

Lab 3: Identify networking cable standards. Create and test cross-over cables.

Experiment: Do the following cabling works in a network.

- a. Cable Crimping
- b. Standard Cabling
- c. Cross Cabling
- d. Testing the crimped cable using tester
- e. Share a file between two computers using Ethernet Cable

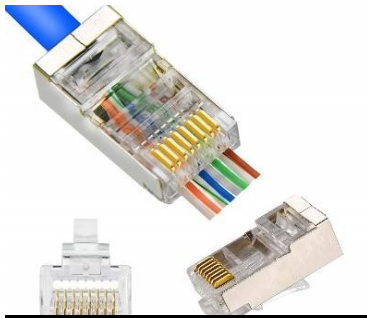
Objectives:

To do the following:

- 1. Cable Crimping
- 2. Standard Cabling
- 3. Cross Cabling
- 4. Testing the crimped cable using a cable tester
- 5. Share a file between two computers using the Ethernet cable

Apparatus/Tools/Equipment/Components:

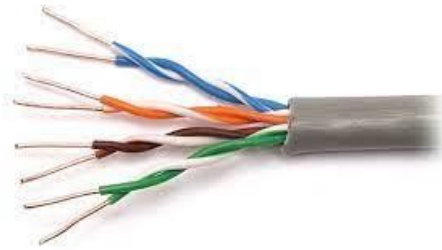
RJ-45 connector,



Crimping Tool,



Twisted pair Cable,



Cable Tester.



Principle:

Standard Cabling:

1. 10BaseT and 100BaseT are most common mode of LAN. You can use UTP category-6 cable for both modes.
2. A straight cable is used to connect a computer to a hub.

Color Standard
EIA/TIA T568A

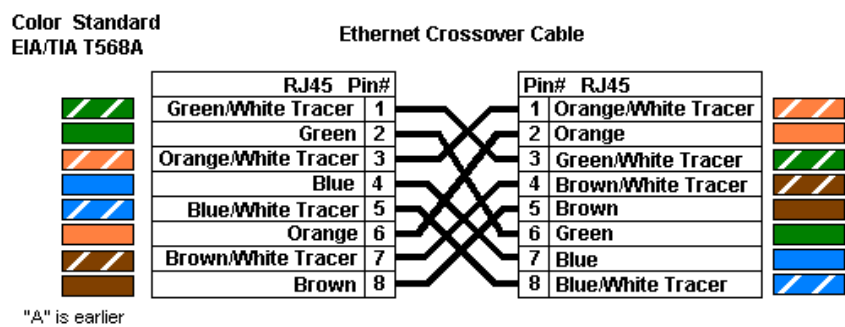
Ethernet Patch Cable

		RJ45 Pin#		Pin# RJ45	
TX+		1		1	Green/White Tracer
TX-		2		2	Green
RX+		3		3	Orange/White Tracer
		4		4	Blue
		5		5	Blue/White Tracer
RX-		6		6	Orange
		7		7	Brown/White Tracer
		8		8	Brown

PR 3
PR 2
PR 1
PR 2
PR 4

Cross Cabling:

A cross cable is used to connect 2 computers directly (with ONLY the UTP cable). It is also used then you connect 2 hubs with a normal port on both hubs.



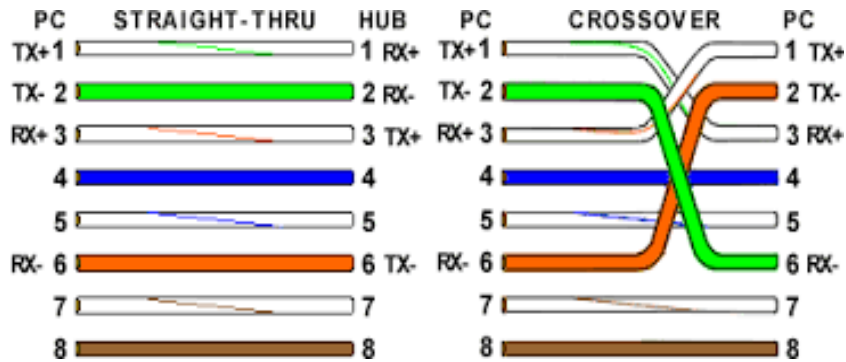
2006.06.28

Figure 1 Cross Cabling

Procedure:

Cable Crimping steps:

1. Remove the outmost vinyl shield for 12mm at one end of the cable (we call this side A-side).
2. Arrange the metal wires in parallel
3. Make the other side of the cable (we call this side B-side) in the same way.
4. After you made it, you don't need to take care of the direction of the cable.



