



**Technologica Computer Education Society (Govt.Regd)**

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## **-:Hardware-Syllabus:-**

- 1) Assembling Details Configuration and Compatibility
  - a. CPU
  - b. MOTHER BOARD
  - c. RAM
  - d. SMPS
  - e. HARDISKS
  - f. OPTICAL DRIVES
  - g. BIOS AND UEFI
  - h. PCI SLOTS AND CARDS
  
- 2) Operating System Installation (Windows)
  - a. Windows XP
  - b. Windows XP (Service Packs)
  - c. Windows XP (Service Pack Conversion – Without Formatting)
  - d. Windows 7
  - e. Windows 7 (Service Pack)
  - f. Windows 8
  - g. Windows 8.5
  - h. Windows 10
  - i. Windows 10 (Update installation without internet and Formatting)
  - j. Windows 11
  - k. Windows Installation Using Hiren Boot CD/DVD
  - l. Windows Installation Using UBCD
  - m. Windows Installation Using Live CD
  - n. Windows Installation Using Light Version
  - o. WINDOWS 98 (Virtual)
  - p. WINDOWS ME (Virtual)
  - q. WINDOWS 2000 PROF (Virtual)
  - r. WINDOWS XP PROFESSIONAL (Virtual)
  - s. WINDOWS XP PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PACK 1 (32BIT / 64 BIT) (Virtual)
  - t. WINDOWS XP PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PACK 2 (32BIT / 64 BIT) (Virtual)
  - u. WINDOWS XP PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PACK 3 (32BIT / 64 BIT) (Virtual)
  - v. WINDOWS VISTA (32BIT / 64 BIT) (Virtual)

- w. WINDOWS 7 (HOME / PROFESSIONAL / STARTER / ULTIMATE) (32BIT / 64 BIT) (Virtual)
  - x. WINDOWS 8 (HOME / PROFESSIONAL / STARTER / ULTIMATE) (32BIT / 64 BIT) (Virtual)
  - y. WINDOWS 8.1 (HOME / PROFESSIONAL / STARTER / ULTIMATE) (32BIT / 64 BIT) (Virtual)
  - z. WINDOWS 10 (HOME / PROFESSIONAL / STARTER / ULTIMATE) (32BIT / 64 BIT) (Virtual)
  - aa. WINDOWS LITE VERSIONS FOR COMPUTERS. (Virtual)
  - bb. WINDOWS MODIFIED VERSIONS. (Virtual)
- 3) Making bootable CD/DVD/Pen Drive from ISO Files
- a. Using Nero
  - b. Using Power ISO
  - c. Using Windows (Windows 10 Only)
  - d. Using Daemon Tools
  - e. Single Boot Pen Drive (Using DOS)
  - f. Single Boot Pen Drive (Using third party tools)
  - g. Multi Boot Pen Drive
- 4) Operating System Installation (LINUX And Android)  
(LINUX INSTALLATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIONS)
- a. UBUNTU
  - b. EDUBUNTU
  - c. MINT
  - d. SUSE
  - e. REDHAT
  - f. FEDORA
  - g. PUPPY LINUX
  - h. ANDLINUX
  - i. KDE OR WINDOWS
  - j. KALI / BACKTRACK LINUX INSTALLATION and Administration
  - k. KNNPIX / DYNABOLIC INSTALLATION and Administration
  - l. ZORIN OS
- 5) LINUX AND WINDOWS DUAL BOOT SYSTEMS.
- 6) LIVE CD/DVD FOR WINDOWS AND LINUX
- 7) ANDROID FOR DESKTOPS.
- 8) Windows Run Commands
- 9) 7 types of Software Installations
- a. Without Serial Key
  - b. With Serial Key
  - c. Crack
  - d. Patch
  - e. Registry Edit

