

Harish Ravendar. S. STD.: \_\_\_\_\_

# Computer Network Observation

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



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a). Aim. study of different types of network cables.  
understanding different types of network cables.

Cable Type	Category	Maximum Data Transmission	Advantages / Disadvantages	Application / Use
UTP	3	10 bps	Advantages: * cheaper in cost.	10 Base-T Ethernet.
	5	upto 100 mbps.	* Easy to install as they have a smaller overall diameter.	Fast ethernet, gigabit ethernet.
	5e	1 Gbps.	Disadvantages: * More prone to (EMI) electromagnetic interference and noise.	Fast ethernet, gigabit ethernet.
STP SSTP	6, 6A	10 Gbps.	Advantages: * shielded. * Faster than UTP * less susceptible to noise and interference.	Gigabit, ethernet 10 G ethernet (55m) widely used in data centres.
	7	10 Gbps.	Disadvantages: * Expensive * Greater installation effort.	Gigabit ethernet, 10 G ethernet (100m).
Coaxial Cable.	RG-6 RG-59 RG-11	10-100 mbps	Advantages: * High bandwidth. * Immune to interference. * Low loss bandwidth * Versatile.	Speed of signal is 500m, Television network, High speed, internet connection.



- \* Limited distance
- \* Cost
- \* Size is Bulky.

fibre optic cable

100 Gbps

- Advantages:
- \* High speed.
  - \* High bandwidth.
  - \* High security
  - \* Long Distances
- Disadvantages:
- \* Expensive
  - \* Requires skilled installation.

Maximum distance can only be around 100m

b). Make your own ethernet cross-over cable/

straight cable :-

Tools and parts needed :-

Ethernet cabling. CAT5e is certified for gigabit support, but CAT5 cabling works as well, just over shorter distances.

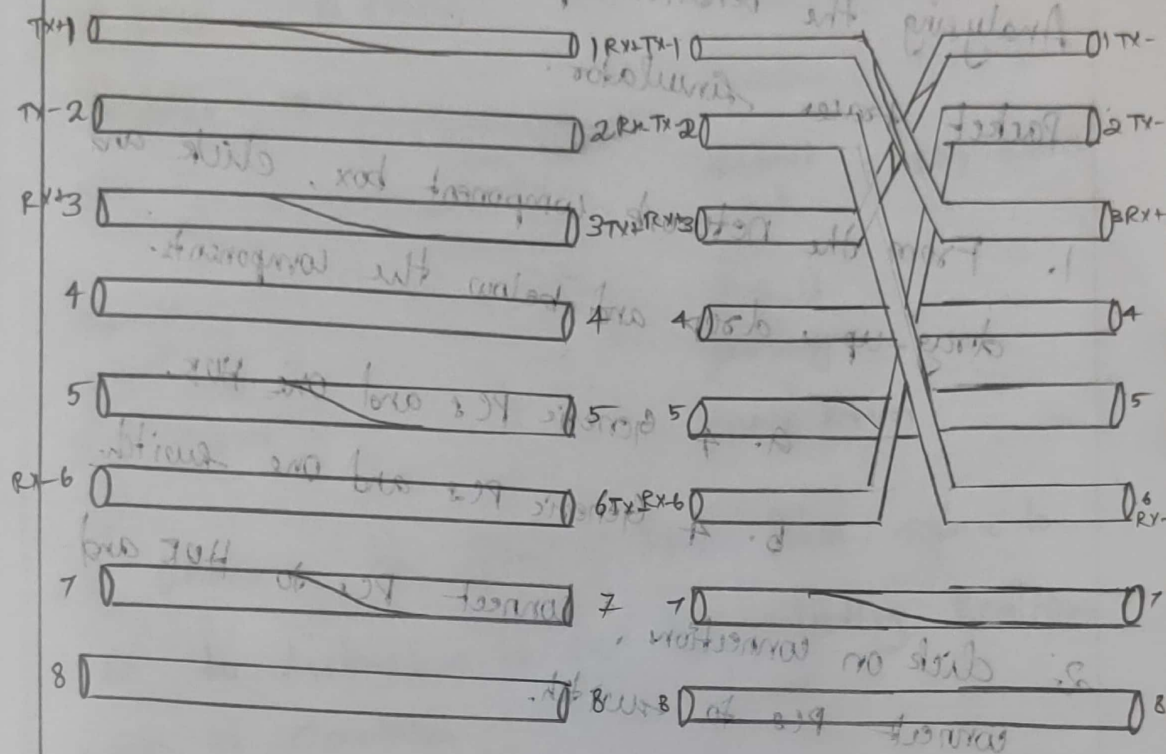
A crimping tool. This is an all-in-one networking tool shaped to push down the pins in the plug and strip and cut the shielding off the cables.

• Two RJ45 plugs.

• Optional two plug shields.

give straight thru cable transfer

X - over cable.



student observation:

1. straight thru cables are laid straight and used to connect different types of devices. cross over cables are laid across each other in a specific order to connect two same PCs.
2. ~~Cross cable~~
3. straight cable.
4. Unshielded Twisted pair
5. wire layouts, learning of the specific codes to lay cables.

Result: Thus different types of network cables are studied and making of straight / cross cable are observed.