

INTRODUCTION TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS WEB TUTOR ON BLACKBOARD PASSCODE FOR WEB ACCESS pdf

1: Caching Tutorial for Web Authors and Webmasters: FAQ

*Introduction to Telecommunications Networks Web Tutor on Blackboard Passcode for Web Access [Gordon F., Jr. Snyder] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Frequently Asked Questions What are the most important things to make cacheable? A good strategy is to identify the most popular, largest objects especially images and work with them first. How can I make my pages as fast as possible with caches? The most cacheable object is one with a long freshness time set. I understand that caching is good, but I need to keep statistics on how many people visit my page! If you must know every time a page is accessed, select ONE small object on a page or the page itself, and make it uncacheable, by giving it a suitable headers. For example, you could refer to a 1x1 transparent uncacheable image from each page. The Referer header will contain information about what page called it. Be aware that even this will not give truly accurate statistics about your users, and is unfriendly to the Internet and your users; it generates unnecessary traffic, and forces people to wait for that uncached item to be downloaded. For more information about this, see *On Interpreting Access Statistics* in the references. How do I keep caches from giving my users a stale copy? The Expires header is the best way to do this. By setting the server to expire the document based on its modification time, you can automatically have caches mark it as stale a set amount of time after it is changed. This way, your users will always get a fresh copy of the page. See also the Cache-Control: This will give you a menu of the page and any objects like images associated with it, along with their details. Depending on what program you use, you may need to type the port into a separate field, or you may need to connect to www. For instance, if you want to see the headers for http: This will print the headers, and then the full object. My pages are password-protected; how do proxy caches deal with them? By default, pages protected with HTTP authentication are marked private; they will not be cached by shared caches. That way, those images will be naturally cacheable. Should I worry about security if my users access my site through a cache? However, because caches store non-SSL requests and URLs fetched through them, you should be conscious of security on unsecured sites; an unscrupulous administrator could conceivably gather information about their users. In fact, any administrator on the network between your server and your clients could gather this type of information. One particular problem is when CGI scripts put usernames and passwords in the URL itself; this makes it trivial for others to find and user their login. Which ones are cache-aware? Generally speaking, the more complex a solution is, the more difficult it is to cache. My images expire a month from now, but I need to change them in the caches now! The most effective solution is to rename the files; that way, they will be completely new objects, and loaded fresh from the origin server. Remember that the page that refers to an object will be cached as well. Or, you can have the cache administrator delete the object through their interface. I run a Web Hosting service. How can I let my users publish cache-friendly pages? Otherwise, you can establish predetermined areas for various caching attributes in each virtual server. Whatever you are able to do, it is best to work with your largest customers first on caching. Most of the savings in bandwidth and in load on your servers will be realized from high-volume sites.

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2: Start with Security: A Guide for Business | Federal Trade Commission

You are a member of the network planning team, and need to write a formal business management report to explain your solutions and recommendations about the future network infrastructure for Youi's new headquarters.