- f. Manually
  - g. Programmer Defined
- 10) Critical software Installations (at least 10)
- a. Leap Office
  - b. Bijoy Bayanno
  - c. Java
  - d. Visual Studio
  - e. AutoCad
  - f. 3D Max
  - g. Photoshop CS2
  - h. Corel x3
- 11) Virus and Anti Virus Installations
- 12) 3 types of backups
- 13) PC optimizations / Modifications
- 14) Sound Configurations – Sound Optimization
- 15) Printer Installation and Configuration
- 16) Scanner Installation and Configuration
- 17) CCTV Installation and Configuration
- 18) Trouble Shooting and Fault finding
- 19) Hiren CD / DVD Tools and Uses
- 20) Other Utility Tools and Installation and Configuration

## **Networking Syllabus**

1. Guided Media
2. Unguided Media
3. Types of Networking and topologies
4. Networking Equipment
5. Bandwidth, Baud, Channel Capacity
6. OSI Layers
7. TCP IP Layers
8. IP v 4
9. IP v 6
10. Subnets
11. Protocols
12. Ports
13. Networking CMD and PowerShell
14. Peer to Peer Networking
15. Cybercafé install and resource Sharing.

16. Screen Sharing
17. Penetrations testing without Kali Linux
18. Penetrations testing with Kali Linux
19. Virus and rootkits making analyses and destroy.
20. Using Scripts to solve problems on network
21. Understanding Security issues and solutions.
22. Network Protection.
23. Compatia N+ Preparations.
24. Virtual Networking
25. Cloud computing
26. Wireless Networks

## CompTIA Network+ (N+) Exam Preparation

### 1. Protocols and ports

SSH 22

DNS 53

SMTP 25

SFTP 22

FTP 20, 21

TFTP 69

TELNET 23

DHCP 67, 68

HTTP 80

HTTPS 443

SNMP 161

RDP 3389

NTP 123

SIP 5060, 5061

SMB445

POP 110

IMAP 143

LDAP 389

LDAPS 636

H.323 1720

### 2. Protocol types

ICMP

UDP

TCP

IP

### 3. Connection-oriented vs. connectionless

Explain devices,  
applications, protocols  
and services at their  
appropriate OSI layers.

1. Layer 1 – Physical
2. Layer 2 – Data link
3. Layer 3 – Network
4. Layer 4 – Transport
5. Layer 5 – Session
6. Layer 6 – Presentation
7. Layer 7 – Application

Explain the concepts and  
characteristics of routing  
and switching.

1. Properties of network traffic

Broadcast domains

CSMA/CD

CSMA/CA

### **Topic Details**

Collision domains

Protocol data units

MTU

Broadcast

Multicast

Unicast

2. Segmentation and interface properties

VLANs

Trunking (802.1q)

Tagging and untagging ports

Port mirroring

Switching loops/spanning tree

PoE and PoE+ (802.3af, 802.3at)

DMZ

MAC address table

ARP table

3. Routing

Routing protocols (IPv4 and IPv6)

- Distance-vector routing protocols

RIP

EIGRP

- Link-state routing protocols

OSPF

- Hybrid

BGP

Routing types

Static

Dynamic

Default

4. IPv6 concepts

Addressing

Tunneling

Dual stack

Router advertisement

Neighbor discovery

5. Performance concepts

**Topic Details**

Traffic shaping

QoS

Diffserv

CoS

6. NAT/PAT

7. Port forwarding

8. Access control list

9. Distributed switching

10. Packet-switched vs. circuit switched network

11. Software-defined networking

Given a scenario,

configure the appropriate

IP addressing

components.

1. Private vs. public

2. Loopback and reserved

3. Default gateway

4. Virtual IP

5. Subnet mask

6. Subnetting

Classful

Classes A, B, C, D, and E

Classless

VLSM

CIDR notation (IPv4 vs. IPv6)

7. Address assignments

DHCP

DHCPv6

Static

APIPA

EUI64

IP reservations

### **Topic Details**

Compare and contrast  
the characteristics of  
network topologies, types  
and technologies.

