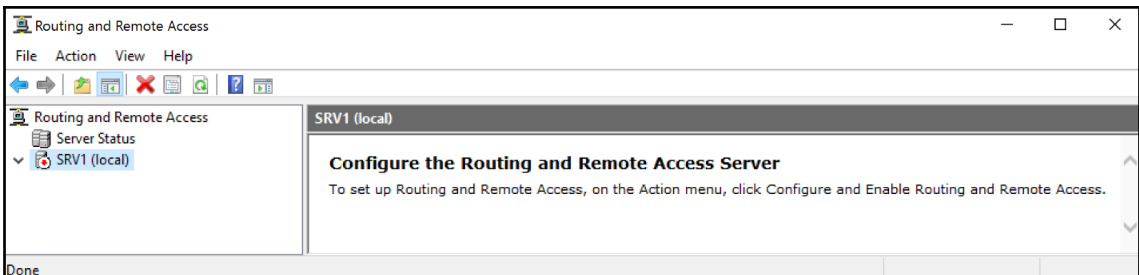
- Edge
- Behind an edge device (with two network adapters)
- Behind an edge device (with a single network adapter)

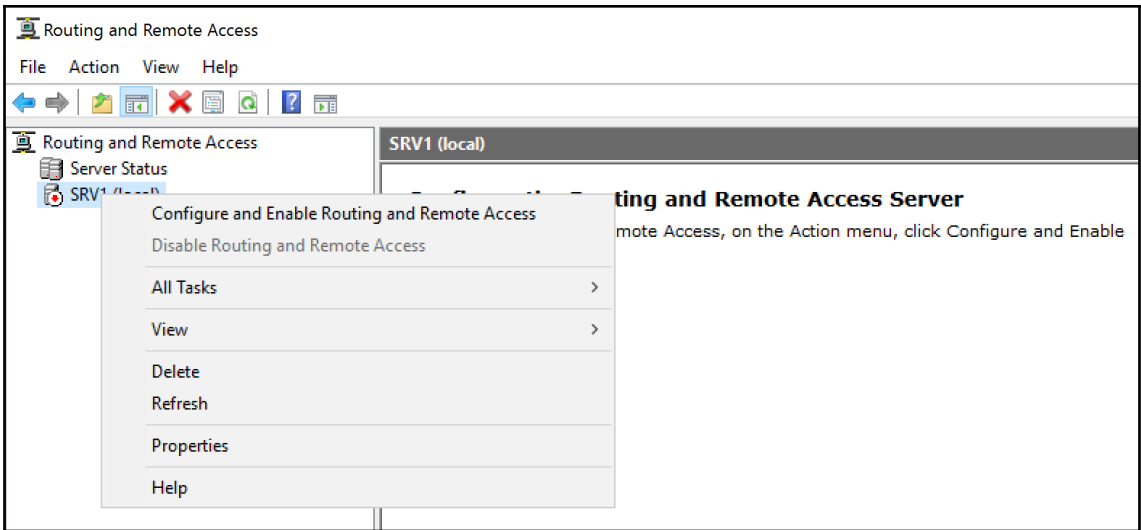
In this topology, the Remote Access server is deployed behind an edge firewall or device, and is configured with two adapters. One adapter is connected to the internal network. The other is connected to the perimeter network.

Type the public name or IPv4 address used by clients to connect to the Remote Access server:









---

## Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard

### Configuration

You can enable any of the following combinations of services, or you can customize this server.

- Remote access (dial-up or VPN)  
Allow remote clients to connect to this server through either a dial-up connection or a secure virtual private network (VPN) Internet connection.
- Network address translation (NAT)  
Allow internal clients to connect to the Internet using one public IP address.
- Virtual private network (VPN) access and NAT  
Allow remote clients to connect to this server through the Internet and local clients to connect to the Internet using a single public IP address.
- Secure connection between two private networks  
Connect this network to a remote network, such as a branch office.
- Custom configuration  
Select any combination of the features available in Routing and Remote Access.

< Back

Next >

Cancel

---

Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard

**Custom Configuration**

When this wizard closes, you can configure the selected services in the Routing and Remote Access console.

Select the services that you want to enable on this server.

- VPN access
- Dial-up access
- Demand-dial connections ( used for branch office routing )
- NAT
- LAN routing

< Back

Next >

Cancel

## Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard

### NAT Internet Connection

You can select an existing interface or create a new demand-dial interface for client computers to connect to the Internet.

- Use this public interface to connect to the Internet:

Network Interfaces:

Name	Description	IP Address
Ethernet 3	Microsoft Hyper-V Net...	192.168.1.125 (DHCP)
vEthernet (Microsoft Hy...	Hyper-V Virtual Ethem...	192.168.1.243 (DHCP)

- Create a new demand-dial interface to the Internet

A demand-dial interface is activated when a client uses the Internet. Select this option if this server connects with a modem or by using the Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet. The Demand-Dial Interface Wizard will start at the end of this wizard.

