

Recap_Week 4_NOSS So far

↩	Functions of network operating systems Authorise and authenticate File sharing Connection encryption VPN Routing Rights management Certification	
↩	What I have learned I have learned the difference between type 1 and type 2 hypervisors. Also the differences to VMWare and Oracle Virtualbox.	
↩	Active directory functions User and service authentication and authorisation Management of user access to hardware and software Resource management	
↩	TCP/UDP Differences between TCP/UDP and the advantages and disadvantages	
↩	IP Learnt about the reasons and progress of IPv4 to IPv6 transition	
↩	What I have learned How to disable the firewall to allow a ping between the server and the host machine. How to set up a virtual machine and then how to clone said machine.	
↩	Security, Active Directory	
↩	IP Address They're used to connect computers to one another and theyre used to give a computer a unique identifier	

⇐	Firewalls can prevent clients and servers from pinging Hypervisor 1 runs on system os and hypervisor 2 is added on extra. hypervisor 2 can be slower because of this. Hypervisor 2 more beginner friendly. Hypervisor 2 can work on basic hardware spec.	
⇐	What have I learned The importance of methodical troubleshooting, and system configuration to avoid errors	
⇐	Type 1 and 2 hypervisors Type 1 hypervisor sit on top of the hardware with a small layer of software Type 2 hypervisor sit on top of an operating system	
⇐	Recap I've learned how to setup a network for Windows, the differences between Type 1 and Type 2 hypervisors and what their use cases are and how to use active directory in Windows Server	
⇐	Hypervisors type 2, configuration of an IP address	
⇐	Hypervisors Type 2 hypervisors are good for small scale set ups due to simplicity and less cost where Type 1 are more suitable to large enterprise setups. Type 1 is more expensive but easier to scale up.	
⇐	Difference between a host and a node. Hosts have IP addresses. Nodes don't need IP addresses however they can assigned.	
⇐	Solving Typical problems with connectivity IP Address conflicts	
⇐	Network Troubleshooting is the process of identifying and resolving network problems (ipconfig, ping,nslookup)	
⇐	Firewalls Most firewalls will automatically block ICMP echo requests as an inbuilt security feature	
⇐	Computer networks 4 types : LAN : Local area network	

WAN : Wide area network
HAN : Home area network
MAN : Metropolitan area network

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↩ **What I Have Learnt**

There are two types of hypervisors.

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Type 1 - A bare metal hypervisor that
uses the physical hardware directly

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Type 2 - A hypervisor that is run via the host OS

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An LDAP accesses directory services data and
can be used anywhere because it's a protocol.

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Active Directories are capable of assigning access
to shared network resources and for configuring
security policies (for example, users assigned to a
group can access certain applications, servers etc).

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Cardiff City have figured out how to score a goal at home.

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↩ Cardiff is the smallest team in Wales

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↩ **Active Directory**

It's tool to manage network, by storing information
about users and computers. Active Directory
structure uses a hierachical structure called domains

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