Nodes import Nodes 1 Specify that the separation between your columns is expressed by a semicolon and do not forget to inform Gephi that the file you import is containing nodes. The software produces an overview of the graph, spatialized randomly and completely unreadable. Fruchterman Reingold, with the same values as in this model This visualization disposes nodes in a gravitational way attraction-repulsion, in fact, as magnets. Let the function run until the graph is stabilized. Be careful, the parameters you enter significantly alter the final appearance proposition: Let the function run until the graph is mostly stabilized. In the Data laboratory, select the Edges Table, and sort them according to their weight. Some edges have a weight of 3, some 2 and some 1. You also observe that this graph is directed: You get a report showing the distribution of these measures. Unlike during previous stages, changing settings in this menu is reversible, and do not affect the structure of the graph. As a graphical convention, we use curved edges to show the direction of the edge, always turned clockwise. Non-curved edges are generally non-directed graphs. At the bottom of this preview column, you find an export link. Note that exporting in. You may want to opt for. Modularity The visualization is only one step, network analysis often needs other mathematical means to provide the researcher with a satisfactory result. Choose a resolution between 0. You will be then able to modify the colors attributed to the detected communities by clicking on them. Betweenness centrality Network Diameter The betweenness centrality measures all the shortest paths between every pairs of nodes of the network and then count how many times a node is on a shortest path between two others. The Geo Layout plugin will help you display the nodes in a geographical way. In the Layout panel, select Geo Layout and give it a scale of Final map In the Preview panel, check the final appearance of your artwork and export it in. Open it, and after having imported your network in it, select the city names layer and bring it to the front to make it readable. Feel free to try the same map with modularity, the result shows that communities are strongly related to geographic particularities. In a 2-mode network, the degree centrality may not be a very interesting value, because of the structural bias brought by the two different categories of nodes: Give a very different color to both categories and apply it on your network. Force Atlas 2 2-mode network Set a layout Deploy the network using the Force Atlas 2 algorithm Prevent node overlapping and scale it to Your graph is now visually readable and looks very similar to many organizations networks. For many researchers, this visualization will be already enough to conduct their analysis. In the Ranking Panel, apply this new measure to the nodes, as proposed here. The new degree may be very different from the degree in the 2-mode original network: Then use this measure to color the nodes. Force Atlas 2 Layout Spatialize the graph once again it kept the positions of the nodes before the projection from 2-mode to 1-mode , with Force Atlas 2. Who are the people that I will be able to reach through them what are their own connections? Please help me to improve this tutorial by dropping a comment below with remarks, suggestions, links to your own results, etc.!

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3: Tutorial - NSClient++

Introduction. Security is vital but variable according to the functionality of the web www.enganchecubano.com companies might have a greater concern for multi-factor authentication than others.

Please follow the submission instructions in Blackboard. ALL assignments will be checked for plagiarism by SafeAssign system provided by Blackboard automatically. Assignment submission extensions will only be made using the official Faculty of Arts, Business and Law Guidelines. Requests for an extension to an assignment MUST be made to the course coordinator prior to the date of submission and requests made on the day of submission or after the submission date will only be considered in exceptional circumstances. Its products include motor, home, and watercraft insurance. The company experienced a rapid growth since its foundation. It takes more than 3 per cent market share in car and house insurance across Australia and New Zealand. The number of staff has expanded from 30 to over To accommodate its continuing growth, Youi decided to build their new global headquarters next to University of the Sunshine Coast at Sippy Downs. The new headquarters will span across 4. The new office will house up to 2, workers, and become the home to all corporate positions including IT, marketing, and HR. Good network infrastructure at the new headquarters should be capable of connecting all devices, offices, and staff. Youi understands this is a vital factor to support and enable its future growth. Therefore, it hopes to obtain a dependable plan for its network infrastructure before the actual construction work starts. Your target audience is executive business people, who have extensive business experience but limited ICT knowledge. They would like to be informed as to how your solutions may be beneficial to their business. Therefore, the report needs to recommend the telecommunications and networking technologies to be used in terms of business benefit. You may need to compare your recommendation with other available technologies. Specifically, your report should discuss possible solutions for the following 3 topics in the main body. Networked Services Propose to deploy 4 types of network services. Data Processing Facilities 1 3. Candidates can be, but not limited to, data centre, SAN, Cloud, and distributed database. When you provide solutions to each topic, remember to explain their benefits to some of the following items: Please note that standard report structure, including an executive summary, must be adhered to. The following guidelines will be used in marking each section of the assignment: An outstanding attempt â€” well formatted and professionally presented piece of work. An excellent piece of work that meets all the specified criteria with very minor omissions or mistakes More than competently meets the criteria specified with only minor mistakes or omissions. Competently meets the criteria as specified with few minor mistakes or omissions. Satisfactorily meets the criteria. Did not sufficiently meet the criteria to pass. No attempt made or different from what is acceptable Report Format Your report should be no less than 1, words and it would be best to be no longer than 3, words long. The report MUST be formatted using the following guidelines: No other format is acceptable and doing so will result in the deduction of marks. The report is to be structured as a formal business report. Refer to the following references for details on report structures: Referencing The report is to include at least 5 appropriate references and these references should follow the Harvard method of referencing. Note that ALL references should be from journal articles, conference papers, technical papers or a recognized expert in the field. The use of unqualified references will result in the deduction of marks. Submission The completed assignment is to be submitted to Blackboard Task 2 by the due date of The assignment will be assessed according to the marking sheet. Late submission will be penalised according to the policy in the course outline. Please note Saturday and Sunday are included in the count of days late. Assignment Return and Release of Grades Assignment grades will be available on the course web site no later than 3 weeks after the submission due date. An electronic assignment marking sheet will be available at this time. Where an assignment is undergoing investigation for alleged plagiarism or collusion the grade for the assignment and the assignment will be withheld until the investigation has concluded. Assignment Guidelines This assignment will take a number of weeks to complete and will require