< Back

Next >

Cancel

The screenshot shows the Routing and Remote Access console window. The left pane displays a tree view with the following structure:

- Routing and Remote Access
  - Server Status
  - SRV1 (local)
    - Network Interfaces
    - Ports
    - Remote Access Clients (0)
    - Remote Access Logging & Policies
    - IPv4
      - General
      - Static Routes
    - IPv6
      - General
      - Static Routes

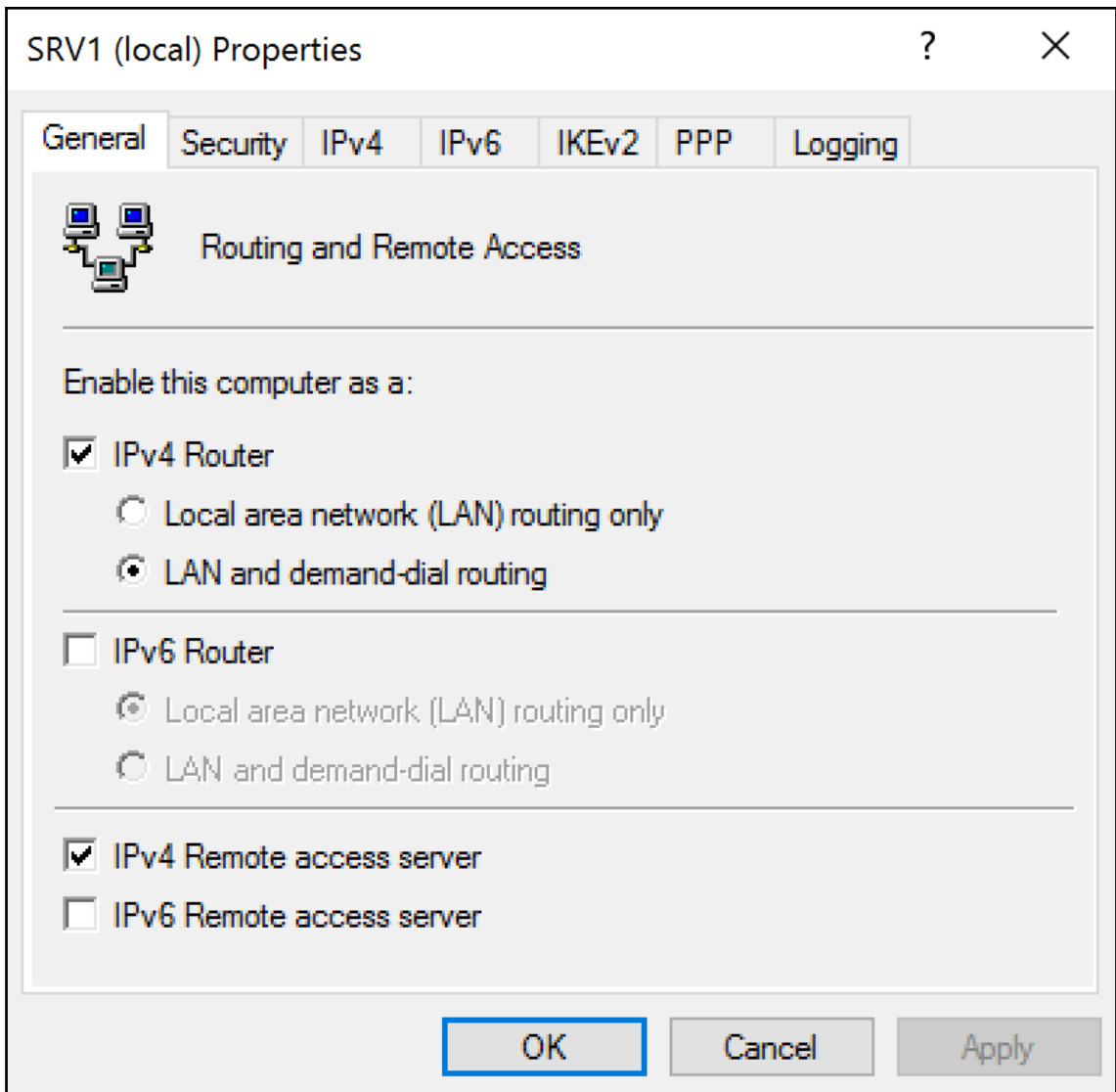
The right pane displays the 'Welcome to Routing and Remote Access' message:

