



ICNTACADEMYPVT.LTD

(Established under Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India)

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 Icntacademy



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IcntAcademy

Website: www.icntacademy.in

- ✓ Certificate provided
- ✓ Recordings Provided
- ✓ Classes In Hindi/English
- ✓ Expert Trainers

120 Hours

Technical Support Engineer

Our Course:

- ✓ Hardware
- ✓ CCNA
- ✓ MCSA
- ✓ Linux
- ✓ Outlook
- ✓ Troubleshooting
- ✓ Q & A

*******Course Full Details*******

Hardware:

- Internal Part Of Computer
- Mother Board
- Microprocessor
- Memory
- Storage (HDD/SSD)
- BIOS (Basic Input Output System)
- Operating System
- Windows Installation
- Linux Installation
- Windows Tools (Control Panel)
- User Profile
- CMD

Networking:

- NetworkingConcept
- NetworkingMedia
- NetworkingDevice
- Virus&Antivirus
- ComputerAddress
- WorkgroupVsDomain

CCNA(CiscoCertifiedNetworkAssociate)

1.NetworkingFundamentals

2.IPv4Addressing

- ↗ a. PublicIP
- ↗ b. PrivateIP
- ↗ c. StaticIP/ DynamicIP

↗ 3.IPv6(FullDateless)

↗ 4.Subnetting

↗ 5.VLAN(virtuallocalareanetwork)

↗ 6.VLAN(Lab)

I. AccessLink

II. TrunkLink

III. NativLink

IV. DefaultLink

7. WLC(wirelessLAN Controller)

↗ 8. SwitchingProtocols

↗ 9. RoutingProtocols

I. RIP

II. OSPF

III. EIGRP

↗ **10.** NAT(network address translation)

↗ **11.** ACL(Access Control List)

12. IOS Installation

13. IOS Backup

↗ **14.** SDN

↗ **15.** L2 Security

a. DHCP Snooping

b. ARP Inspection

c. Port Security

MCSA:

- Active Directory
- Domain Controller
 - ✓ ADC, RODC, CDC, Root DC
- FSMO Role
- DHCP
- DNS
- Remote Desktop/Access
- Group Policy
- MMC
- WDS
- File Service
 - FSRM
 - DFS

Linux Basic to Advance.....

Course Content

1) Get started with Linux

Describe and define open source, Linux distributions, and Linux.

2) Access the command line

Log into a Linux system and run simple commands using the shell.

3) Manage files from the command line

Copy, move, create, delete, and organize files while working from the bash shell.

4) Get help in Linux

Resolve problems by using local help systems.

5) Create, view, and edit text files

Manage text files from command output or in a text editor.

6) Manage local users and groups

Create, manage, and delete local users and groups, as well as administer local password policies.

7) Control access to files

Set Linux file system permissions on files and interpret the security effects of different permission settings.

8) Monitor and manage Linux processes

Evaluate and control processes running on a Linux system.

9) Control services and daemons

Control and monitor network services and system daemons using systemd.

10) Configure and secure SSH

Configure secure command line service on remote systems, using OpenSSH.

11) Analyze and store logs

Locate and accurately interpret logs of system events for troubleshooting purposes.

12) Manage networking

Configure network interfaces and settings on Linux servers.

13) Archive and transfer files

Archive and copy files from one system to another.

14) Install and update software

Download, install, update, and manage software packages from yum package repositories.

15) Access Linux file systems

Access, inspect, and use existing file systems on storage attached to a Linux server.

16) Analyze servers and get support

Investigate and resolve issues in the web-based management interface, getting support to help solve problems.

- 1) Comprehensive review**
Review the content covered in this course by completing hands-on exercises.
- 2) Improve command line productivity**
Run commands more efficiently by using advanced features of the bash shell, shell scripts, and various utilities provided by Linux.
- 3) Schedule future tasks**
Schedule commands to run in the future, either onetime or on a repeating schedule.
- 4) Tune system performance**

Improves system performance by setting tuning parameters and adjusting scheduling priority of processes.
- 5) Control access to files with ACLs**
Interpret and set access control lists (ACLs) on files to handle situations requiring complex user and group access permissions.
- 6) Manage SELinux security**
Protect and manage the security of a server by using SELinux.
- 7) Maintain basic storage**
Create and manage storage devices, partitions, filesystems, and swap spaces from the command line.
- 8) Manage logical volumes**
Create and manage logical volumes containing filesystems and swap spaces from the command line.
- 9) Implement advanced storage features**
Manage storage using the Stratis local storage management system and use VDO volume to optimize storage space in use.
- 10) Access network-attached storage**
Use the NFS protocol to administer network-attached storage.
- 11) Control the boot process**
Manage the boot process to control services offered and to troubleshoot and repair problems.
- 12) Manage network security**
Control network connections to services using the system firewall and SELinux rules.
- 13) Install Linux**
Install Linux on servers and virtual machines.
- 14) Introduce Ansible**
Describe Ansible concepts and install Ansible Engine.
- 15) Deploy Ansible**
Configure Ansible to manage hosts and run ad hoc Ansible commands.

16) Implement playbooks

Write a simple Ansible Playbook and run it to automate tasks on multiple managed hosts.

17) Manage variables and facts

Write playbooks that use variables to simplify management of the playbook and facts to reference information about managed hosts.

18) Implement task control

Manage task control, handlers, and task errors in Ansible Playbooks.

Virtualizationtechnology:

- WhatisVMware?
- Introductionvirtualization

Office 365:

Troubleshooting:

- Q&A(InterviewRelated)