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a good understanding of data science and management for successful completion. It is imperative that students take heed of the following points in relation to doing this assignment: Ensure that you clearly understand the requirements for the assignment – what has to be done and what are the deliverables. If you do not understand any of the assignment requirements – Please ASK the course coordinator or your tutor. Each time you work on any aspect of the assignment reread the assignment requirements to ensure that what is required is clearly understood.

S2 Assignment 2 Student name: Items Maximum Marks Marks Obtained
Report formatting font, header and footer, table of content, numbering, referencing 5 Professional communication correct spelling, grammar, formal business language used 5 Executive summary 5.

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4: Principles of Network Management - Wiley - www.enganchecubano.com

We will be deploying a PHP web application, therefore we need PHP installed on this server, therefore we would be needing Web Platform Installer. Step 9: Search for PHP in the search bar of WPI, install the following package.

Secure paper, physical media, and devices. Business executives often ask how to manage confidential information. Experts agree on the key first step: Factor it into the decisionmaking in every department of your business — personnel, sales, accounting, information technology, etc. Savvy companies think through the implication of their data decisions. By making conscious choices about the kind of information you collect, how long you keep it, and who can access it, you can reduce the risk of a data compromise down the road. Of course, all of those decisions will depend on the nature of your business. Lessons from FTC cases illustrate the benefits of building security in from the start by going lean and mean in your data collection, retention, and use policies. When does your company ask people for sensitive information? When was the last time you looked at that process to make sure you really need everything you ask for? The business could have avoided that risk simply by not collecting sensitive information in the first place. Hold on to information only as long as you have a legitimate business need. But once the deal is done, it may be unwise to keep it. But according to the complaint, it continued to store that data for up to 30 days — long after the sale was complete. The business could have limited its risk by securely disposing of the financial information once it no longer had a legitimate need for it. Nor should businesses use personal information in contexts that create unnecessary risks. Similarly, in *Foru International*, the FTC charged that the company gave access to sensitive consumer data to service providers who were developing applications for the company. In both cases, the risk could have been avoided by using fictitious information for training or development purposes. Control access to data sensibly. Not everyone on your staff needs unrestricted access to your network and the information stored on it. For your network, consider steps such as separate user accounts to limit access to the places where personal data is stored or to control who can use particular databases. For paper files, external drives, disks, etc. When thinking about how to control access to sensitive information in your possession, consider these lessons from FTC cases. Restrict access to sensitive data. For example, in *Goal Financial*, the FTC alleged that the company failed to restrict employee access to personal information stored in paper files and on its network. As a result, a group of employees transferred more than 7, consumer files containing sensitive information to third parties without authorization. Administrative access, which allows a user to make system-wide changes to your system, should be limited to the employees tasked to do that job. How could the company have reduced that risk? Require secure passwords and authentication. Insist on complex and unique passwords. In the *Twitter* case, for example, the company let employees use common dictionary words as administrative passwords, as well as passwords they were already using for other accounts. Twitter could have limited those risks by implementing a more secure password system — for example, by requiring employees to choose complex passwords and training them not to use the same or similar passwords for both business and personal accounts. In *Guidance Software*, the FTC alleged that the company stored network user credentials in clear, readable text that helped a hacker access customer credit card information on the network. Similarly, in *Reed Elsevier*, the FTC charged that the business allowed customers to store user credentials in a vulnerable format in cookies on their computers. In *Twitter*, too, the FTC said the company failed to establish policies that prohibited employees from storing administrative passwords in plain text in personal email accounts. In each of those cases, the risks could have been reduced if the companies had policies and procedures in place to store credentials securely. Businesses also may want to consider other protections — two-factor authentication, for example — that can help protect against password compromises. Guard against brute force attacks. Remember that adage about an infinite number of monkeys at an infinite number of typewriters? Hackers use automated programs that perform a similar function. By not adequately restricting the number of tries, the companies placed their networks at risk. Implementing a policy to suspend or disable accounts after