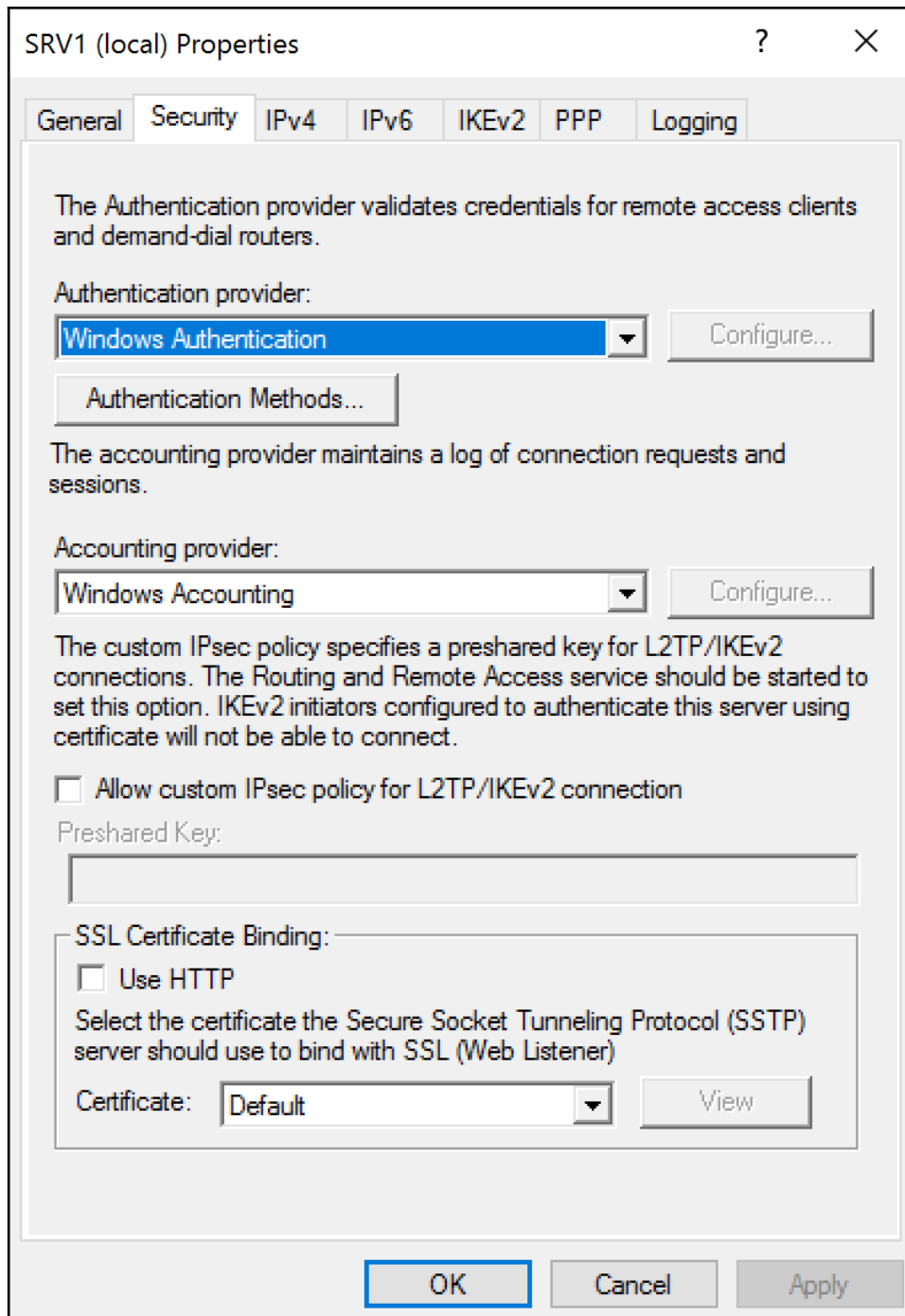
**Welcome to Routing and Remote Access**

Routing and Remote Access provides secure remote access to private networks. Use Routing and remote access to configure the following:

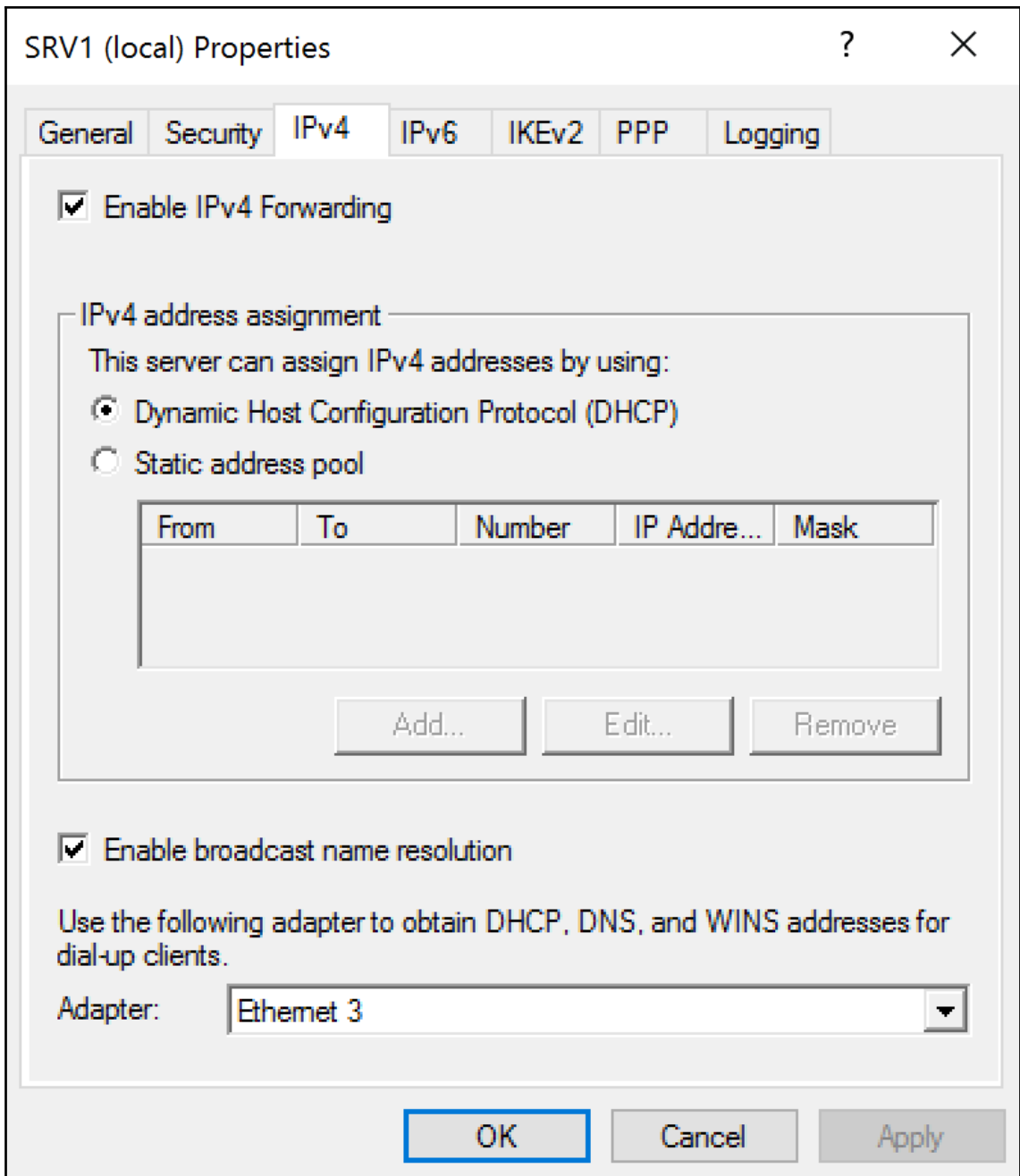
- A secure connection between two private networks.
- A Virtual Private Network (VPN) gateway.
- A Dial-up remote access server.
- Network address translation (NAT).
- LAN routing.
- A basic firewall.