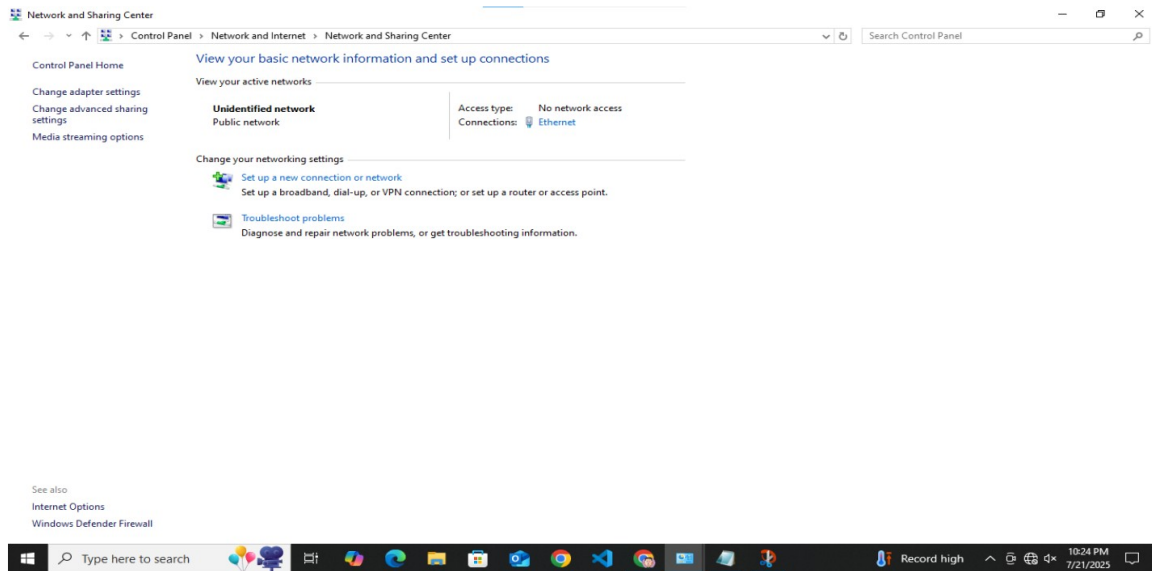
Testing the crimped cable using a cable tester:

1. Skin off the cable jacket 3.0 cm long cable stripper up to cable
2. Untwist each pair and straighten each wire 190 0 1.5 cm long.
3. Cut all the wires
4. Insert the wires into the RJ45 connector right white orange left brown the pins facing up.
5. Place the connector into a crimping tool, and squeeze hard so that the handle reaches its full swing.
6. Use a cable tester to test for proper continuity.

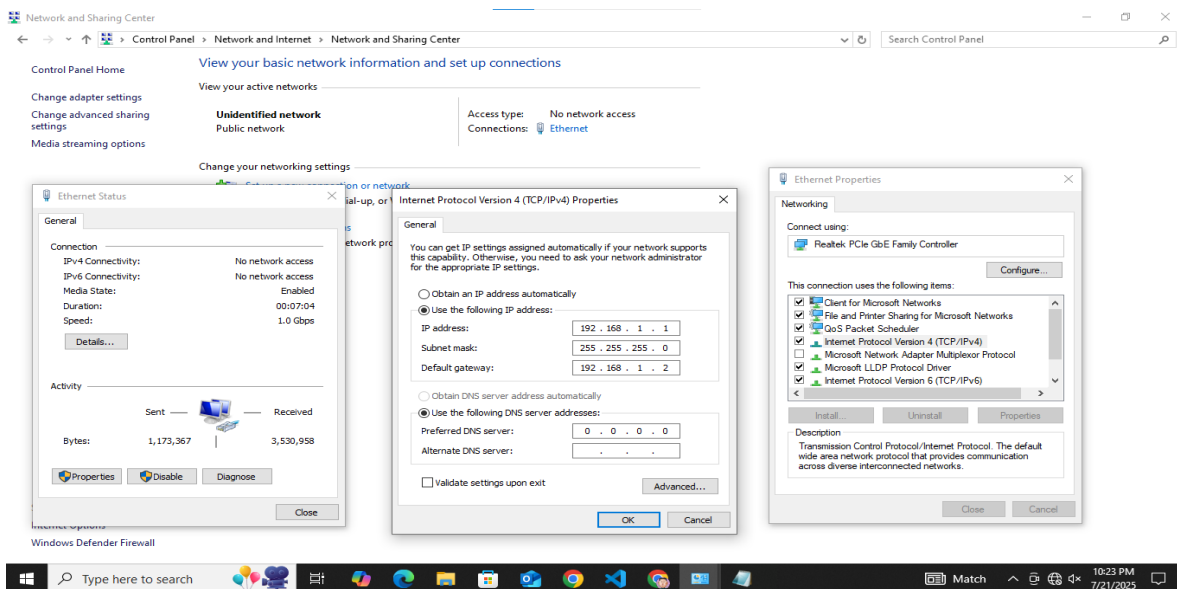
File sharing using Ethernet cable:

Step 1: Connect two PCs with the Ethernet cable.

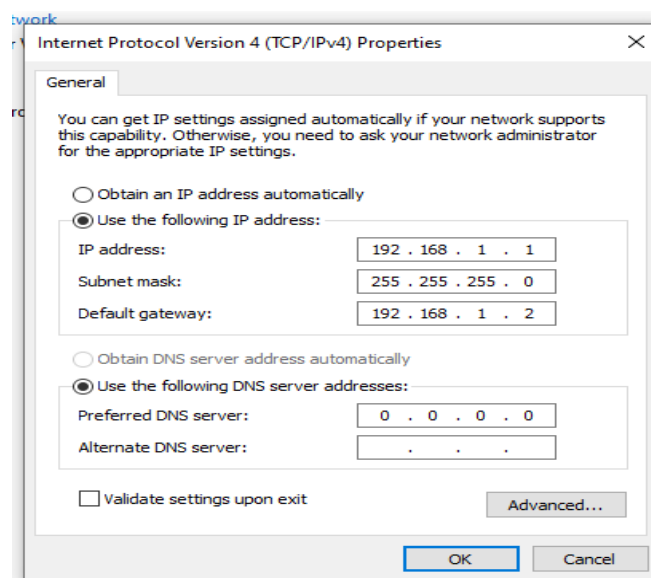
1. Right-click the Start button and choose "Control Panel > Network and Sharing Center". You will see the active network or Ethernet.