1. Wired topologies

Logical vs. physical

Star

Ring

Mesh

Bus

2. Wireless topologies

Mesh

Ad hoc

Infrastructure

3. Types

LAN

WLAN

MAN

WAN

CAN

SAN

PAN

4. Technologies that facilitate the Internet of Things (IoT)

Z-Wave

Ant+

Bluetooth

NFC

IR

RFID  
802.11

### **Topic Details**

Given a scenario,  
implement the  
appropriate wireless  
technologies and  
configurations.

1. 802.11 standards

a b g n

ac

2. Cellular

GSM

TDMA

CDMA

3. Frequencies

2.4GHz

5.0GHz

4. Speed and distance requirements

5. Channel bandwidth

6. Channel bonding

7. MIMO/MU-MIMO

8. Unidirectional/omnidirectiona

9. Site surveys

Summarize cloud  
concepts and their  
purposes.

1. Types of services

SaaS

PaaS

IaaS

2. Cloud delivery models

Private

Public

Hybrid

3. Connectivity methods

4. Security implications/considerations

5. Relationship between local and cloud resources



## **Topic Details**

Explain the functions of network services.

### 1. DNS service

Record types

A, AAAA

TXT (SPF, DKIM)

SRV

MX

CNAME

NS

PTR

Internal vs. external DNS

Third-party/cloud-hosted DNS

Hierarchy

Forward vs. reverse zone

### 2. DHCP service

MAC reservations

Pools

IP exclusions

Scope options

Lease time

TTL

DHCP relay/IP helper

### 3. NTP

### 4. IPAM

### 1. Media types

Copper

UTP

STP

Coaxial

Fiber

Single-mode

Multimode

### 2. Plenum vs. PVC

### 3. Connector types

Copper

RJ-45

RJ-11

## **Topic Details**

BNC

DB-9

DB-25

F-type

Fiber

LC

ST

SC

APC

UPC

MTR

### 4. Transceivers

SFP

GBIC

SFP+

QSFP

Characteristics of fiber transceivers

Bidirectional

Duplex

### 5. Termination points

66 block

110 block

Patch panel

Fiber distribution panel

### 6. Copper cable standards

Cat 3

Cat 5

Cat 5e

Cat 6

Cat 6a

Cat 7

RG-6

RG-59

### 7. Copper termination standards

TIA/EIA 568a

TIA/EIA 568b

Crossover

## 8. Ethernet deployment standards

100BaseT

1000BaseT

1000BaseLX

1000BaseSX

10GBaseT

Given a scenario,

determine the

appropriate placement of

networking devices on a

network and

install/configure them.

1. Firewall

2. Router

3. Switch

4. Hub

5. Bridge

6. Modems

7. Wireless access point

8. Media converter

9. Wireless range extender

10. VoIP endpoint

Explain the purposes and

use cases for advanced

networking devices.

1. Multilayer switch

2. Wireless controller

3. Load balancer

4. IDS/IPS

5. Proxy server

6. VPN concentrator

7. AAA/RADIUS server

8. UTM appliance

9. NGFW/Layer 7 firewall

10. VoIP PBX

11. VoIP gateway

12. Content filter

## 1. Virtual networking components

Virtual switch

Virtual firewall

Virtual NIC

Virtual router

Hypervisor

## 2. Network storage types

NAS

SAN

## 3. Connection type

FCoE

Fibre Channel

iSCSI

InfiniBand

## 4. Jumbo frame

## 1. Service type

ISDN

T1/T3

E1/E3

OC-3 – OC-192

DSL

Metropolitan Ethernet

Cable broadband

Dial-up

PRI

## 2. Transmission mediums

Satellite

Copper

Fiber

Wireless

## 3. Characteristics of service

MPLS

ATM

Frame relay

PPPoE

PPP

DMVPN

SIP trunk

4. Termination

Demarcation point

CSU/DSU

Smart jack

1. Diagram symbols

2. Standard operating procedures/ work instructions

3. Logical vs. physical diagrams

4. Rack diagrams

5. Change management documentation

6. Wiring and port locations

7. IDF/MDF documentation

8. Labeling

9. Network configuration and performance baselines

10. Inventory management

Compare and contrast  
business continuity and  
disaster recovery  
concepts.