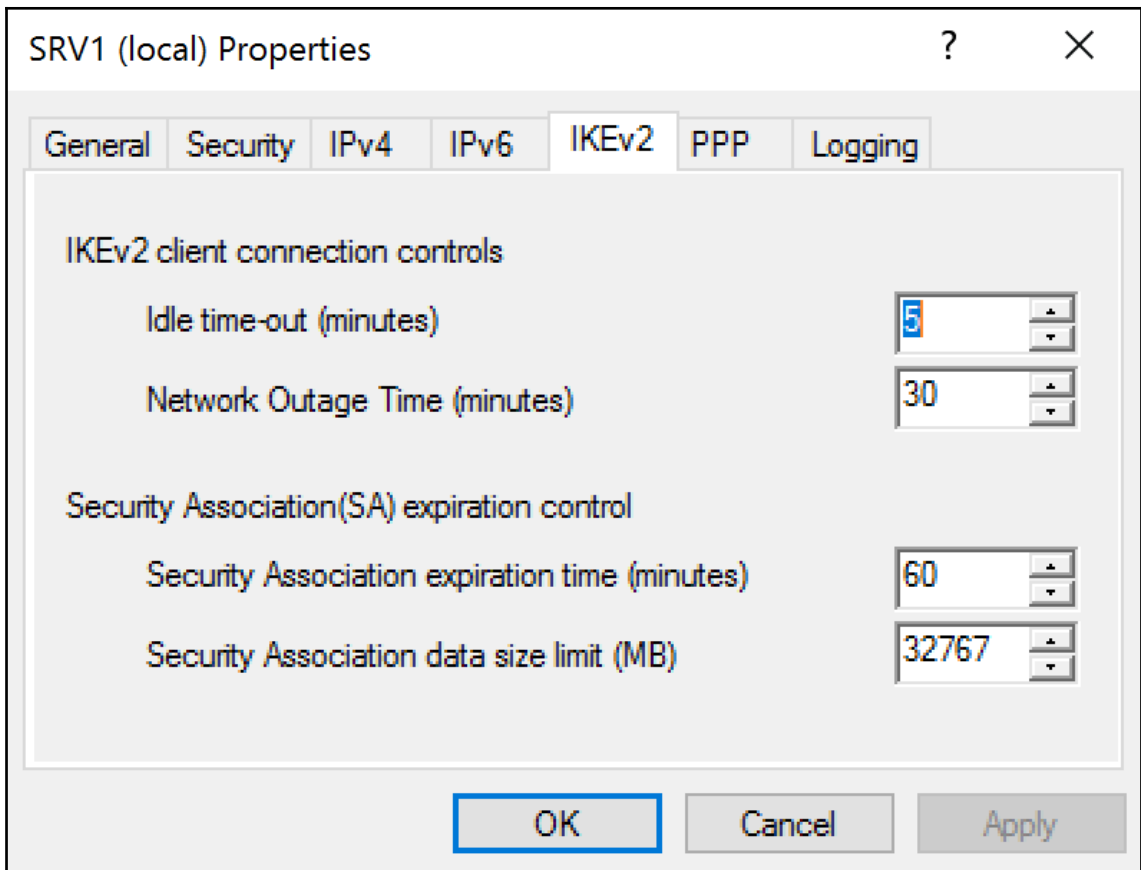
To add a Routing and Remote Access server, on the Action menu, click Add Server.