2. Click "Ethernet > Properties > Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) > Properties".

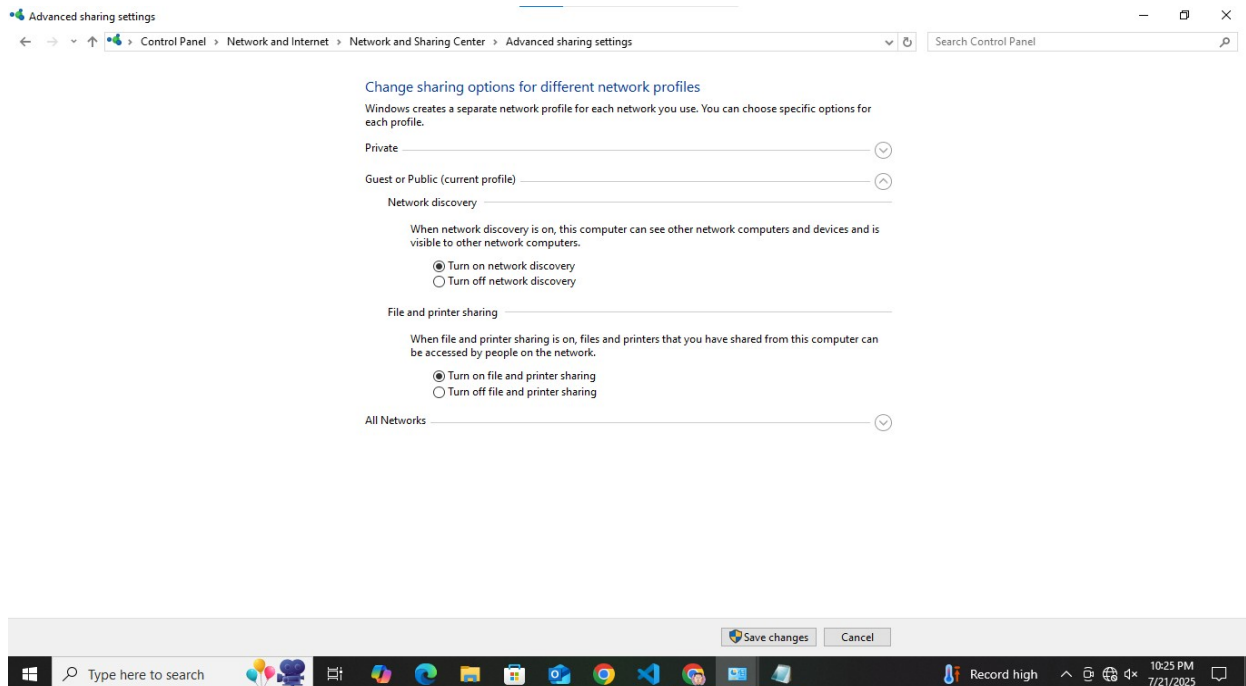


3. Select "Use the following IP address" and type the IP address and sub-net mask as '192.168.1.1 , 255.255.255.0' for Source PC and '192.168.1.2' for the target PC.

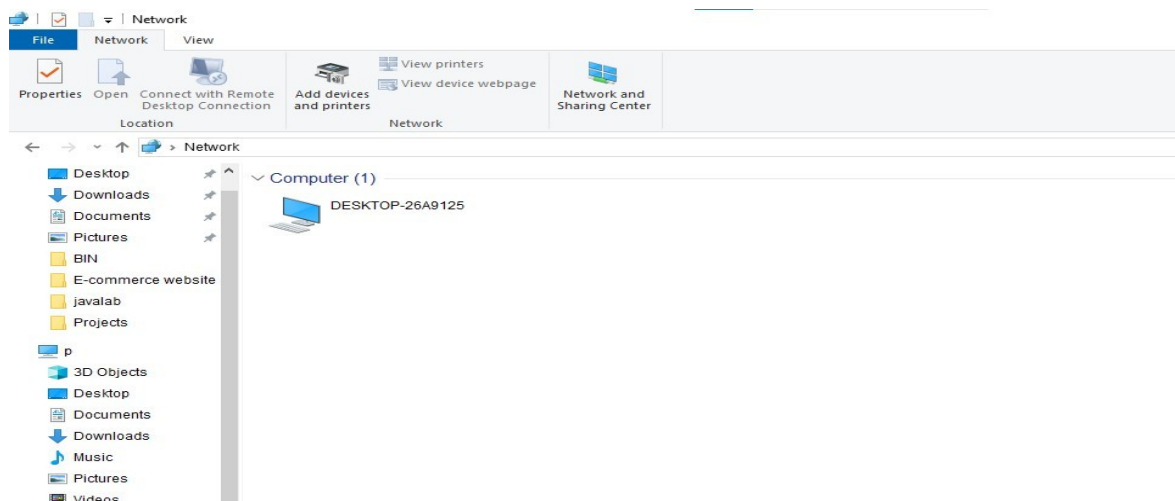


Step 2. Turn on the sharing option on both PCs.