1. Availability concepts

Fault tolerance

High availability

Load balancing

NIC teaming

Port aggregation

Clustering

Power management

Battery backups/UPS

Power generators

Dual power supplies

Redundant circuits

2. Recovery

Cold sites

Warm sites

Hot sites

Backups

Full

Differential

Incremental

- Snapshots
- 3. MTTR
- 4. MTBF
- 5. SLA requirements

- 1. Processes
  - Log reviewing
  - Port scanning
  - Vulnerability scanning
  - Patch management
  - Rollback
  - Reviewing baselines
  - Packet/traffic analysis
- 2. Event management
  - Notifications
  - Alerts
  - SIEM
- 3. SNMP monitors
  - MIB
- 4. Metrics
  - Error rate
  - Utilization
  - Packet drops
  - Bandwidth/throughput

- 1. VPN
  - IPSec
  - SSL/TLS/DTLS
  - Site-to-site
  - Client-to-site
- 2. RDP
- 3. SSH
- 4. VNC
- 5. Telnet
- 6. HTTPS/management URL
- 7. Remote file access
  - FTP/FTPS

SFTP

TFTP

8. Out-of-band management

Modem

Console router

Identify policies and best practices.

1. Privileged user agreement
  2. Password policy
  3. On-boarding/off-boarding procedures
  4. Licensing restrictions
  5. International export controls
  6. Data loss prevention
  7. Remote access policies
  8. Incident response policies
  9. BYOD
  10. AUP
  11. NDA
  12. System life cycle
- Asset disposal
13. Safety procedures and policies

1. Detection

Motion detection

Video surveillance

Asset tracking tags

Tamper detection

2. Prevention

Badges

Biometrics

Smart cards

Key fob

Locks

Explain authentication and access controls.

1. Authorization, authentication and accounting

RADIUS

TACACS+

Kerberos

Single sign-on

Local authentication

LDAP

Certificates

Auditing and logging

2. Multifactor authentication

Something you know

Something you have

Something you are

Somewhere you are

Something you do

3. Access control

802.1x

NAC

Port security

MAC filtering

Captive portal

Access control lists

1. WPA

2. WPA2

3. TKIP-RC4

4. CCMP-AES

5. Authentication and authorization

EAP

PEAP

EAP-FAST

EAP-TLS

Shared or open

Preshared key

MAC filtering

6. Geofencing

Summarize common  
networking attacks.

1. DoS

Reflective

Amplified

Distributed

2. Social engineering

3. Insider threat



4. Logic bomb
5. Rogue access point
6. Evil twin
7. War-driving
8. Phishing
9. Ransomware
10. DNS poisoning
11. ARP poisoning
12. Spoofing
13. Deauthentication
14. Brute force
15. VLAN hopping
16. Man-in-the-middle
17. Exploits vs. vulnerabilities

1. Changing default credentials
2. Avoiding common passwords
3. Upgrading firmware
4. Patching and updates
5. File hashing
6. Disabling unnecessary services
7. Using secure protocols
8. Generating new keys
9. Disabling unused ports

IP ports

Device ports (physical and virtual)

Explain common mitigation techniques and their purposes.

1. Signature management
2. Device hardening
3. Change native VLAN
4. Switch port protection

Spanning tree

Flood guard

BPDU guard

Root guard

DHCP snooping

5. Network segmentation

DMZ

VLAN

6. Privileged user account
7. File integrity monitoring
8. Role separation
9. Restricting access via ACLs
10. Honeypot/honeynet
11. Penetration testing

1. Identify the problem

Gather information

Duplicate the problem, if possible

Question users

Identify symptoms

Determine if anything has changed

Approach multiple problems individually

2. Establish a theory of probable cause

Question the obvious

Consider multiple approaches

Top-to-bottom/bottom-to-top OSI model

Divide and conquer

3. Test the theory to determine the cause

Once the theory is confirmed, determine the next steps to resolve the problem

If the theory is not confirmed, reestablish a new theory or escalate

4. Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and identify potential effects