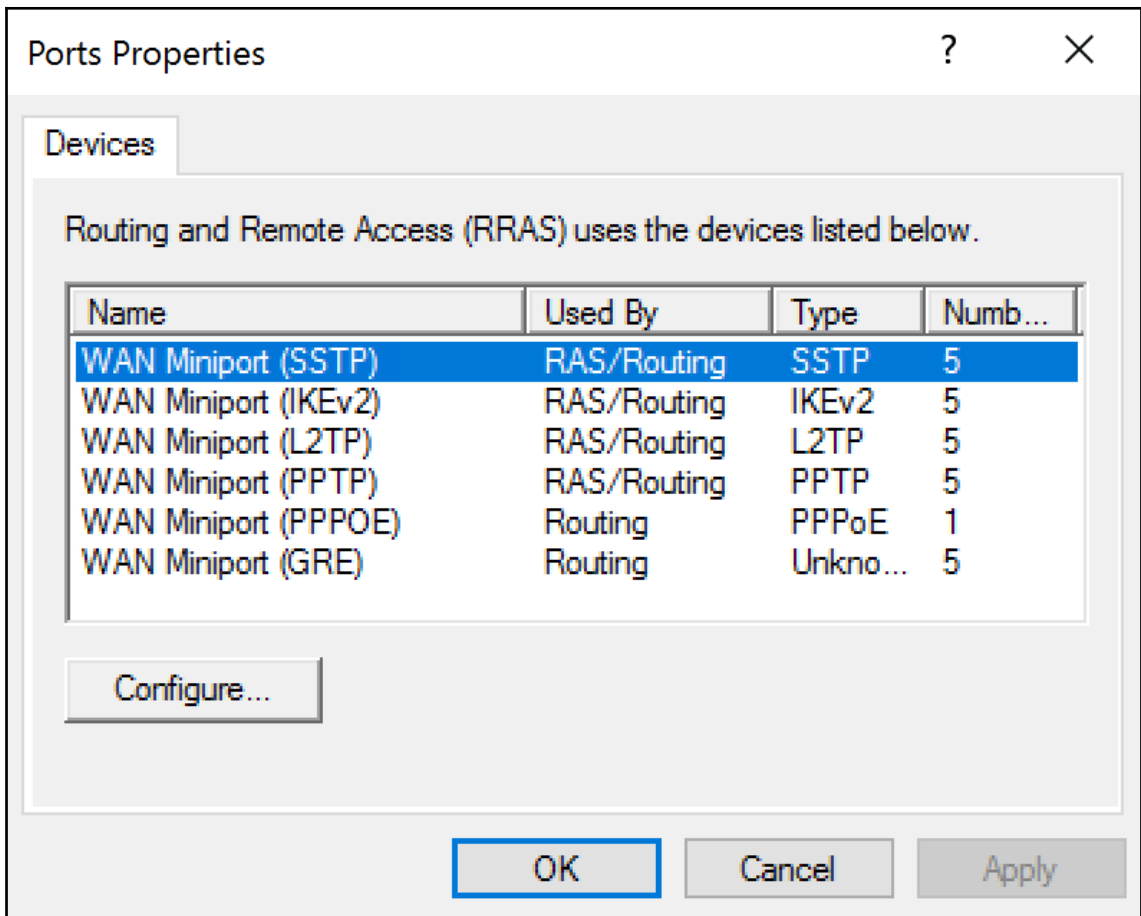


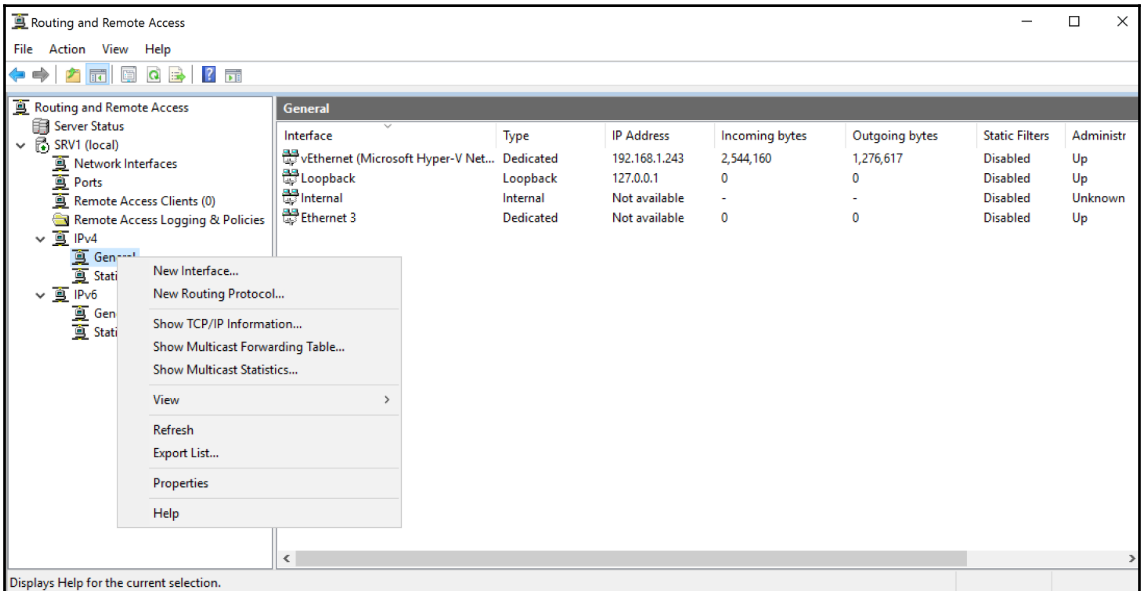
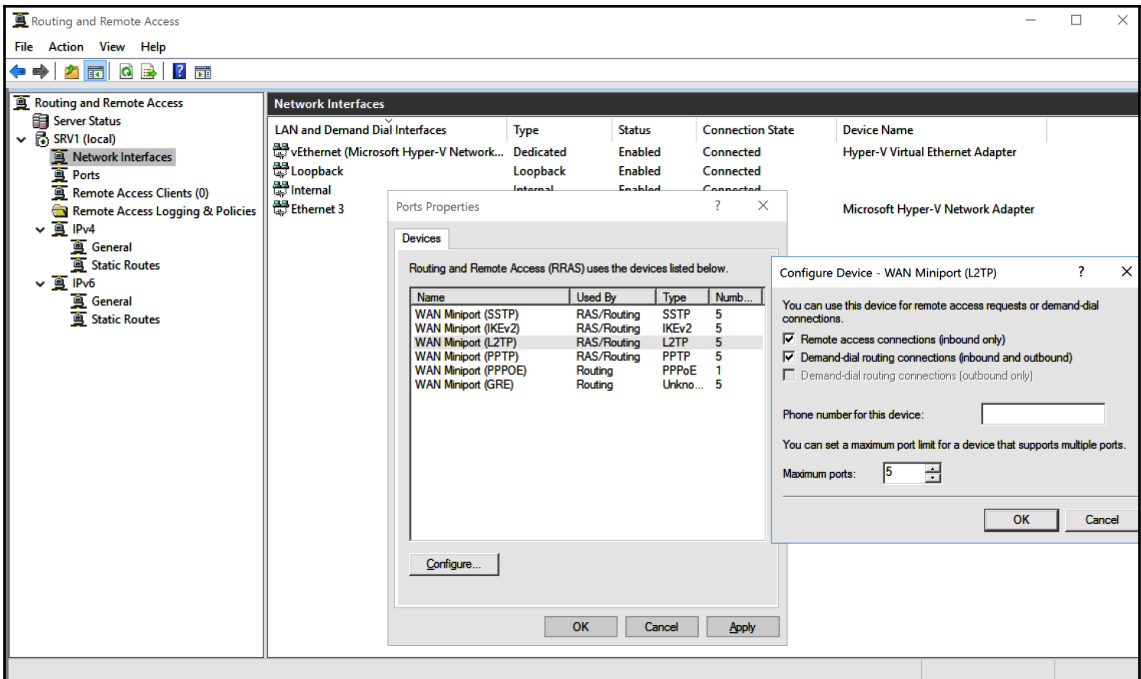