1. Go to "Control Panel > Network and Internet > Network and Sharing Center > Change advanced sharing settings".

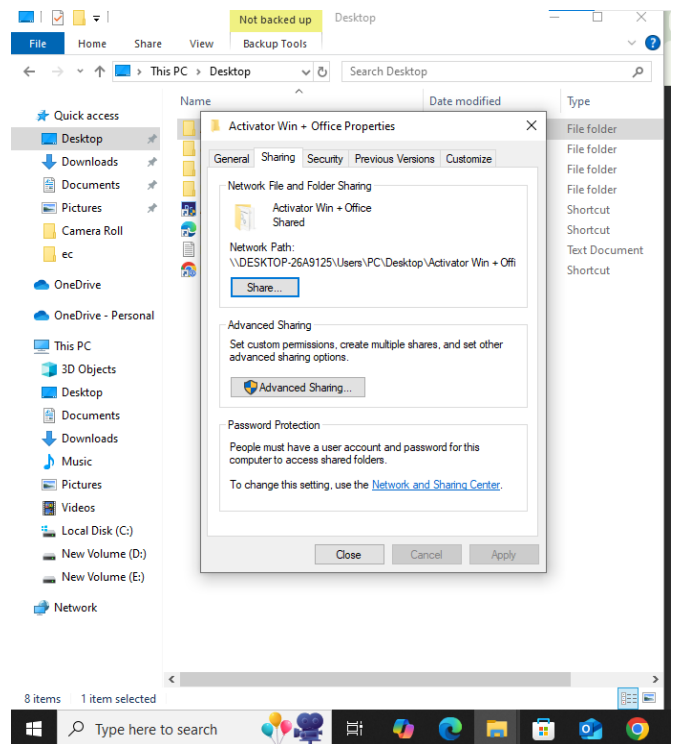
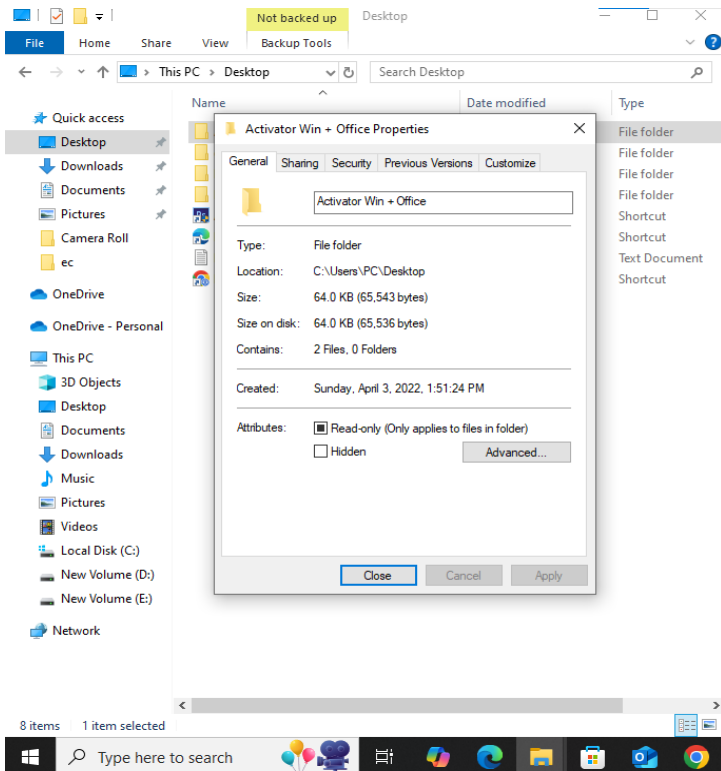
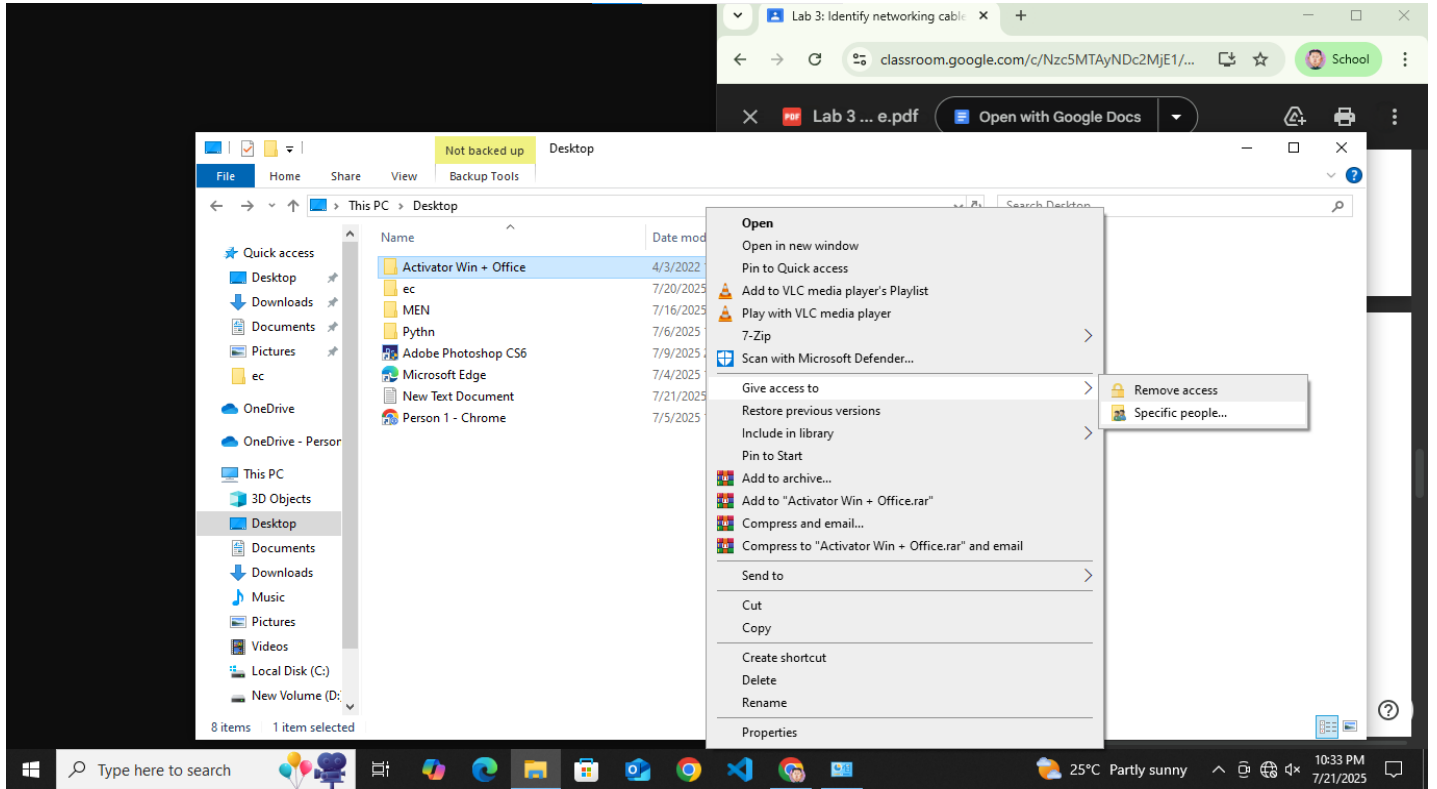