5. Implement the solution or escalate as necessary

6. Verify full system functionality and, if applicable, implement preventive measures

7. Document findings, actions, and outcomes

1. Hardware tools

Crimper

Cable tester

Punchdown tool

OTDR

Light meter

Tone generator  
Loopback adapter  
Multimeter  
Spectrum analyzer  
2. Software tools  
Packet sniffer  
Port scanner  
Protocol analyzer  
WiFi analyzer  
Bandwidth speed tester  
Command line  
ping  
tracert, traceroute  
nslookup  
ipconfig  
ifconfig  
iptables  
netstat  
tcpdump  
pathping  
nmap  
route  
arp  
dig

### **Topic Details**

Given a scenario,  
troubleshoot common  
wired connectivity and  
performance issues.

1. Attenuation
2. Latency
3. Jitter
4. Crosstalk
5. EMI
6. Open/short
7. Incorrect pin-out
8. Incorrect cable type
9. Bad port
10. Transceiver mismatch

11. TX/RX reverse
12. Duplex/speed mismatch
13. Damaged cables
14. Bent pins
15. Bottlenecks
16. VLAN mismatch
17. Network connection LED status indicators

1. Reflection
2. Refraction
3. Absorption
4. Latency
5. Jitter
6. Attenuation
7. Incorrect antenna type
8. Interference
9. Incorrect antenna placement
10. Channel overlap
11. Overcapacity
12. Distance limitations
13. Frequency mismatch
14. Wrong SSID
15. Wrong passphrase
16. Security type mismatch
17. Power levels
18. Signal-to-noise ratio

1. Names not resolving
2. Incorrect gateway
3. Incorrect netmask
4. Duplicate IP addresses
5. Duplicate MAC addresses
6. Expired IP address
7. Rogue DHCP server
8. Untrusted SSL certificate
9. Incorrect time
10. Exhausted DHCP scope
11. Blocked TCP/UDP ports
12. Incorrect host-based firewall settings
13. Incorrect ACL settings

14. Unresponsive service
15. Hardware failure

## **Servers**

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### **Windows Server 2000**

### **Windows Server 2003**

### **Windows Server 2008**

- 1 Active Directory - Introduction
- 2 Active Directory Benefits
- 3 Active Directory 2008 Tutorial - New features
- 4 New features in Detail Active Directory 2008
- 5 Active Directory Objects - Part 5
- 6 Active Directory Domain - Active Directory
- 7 Active Directory Tree - Active Directory
- 8 Active Directory Forest - Active Directory
- 9 Active Directory Organizational Unit (OU) - Active Directory
- 10 Active Directory Schema - Active Directory
- 11 Functional Level in Windows Server 2008 - Active Directory
- 12 Raise Domain Functional Level - Active Directory
- 13 Raise Forest Functional Level - Active Directory
- 14 Active Directory Trust
- 15 Active Directory Partitions or NC - Active Directory
- 16 Active Directory Installation Requirements - Server 2008 Active Directory
- 17 Active Directory Installation and Configuration 2008 (2008 R2)
- 18 Backup Domain Controller in Windows Server 2008 (Hindi) - Active Directory
- 19 Active Directory Windows Server Core 2008 Unattended Installation
- 20 FSMO Roles in Active Directory 2008
- 21 Schema Master - FSMO Roles
- 22 Domain Naming Master - FSMO Roles
- 23 RID Master - FSMO Roles
- 24 PDC Master - FSMO Roles
- 25 Infrastructure Master - FSMO Roles FSMO
- 26 Placement of FSMO Roles - FSMO Roles
- 27 Transfer Vs Seize - FSMO Roles
- 28 Transfer RID PDC Infrastructure - FSMO Roles
- 29 Transfer Domain Naming Master - FSMO Roles
- 30 Transfer Schema Master - Active Directory FSMO Roles
- 31 Transfer RID PDC Infrastructure Master using NTDSUTIL Command - FSMO Roles
- 32 Seize RID PDC Infrastructure Schema Master - FSMO Roles