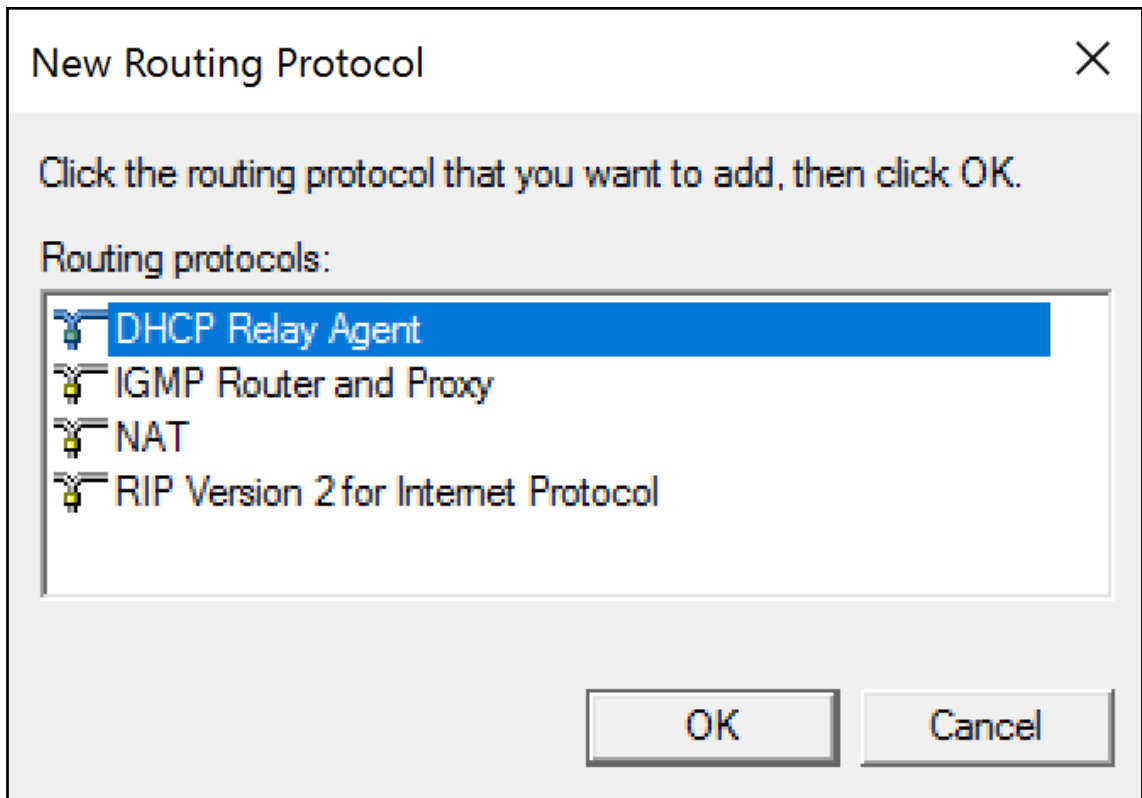












Routing and Remote Access

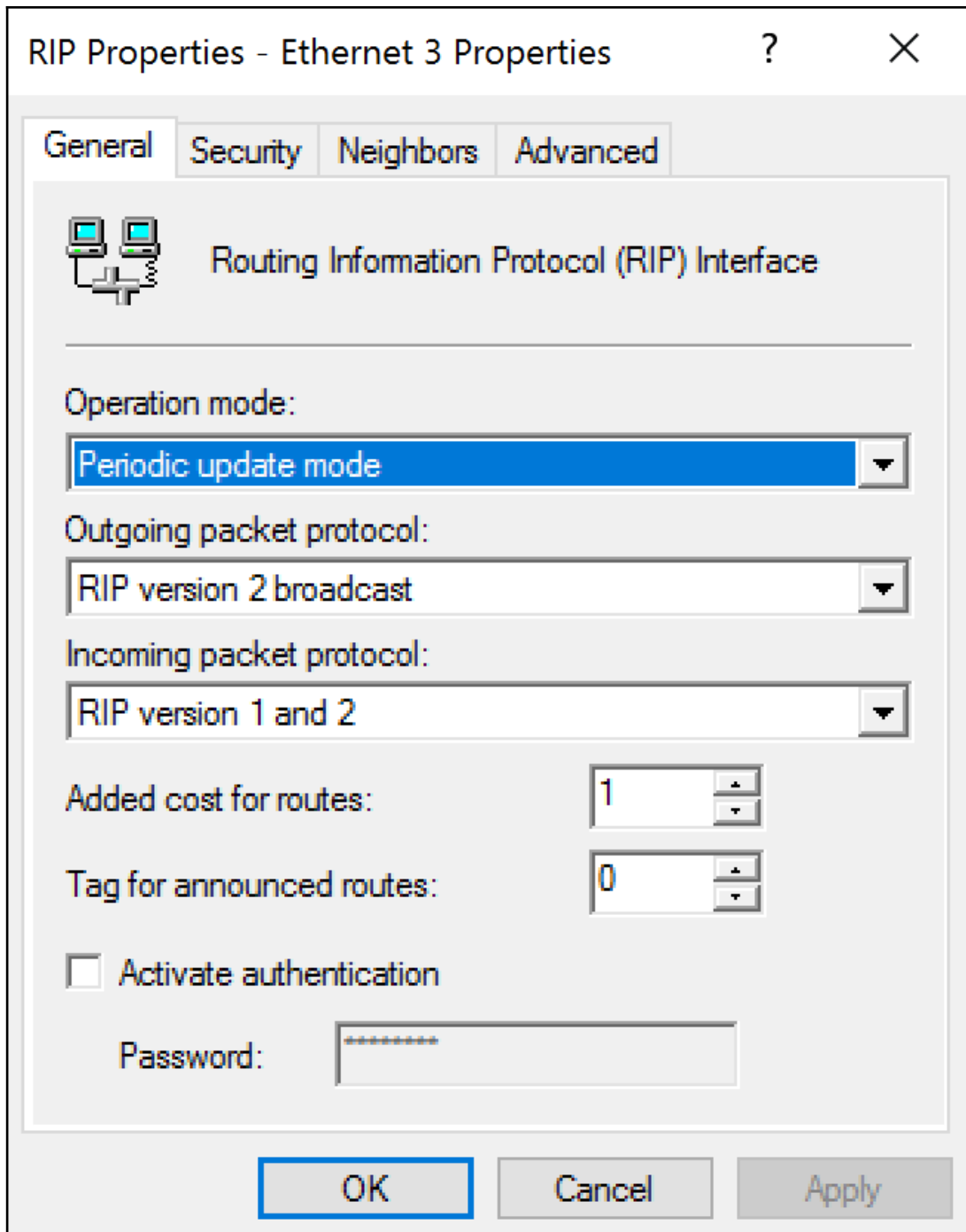
File Action View Help

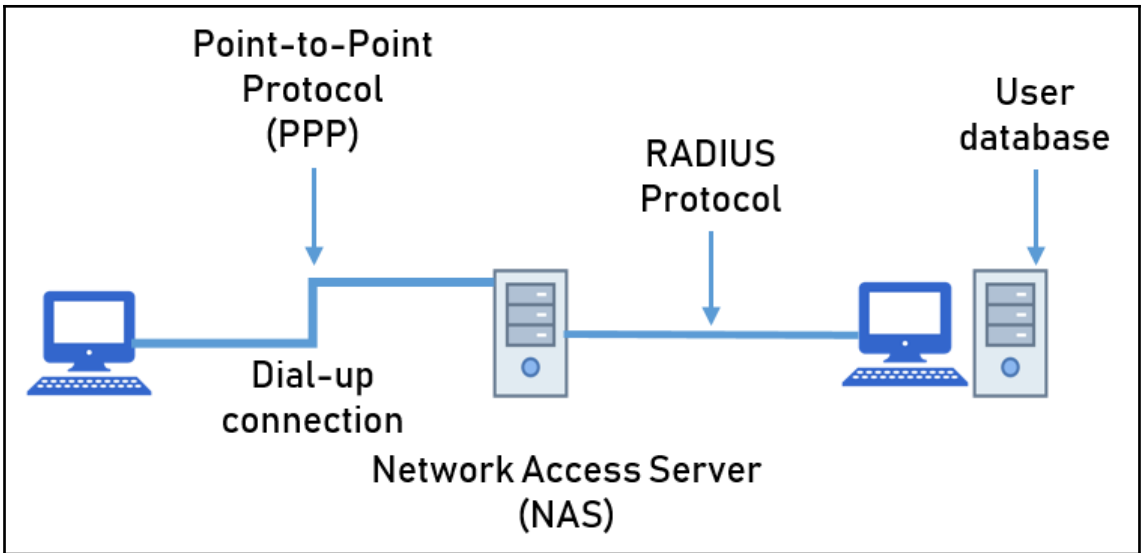
**Routing and Remote Access**

- Server Status
- SRV1 (local)
  - Network Interfaces
  - Ports
  - Remote Access Clients (0)
  - Remote Access Logging & Policies
  - IPv4
    - General**
    - Static Routes
    - NAT
    - DHCP Relay Agent
    - RIP
    - IGMP
  - IPv6
    - General
    - Static Routes

**General**

Interface	Type
vEthernet (Microsoft Hyper-V Net...	Dedicated
Loopback	Loopback
Internal	Internal
Ethernet 3	Dedicated