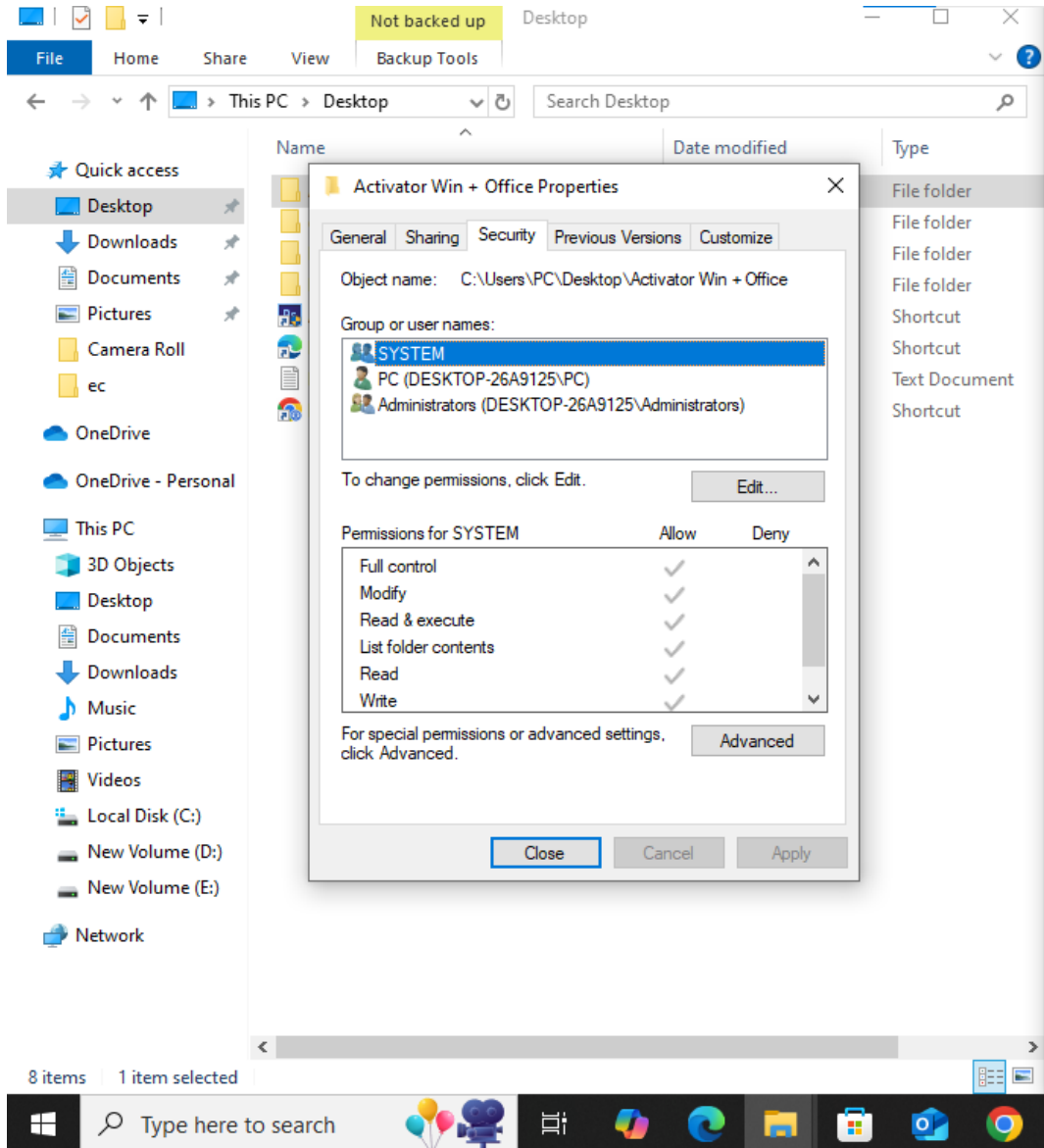
2. Choose these options and click "Save changes".
Turn on network discovery.
Turn on file and printer sharing.
Turn on sharing so anyone with network access can read and write files in the public folders.