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repeated login attempts would have helped to eliminate that risk. Protect against authentication bypass. The company could have improved the security of its authentication mechanism by testing for common vulnerabilities. Store sensitive personal information securely and protect it during transmission. For many companies, storing sensitive data is a business necessity. And even if you take appropriate steps to secure your network, sometimes you have to send that data elsewhere. Use strong cryptography to secure confidential material during storage and transmission. The method will depend on the types of information your business collects, how you collect it, and how you process it. With that in mind, here are a few lessons from FTC cases to consider when securing sensitive information during storage and transmission. Keep sensitive information secure throughout its lifecycle. That risk could have been prevented by ensuring the data was secure throughout its lifecycle, and not just during the initial transmission. Use industry-tested and accepted methods. When considering what technical standards to follow, keep in mind that experts already may have developed effective standards that can apply to your business. Instead, they take advantage of that collected wisdom. The ValueClick case illustrates that principle. According to the FTC, the company stored sensitive customer information collected through its e-commerce sites in a database that used a non-standard, proprietary form of encryption. The company could have avoided those weaknesses by using tried-and-true industry-tested and accepted methods for securing data. In those cases, the FTC alleged that the companies used SSL encryption in their mobile apps, but turned off a critical process known as SSL certificate validation without implementing other compensating security measures. That made the apps vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks, which could allow hackers to decrypt sensitive information the apps transmitted. When designing your network, consider using tools like firewalls to segment your network, thereby limiting access between computers on your network and between your computers and the internet. Here are some lessons from FTC cases to consider when designing your network. Not every computer in your system needs to be able to communicate with every other one. You can help protect particularly sensitive data by housing it in a separate secure place on your network. As a result, hackers could use one in-store network to connect to, and access personal information on, other in-store and corporate networks. The company could have reduced that risk by sufficiently segmenting its network. Monitor activity on your network. In each of these cases, the businesses could have reduced the risk of a data compromise or its breadth by using tools to monitor activity on their networks. Secure remote access to your network. While a mobile workforce can increase productivity, it also can pose new security challenges. If you give employees, clients, or service providers remote access to your network, have you taken steps to secure those access points? FTC cases suggest some factors to consider when developing your remote access policies. Just as a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, your network security is only as strong as the weakest security on a computer with remote access to it. And in Lifelock , the FTC charged that the company failed to install antivirus programs on the computers that employees used to remotely access its network. These businesses could have reduced those risks by securing computers that had remote access to their networks. Put sensible access limits in place. Not everyone who might occasionally need to get on your network should have an allaccess, backstage pass. What could the company have done to reduce that risk? It could have placed limits on third-party access to its network – for example, by restricting connections to specified IP addresses or granting temporary, limited access. Apply sound security practices when developing new products. So you have a great new app or innovative software on the drawing board. Early in the development process, think through how customers will likely use the product. Before going to market, consider the lessons from FTC cases involving product development, design, testing, and roll-out. Train your engineers in secure coding. Have you explained to your developers the need to keep security at the forefront? For example, according to the complaint in HTC America , the company failed to implement readily available secure communications mechanisms in the logging applications it pre-installed on its mobile devices. The company could have reduced the risk of vulnerabilities like that by adequately training its engineers in secure coding practices. Follow platform guidelines for security. When it comes to security, there may not be a need to reinvent the wheel. Sometimes the wisest course is to listen to the experts. For example,

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Fandango and Credit Karma turned off a critical process known as SSL certificate validation in their mobile apps, leaving the sensitive information consumers transmitted through those apps open to interception through man-in-the-middle attacks. The companies could have prevented this vulnerability by following the iOS and Android guidelines for developers, which explicitly warn against turning off SSL certificate validation. Verify that privacy and security features work. If your software offers a privacy or security feature, verify that the feature works as advertised. The lesson for other companies: When offering privacy and security features, ensure that your product lives up to your advertising claims. Test for common vulnerabilities. There is no way to anticipate every threat, but some vulnerabilities are commonly known and reasonably foreseeable. In more than a dozen FTC cases, businesses failed to adequately assess their applications for well-known vulnerabilities.