- 33 Seize FSMO Roles Using NTDSUTIL - FSMO Roles
- 34 Windows Server 2008 Active Directory User and Group
- 35 Active Directory Windows Server 2008 - Join Computer to Domain in Hindi
- 36 Home Directory for Domain Users using Profile - Active Directory Server 2008
- 37 Dsadd command How to Create Users in Windows server 2008 (Hindi)
- 38 Active Directory Users Dsadd User Script How to Create Bulk Users
- 39 Dsadd command Create Active Directory Groups anOU Windows 2008
- 40 DSMOD command Modify Users Groups in Active Directory
- 41 DSMOVE command Move Users Computers Groups in Active Directory
- 42 Active Directory DSMOVE Command Rename User Computer Group
- 43 LDIFDE command Create Users command in Server 2008
- 44 Active Directory 2008 LDIFDE command Create Group
- 45 Active Directory 36 CSVDE command Create Users in Windows server 2008
- 46 Active Directory 37 CSVDE command Create Groups in Windows Server 2008
- 47 (Server 2008) Server Core Installation and configuration in hindi
- 48 Server Core 2008 - Configuration
- 49 Server Core 2008 DNS Server Address Configuration
- 50 Server Core 2008 Rename Computer
- 51 Join Server Core to domain - Server 2008
- 52 Server 2012 Planning OU Structure & Nesting OU

## Windows Server 2012

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- Windows Server 2012 - Home
- Overview
- Installation
- Server Roles
- PowerShell
- Remote Management
- Windows Firewall
- Remote Desktop Management
- Resource Monitor
- Active Directory
- DC Accounts
- File System
- Group Managed Service Accounts
- Group Policy Overview
- DHCP Role
- DNS Role
- Primary Zones
- Manage Records
- IIS Overview
- IIS Security
- Hyper-V

Advanced Configuration  
Configure WSUS Role  
WSUS Policies & Tuning  
Sharing of Files  
File Manager  
Print Server  
Easy Printing  
Configure Print Drivers  
Network Services  
Backup Management

## Windows Server 2016

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Chapter 1 Installing Windows Server 2016  
Chapter 2 Installing in the Enterprise  
Chapter 3 Configuring Storage and Replication  
Chapter 4 Understanding Hyper-V  
Chapter 5 Configuring High Availability  
Chapter 6 Understanding Clustering  
Chapter 7 Configuring Windows Containers  
Chapter 8 Maintaining Windows Server  
Chapter 9 Understanding Monitoring  
Chapter 10 Configuring TCP/IP  
Chapter 11 Configuring DNS  
Chapter 12 Configuring DHCP  
Chapter 13 Implement IP Address Management  
Chapter 14 Configuring Network Access  
Chapter 15 Understanding File Services  
Chapter 16 Configuring High Availability  
Chapter 17 Implementing Software Defined Networking  
Chapter 18 Installing Active Directory  
Chapter 19 Administer Active Directory  
Chapter 20 Maintaining Active Directory  
Chapter 21 Implementing GPOs  
Chapter 22 Understanding Certificates  
Chapter 23 Configure Access and Information Protection Solutions

## Windows Server 2019

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Chapter 1 Installing Windows Server 2019  
Chapter 2 Installing in the Enterprise  
Chapter 3 Configuring Storage and Replication  
Chapter 4 Understanding Hyper-V

Chapter 5 Configuring High Availability  
Chapter 6 Understanding Clustering  
Chapter 7 Configuring Windows Containers  
Chapter 8 Maintaining Windows Server  
Chapter 9 Understanding Monitoring  
Chapter 10 Configuring TCP/IP  
Chapter 11 Configuring DNS  
Chapter 12 Configuring DHCP  
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