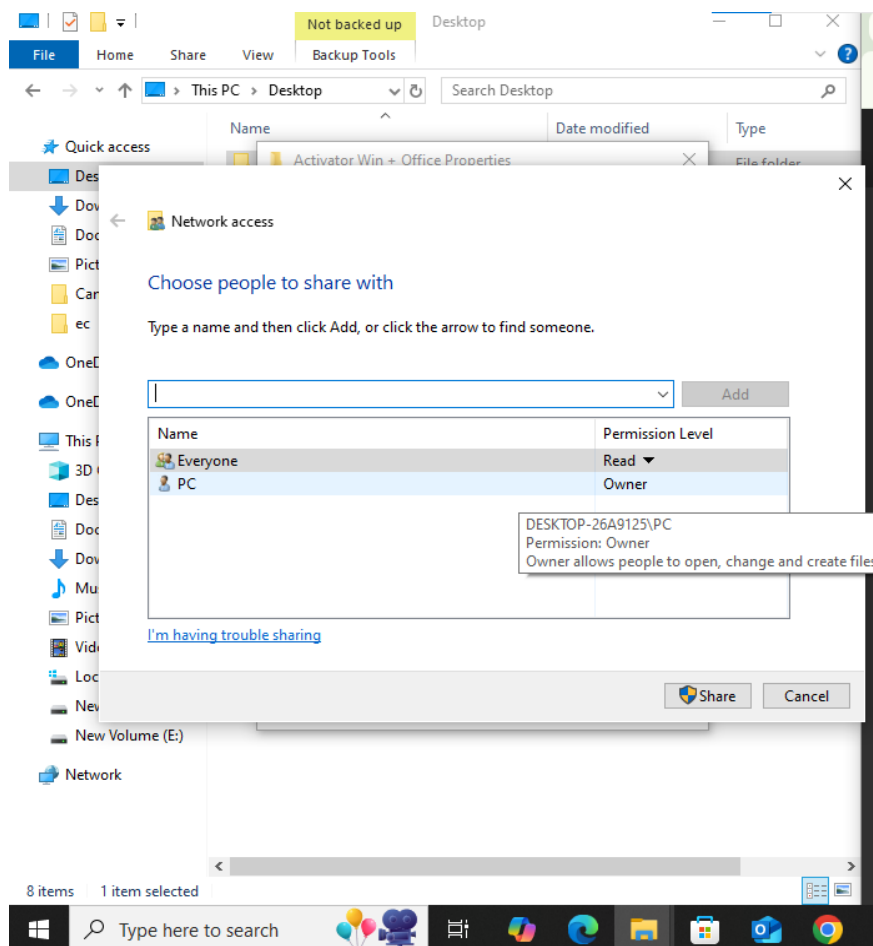
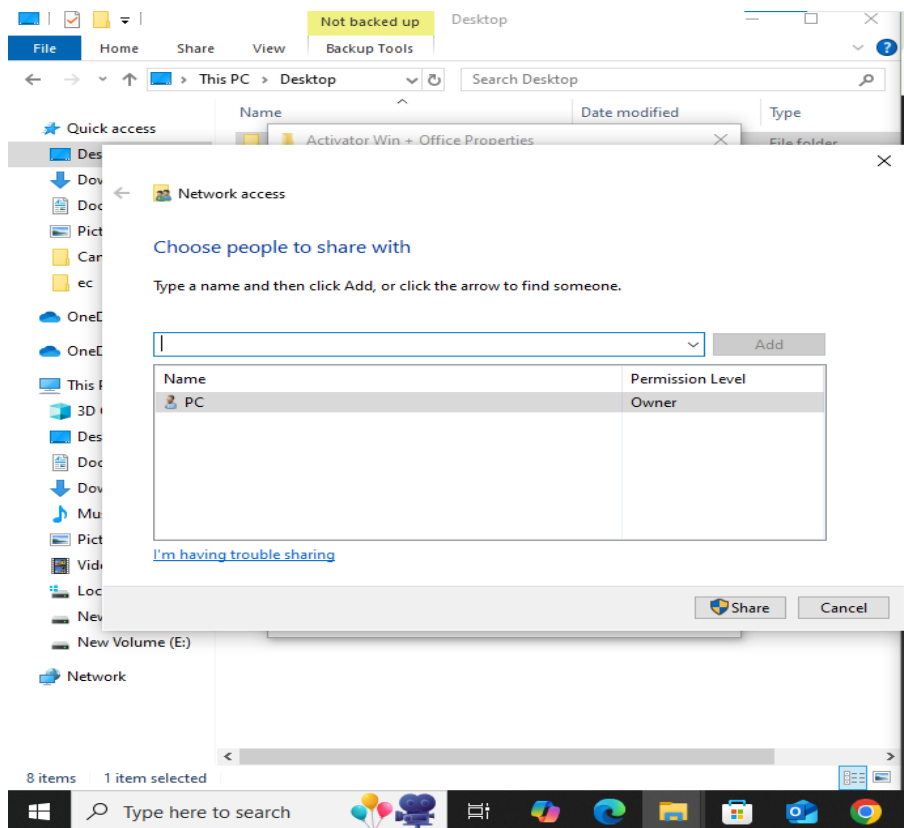
Step 3: Transfer files from one PC to another via Ethernet cable.