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5: What is AWS? - An Introduction to Amazon Web Services | Edureka

2 pg. 2 create and manage effective file and security systems for a Linux network. measure Linux network memory usage. assess and determine the appropriate network services necessary to give full functionality to a Linux.

Network operating system Real time operating system This article gives a step by step introduction to different types of operating systems along with their usage and advantages and disadvantages. Types of Operating Systems

- Batch operating system: In batch operating system the interaction of user with computer is not direct. Rather, users first prepare an offline device like a punch card. Then users enter that punch card is prepared by users which they enter into computer operator for further processing. Tasks requiring same resources are batched together to increase processing speed. Operator sorts the programs, which users left on it, into different batches on the basis of similar requirements. Following are the problems with batch operating system, The user and job has less interaction. Operating System Types
- Time sharing operating system: The technique which allows different users to use same computer at same time from different locations is know as time sharing. Multitasking which is also same as time sharing is logical expansion of multi-programming. CPU executes multiple jobs by switching between them with the help of time sharing mechanism. A time period is given to the user. This time period is also known as time quantum. Transactions are processed in quantum periods. If multiple numbers of users are present then each will get a time quantum. Response from the system is very quick when the user submits the command. Each user gets a slice of time to process transaction on the basis of CPU scheduling and multi-programming techniques. The design of the computer system is shifting to time sharing system from batch operating system. Advantages of time sharing Operating System: Reliability and data communication. Security and integrity of user programs and data.
- Distributed systems are another type of operating systems. A number of central processors are used in distributive system to serve multiple users and real-time applications. Distribution of data processing jobs among processors is done accordingly. It uses High speed buses or telephone lines as a source of communication between different processors. Another name for distributed system is loosely coupled system. Two things in which a processor can vary from other processor are: Size These processors are referred as sites, nodes, computers, and so on. Advantages of Distributive Operating Systems: Same user at one site can use resources available on other site with the help of resource sharing facility. Electronic mail helps in exchange of data with one another at high speed. Remaining sites will continue operating if one of the sites fail in distributive system. Customers get better services. Reduces the load on host computer and delays in data processing. Another type of operating systems are Network Operating Systems. In this type a server is used to run Network Operating System. Network Operating systems help server to manage following issues:

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6: How To Hack: Wafw00f Tutorial – Web Application Firewall Detection Tool | www.enganchecubano.co

Network Analysis and visualization appears to be an interesting tool to give the researcher the ability to see its data from a new angle. Because Gephi is an easy access and powerful network analysis tool, we propose a tutorial designed to allow everyone to make his first experiments on two complementary datasets.