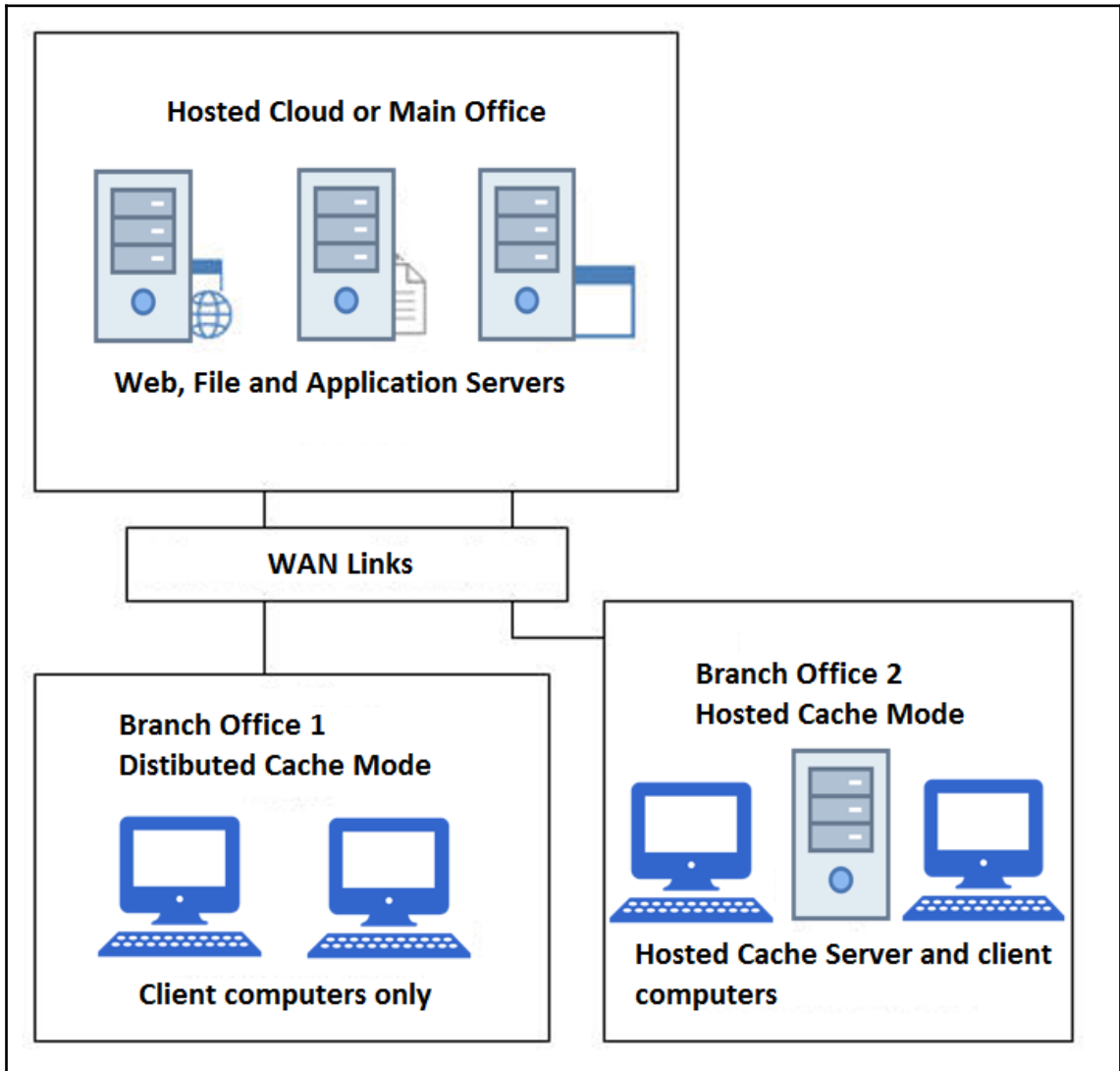






---

# Chapter 6: Understanding Distributed File System



# Chapter 7: Advanced Networking Infrastructure

**Local Server**

**PROPERTIES**  
For SRV01

Computer name	SRV01	Last installed updates	30-Dec-18 13:16
Domain	mcsacertguide.local	Windows Update	Download updates only, using Windows Update
		Last checked for updates	30-Dec-18 13:16
Windows Firewall	Domain: On, Public: On	Windows Defender	Real-Time Protection: On
Remote management	Enabled	Feedback & Diagnostics	Settings
Remote Desktop	Enabled	IE Enhanced Security Configuration	Off
<b>NIC Teaming</b>	<b>Disabled</b>	Time zone	(UTC+01:00) Belgrade, Bratislava, Budapest, Ljubljana, Prague
Ethernet	10.10.10.20	Product ID	Not activated
Ethernet 2	IPv4 address assigned by DHCP, IPv6 enabled		
Operating system version	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter	Processors	Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-7200U CPU @ 2.50GHz
Hardware information	Microsoft Corporation Virtual Machine	Installed memory (RAM)	1.07 GB
		Total disk space	126.45 GB

**NIC Teaming**

**SERVERS**  
All Servers | 1 total

Name	Status	Server Type	Operating System Version	Teams
SRV01	Online	Virtual	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter	0

**TEAMS**  
All Teams | 0 total

Team	Status	Teaming Mode	Load Balancing	Adapters
------	--------	--------------	----------------	----------

**ADAPTERS AND INTERFACES**

Adapters	Team Interfaces	
Speed	State	Reason
Available to be added to a team (2)		
Ethernet	10 Gbps	
Ethernet 2	10 Gbps	