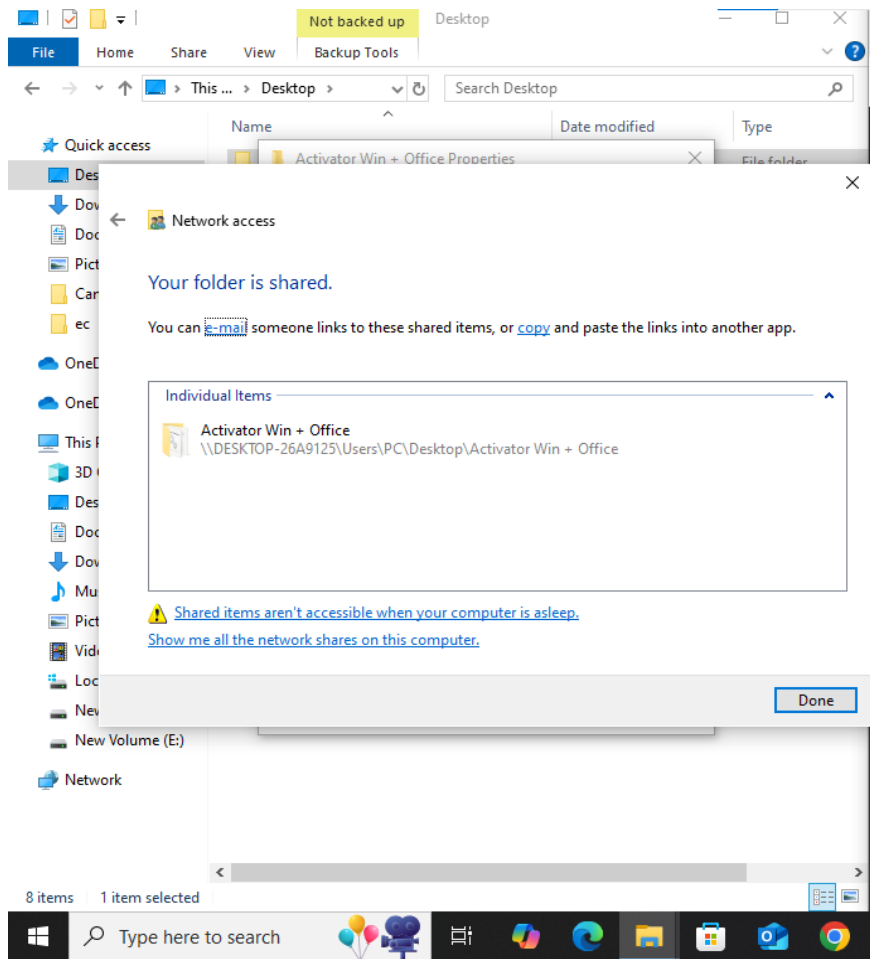
1. Select the file or folder you want to transfer, right-click it and click "Share with > specific people".