Some companies might have a greater concern for multi-factor authentication than others. However, one cannot completely rule out attempted break-ins. Therefore, a good web security is always a must. This post attempts to shed some light on possible threats and will act as an entry point for further personal research. These types of information include session keys, cookie data, passwords, permissions, and admin access. Almost all of the latest web application frameworks, such as Django, Java Spring, or even when SQLAlchemy was used for frameworks like Flask, implement an ORM interface over which the application can interact more easily with the database. This is where the data in serialization formats are automatically converted into internal objects by generating SQL statements to reflect onto your database. It has never been this easy! Here is a typical request: If the bad guy can guess common yet sensitive fields If the bad guy has access to source code and can review the models for sensitive fields. Similarly, such information should not be posted on collaborative platforms such as GitHub. They have bots that scan such platforms for sensitive information, which, in turn, results in them hunting you down. The object with sensitive fields has an empty constructor or setter. There will be custom cases and requirements, but forms are almost always the right thing to do. The trick is just to use them in the right way. Similarly, this also excludes the property that lets us blacklist fields. If we want to add in our custom requirements, we can use custom validation logic. It also includes constraints on Age, username, email address, and different fields, too. How to run all the validation for us in our code? Clickjacking Hijacking is to vehicles as Clickjacking is to clicks. This worm will be the cause of replication of itself on every other host with which it can communicate with, resulting in big trouble. Similarly, keyboard strokes can also be hijacked. The common solutions that can be discussed for the same consists of: Framekillers Framekillers are the solution to the problem of Clickjacking. They are written in JavaScript with the intended functionality of checking whether the current window is the main window. The suggested approach would be to hinder rendering of the window and unblock it only after being sure that the current window is the primary one: The header takes two values: A set of view decorators that can be used to override the middleware or to only set the header for certain views. For such cases, Django offers view decorators that instructs the middleware not to set the header. Read more about it in this article: This will prevent malicious network users from using software, such as Wireshark and smartsniff, which were intended towards the use of testing inter-connectivity among networks and can be used for sniffing authentication credentials or any other data that are being passed between the client and the server. This can also be done through ARP poisoning. In some very realizable cases, the data can be changed between the transit from client to server or vice versa. The people responsible for this are called active network trespassers. Enable it on your server. There may be additional steps in Django that you may want to look through: Inability to do as such can bring about CSRF vulnerabilities. They could execute various types of code to steal state of your cookies. In the end, it would be positive to delete the session data for a particular user after they log out. You could, in turn, mark it invalid upon further use or generate something like a temporary random generated security token upon each login to initiate the session in an intended manner. I could append an image tag with the URL, thus, resulting in receiving a hundred rupees every time someone hit the endpoint. Most web frameworks, like Django, have built-in CSRF protection that uses the concept of a nonce, or one-time-use number. These are submitted with a form over the POST, hopefully, if not, sigh! If the number generated on the server is the same as that was sent through the form, the request is allowed to pass through. It will further check that the header is set to a URL, which is of the same origin including domain, subdomain, and port. It is of utmost importance to do the following: A Django third-party package named Django-session-csrf is of vital importance in such situations.

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This can be done in two ways: So, what is The Right Thing to do? Use a cryptographically slow hash function. Use HMAC with expirable keys stored on the filesystem, or anywhere outside the user database. This can be achieved by tools like Django-sha2, which adds strength, but backward-compatible, password hashing support to Django. The image, being self-explanatory, highlights the need for security best practices to be implemented during the development of web applications. There are certain immediate steps you can take to quickly and effectively improve the security of your application. However, as applications grow, they become more cumbersome to keep track of in terms of security. Putting the proper web application security best practices in place, as outlined in the list above, will help ensure that your applications remain safe for everyone to use. This article was first published in the blog page of HashedIn. [Read More From DZone.](#)

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7: - ICT Introduction to Telecommunications and Networks Task

Network Operating systems are essential in local area network (LAN), a private network or other networks. Examples of network operating systems include Microsoft Windows Server , Microsoft Windows Server , UNIX, Linux, Mac OS X, Novell NetWare, and BSD.

Building Applications First and foremost, you should analyze, what is your application about? Is it something that requires you to be worried about the underlying infrastructure? Is it something that requires a database? Is it something which will require monitoring? So, once you know all the requirements about your application, you can pick the domain, and hence choose a service. Like for example, you want to deploy an application in AWS, which does not require you to worry about the underlying architecture, which service will you choose? Well, in the compute section there is this service called Elastic Beanstalk. You just upload your application, and AWS does the rest for you. Who is eligible for a free tier? Every customer from the time he registers on AWS, receives the free tier option, and is eligible for the same till 1 year from the time he registers. How shall this help? You can try every application in AWS and learn! The more you practice, the more you learn, what is AWS. So basically, you learn for free! How do you sign up on AWS? On the next page, fill-in all the relevant information and click on Create Account. On the next page, fill in your personal details and click on Create Account. You would be asked to enter your credit or debit card details on this page, once you do that, proceed by clicking on continue. Next Step would be to verify your phone number, enter the details and click on Call me Now. You will get a call from AWS and will be asked to enter a pin, next up you will be selecting your plan for AWS, but before that click on Next. You shall select a plan, which suits you, I will be going with a basic plan since this account would be for personal use. Your AWS Account is ready to be used! Go sign in and play! Now, since you have an AWS account at your disposal, why not do some hands-on? Not familiar with the services? Let me brief you up: So in simple words you get a server with custom compute capacity, this capacity can be adjusted according to your needs. So basically, RDS manages these databases for you, How? Select a region from the drop down.