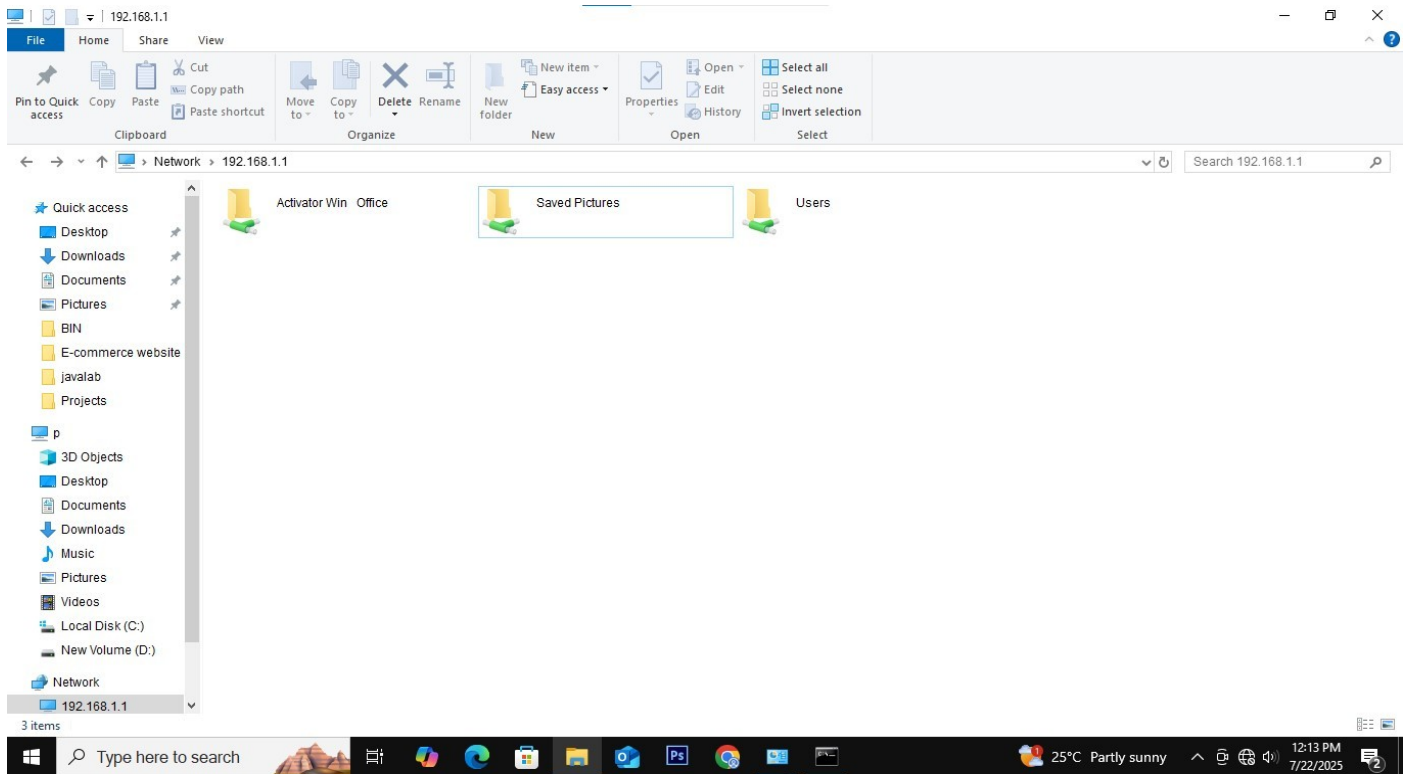


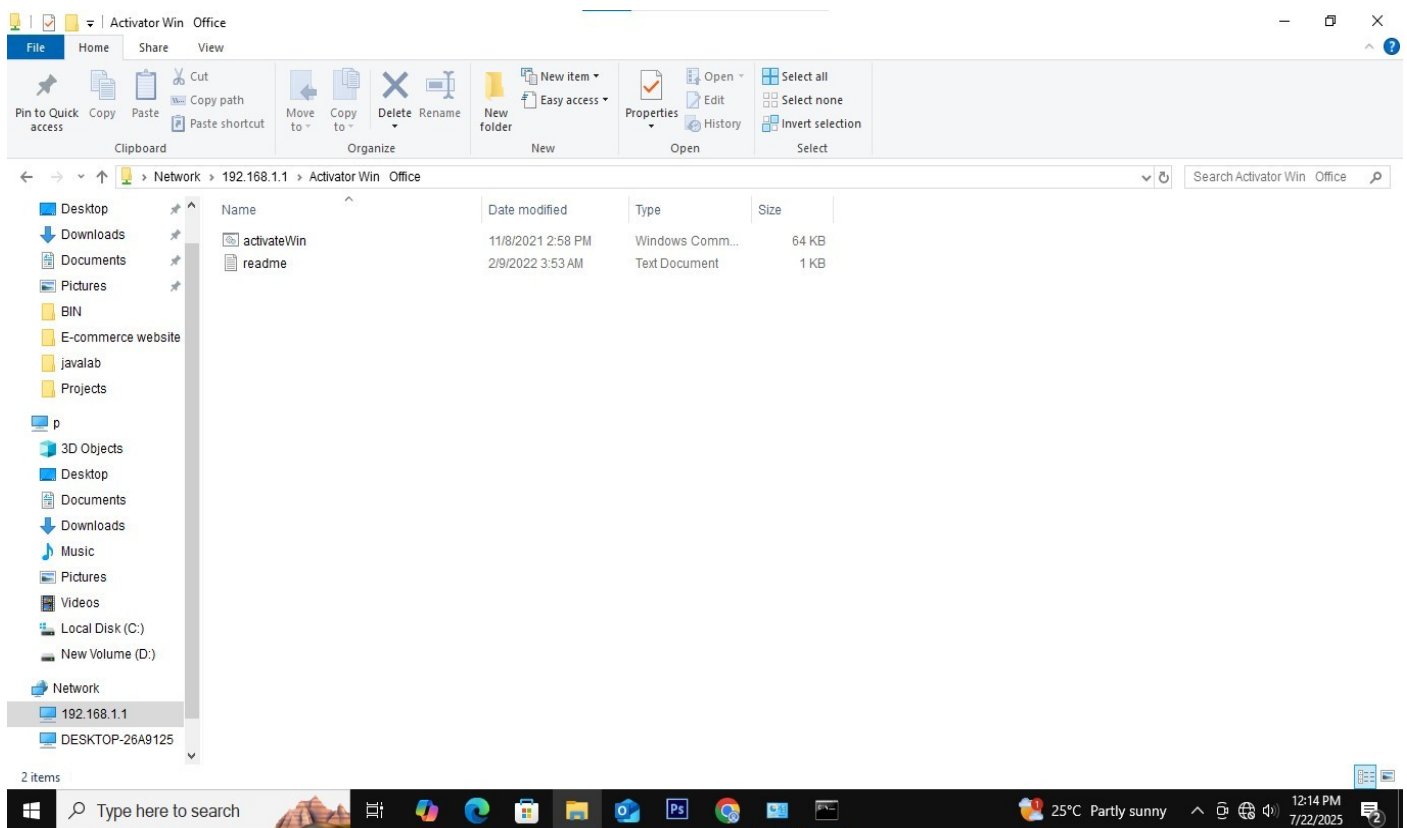
2. On the File Sharing window, click the drop-down menu and select "Everyone > Add > Share". Then, the file will be transferred from one PC to another. You can check the shared files on the target PC.





Target PC file:





Result:

Cable Crimping, Standard Cabling and Cross Cabling and testing the crimped cable using a cable tester and file sharing between two computers are done successfully.

Conclusion:

This is a well-structured lab manual focused on hands-on networking fundamentals. It guides users through building, testing, and using network cables. The theory and objectives are clear and practical, making it a solid foundation for beginners in networking.