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8: www.enganchecubano.com: Sitemap

Learn software, creative, and business skills to achieve your personal and professional goals. Join today to get access to thousands of courses.

Send referrer information Some Web sites register the site that referred you to them. This information can be used to tailor content based on the site that you came from. If you prefer not to allow a Web site to know where you were before visiting it, especially if you were on a local, secure, or restricted site, uncheck this option to disable it. Note, however, that some sites depend on referrer logging internally. **Enable automatic redirection** Sometimes a site might redirect your browser to a different URL, often because the site has moved. Leaving this option enabled does not constitute a big security risk, but turn it off if you want complete control of what sites you visit. **Cookies** Cookies are pieces of information stored in files that Web servers store on your computer when you are browsing. These pieces of information allow servers to recognize your computer the next time you visit their sites. Cookies are not viruses and cannot cause direct damage to your computer system in any way, but they may record your browsing habits in intrusive manners and trace your movements across different Web sites. Some sites use cookies to store your username, for example, so that you do not have to retype your password when you check your e-mail for a number of hours after you log in. This is convenient, but it can also be a security hazard if others have access to the computer you are using. **Enable or disable cookies** You may also decide that you want to disable cookies. Note, however, that you may have difficulties logging on to a significant amount of Web sites if you disable cookies. **Invalid cookies** There are types of cookies that Opera will refuse regardless of whether you have set the browser up to handle all cookies. These are cookies set for top-level domains: Such cookies are considered invalid or illegal and are blocked because: The only use for such cookies is to track surfers across the Web. **Configuring cookie settings** You can choose to allow all cookies to be stored on your computer, refuse all, or selectively allow certain cookies and certain types of cookies. **Accept** Accepts all cookies from all sites **Accept only from the sites I visit** Allows only cookies that are set by the Web site you are visiting, not by any other sites whose content is displayed in frames or via images on the current page **Never accept cookies** Does not accept any cookies from any site **Prompts** you to accept or deny every time you receive a cookie **Manage cookies** Displays your **Server Manager**, which lists all the domains you currently have cookies from. You can add new domains, delete the domains you do not wish to keep cookies from, and edit cookie settings specifically for each server. You can also change cookie settings for a specific site, using site preferences.

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9: Security and Privacy in Opera: Privacy and Cookies

Tutorial ¶ How it works ¶ NSClient++ (nscp) is an agent that must be deployed on servers to be monitored. It eliminates snmp needs and goes much beyond "so called agentless" schemes like wmi by allowing execution of scripts and programs locally and returning results.

Management Relationship Logical Figure Network Management Domains between the operations environment comprising network management systems and intelligent network elements in the managing domain and the base network elements in the managed domain. As well, the network management environment must also accommodate management requirements of corporate customers and individual end-users. Intelligent network elements that have control applications capable of translating standard high-level messages from the network management applications to the vendor-specific technology implementations; 3. Corporate communications management systems for private networks. Corporations currently have limited control over the services received from the public network provider. These control functions could also enable residential or small business customers to modify their service profile directly from their terminals. Both managing and managed domains are concerned with network service and resources. A key consideration is that the development of the interface between network management systems and the intelligent network element INE functions in a manner that does not stifle change or cause unnecessary disruption. The reference model describes a communications architecture into which standard protocols, containing a clear description of data and data structures, can be placed or defined. Moreover, the model addresses the syntax and transfer of information and attempts to standardize the modeling and semantics of management information. These functional applications will play a variety of roles from managing data to provisioning services to sectionalizing problems within specific network elements or transmission facilities. By optimizing data distribution and ensuring that the intelligent network element is able to autonomously update the network management systems on an as-required basis, operations performance is enhanced and redundant data is eliminated [6]. In addition, sharing of common functions applies to the complementary implementation in the network elements. This approach promotes consistency in implementation and minimizes development costs. Prerequisites for data management include: If the entire customer control issue can be considered to be an extension of the operations environment, partitioning of network management access "whether to a management system or directly to a network element" will simply be a matter of restricting access to their own service profiles and customer groups. Customers, as shown in Fig. This vision of an intelligent network will ultimately be realized in the telecommunications management network TMN [3], a management communications concept that defines the relationship between basic network functional building blocks operations systems, data communications networks, and network elements in terms of standard interfaces. A subnetwork is an aggregation of a group of NEs tied together by a common criteria e. From an architectural perspective, EM provides the flexible management point between network management systems and the vendor implementation of technology. It uses the TMN framework for communications management with its generic information models and standard interfaces. Behind the vision of an intelligent network lie a number of key tasks, including functional partitioning, high-level object-oriented messaging, autonomous updating or notifying, and functional applications, all of which must be performed effectively. From a network management perspective, standards bodies address 14 Chap. In many cases, both the network management system and the intelligent network element are involved in completing the functional task. It identifies, exercises control over, collects data from, and provides data to the network for the purpose of preparing for, initializing, starting, and providing for the operation and termination of services. Configuration management deals with logical, service, or custom networks such as the toll network, local public switched telephone network PSTN, and private networks. Trouble management correlates alarms to services and resources, initiates tests, performs diagnostics to isolate faults to a replaceable component, triggers service

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restoral, and performs activities necessary to repair the diagnosed fault. Proactive maintenance responds to near-fault conditions that degrade system reliability and may eventually result in an impact on services. It performs routine maintenance activities on a scheduled basis and initiates tests to detect or correct problems before service troubles are reported. It evaluates and reports on the behavior of network resources and at the same time ensures the peak performance and delivery of each voice, data, or video service. It establishes charges and identifies costs for the use of services and resources in the network. Flexibility should be built into security mechanisms to accommodate ranges of control and inquiry privileges that result from the variety of 16 Aidarous and Plevyak access modes by operations systems, service provider groups, and customers who need to be administratively independent. Configuration management, fault management, and performance management are discussed in detail in Chapters 8, 9, and Security management is treated in Chapter 4. There are also several important network management functions that are not currently being addressed by standards or other forums, even though they are part of the conceptual framework: It deals with all workloads, personnel, and tools used in the management of the network. This includes repair fault management , installation and cable locating service provisioning , cable splicing and switch installation resource provisioning , and field and central office technicians. Material acquisition includes search, selection, and commitment of supplies and equipment from certified vendors. Material control monitors and updates inventory to ensure availability of material when and where required. Material distribution includes the handling of equipment from vendors and operations personnel, and the appropriate and timely delivery to the final destination. Functional partitioning involves grouping functions into building blocks whose implementation can be moved across traditional boundaries in the physical architecture. Partitioning is essential to achieve effective, automated information flow-through on a complete system scale. Partitioning is also required in system development so that manageable portions of the operations architecture can be identified and allocated to specific projects. Information models provide an abstraction of the telecommunications resources to be managed in the form of generic or technology-independent managed objects. A key benefit is that this information model enables autonomous update and notification be- Chap. Target architectures are being defined to support information networking services that will span multiple networks using equipment from several suppliers. Transition to these target architectures requires orchestrated automation, re-engineering of business processes, and introduction of new technologies. Transition strategies and alternatives need to be evaluated using prototyping, modeling, and simulation tools see Chapters 6 and 7. Realizing such hybrid environments is a large and complex undertaking with many challenges. Major advances in distributed data management, system platforms, interfaces, and security are needed in order to realize these challenges. Chapter 2 describes network management problems, the different paradigms for network management, and provides a critical assessment for these directions. Chapter 3 defines the telecommunications management network TMN principles, associated implementation architectures, and applications. Chapter 4 provides an overview of OSI management activities within domestic and international standards forums. Chapter 5 provides a detailed overview of the object-oriented paradigm and its application to network management. Chapter 6 identifies the role of modeling and simulation in network management. Chapter 7 describes knowledge-based systems and applications to network management. Chapters 8 through 11 deal with specific network management applications and their evolution as a result of these new concepts and paradigms. Chapter 8 describes configuration management and some associated network planning aspects. Chapter 9 provides a functional description of fault management and the associated interface specifications. Chapter 10 covers performance management and quality of service. Chapter 11 describes fast restoration techniques for high-speed networks.

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