What are Connectors?

A device that eliminates a section of cabling or implements a state of access for network devices, including PCs, hubs, and switches. **Connectors** can be famous for their physical presentation and mating features, including jacks and attachment (male connectors) or attachments and ports (female connectors).

Connectors are used to connect the guided (wired) transmission media to devices like the hub, server, workstations etc.
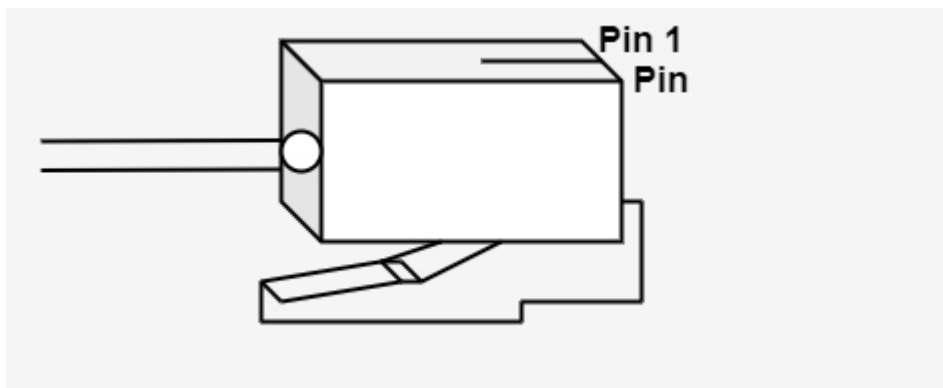
Types of Connectors

There are several types of connectors as follows −

Twisted Pair Cable Connectors

For the past various years, virtually all new connections have been constructed using a twisted pair cabling mechanism. UTP (Unshielded Twisted Pair) is used rather than STP (Shielded Twisted Pair) in almost all cases because it is less costly, simpler to install and handle.

The standard UTP connector is **RJ45** (RJ represents Registered Jack). RJ45 connector is similar to modular telephone connectors used in homes but larger, as displayed in the figure −


Coaxial Cable Connector

To connect coaxial cable to devices, we require coaxial connectors. The general type of connector that can be used is the **Bayonne Neill Concelman (BNC)** connector, as displayed in the figure −

Cable

BNC T
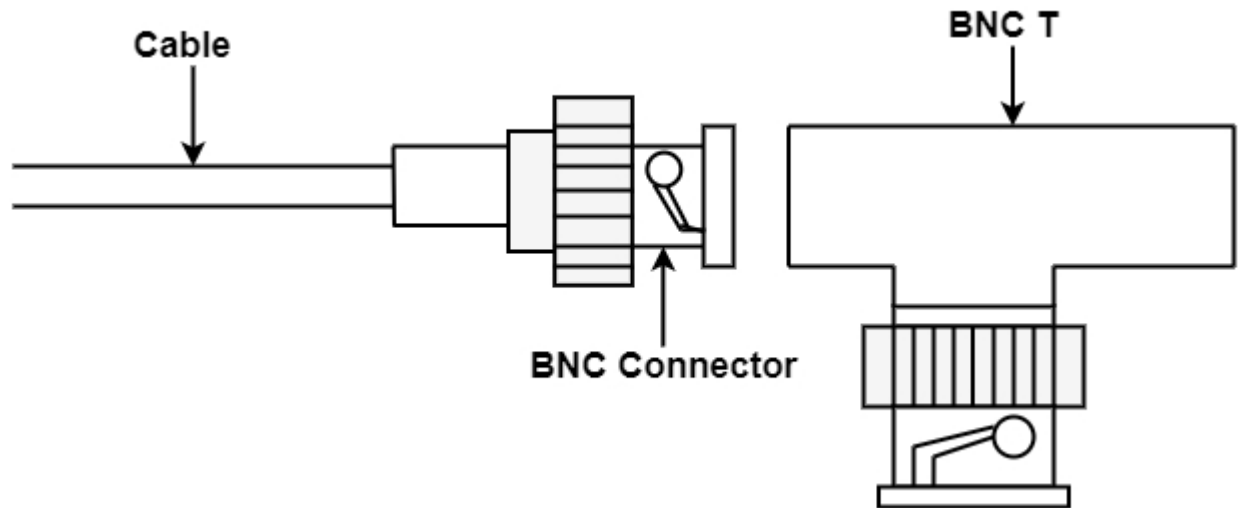
BNC Connector

Fiber-optic Cable Connector

There are three methods of connectors for fiber-optic cables, as displayed in the figure.

SC Connector

ST Connector

RX

TX
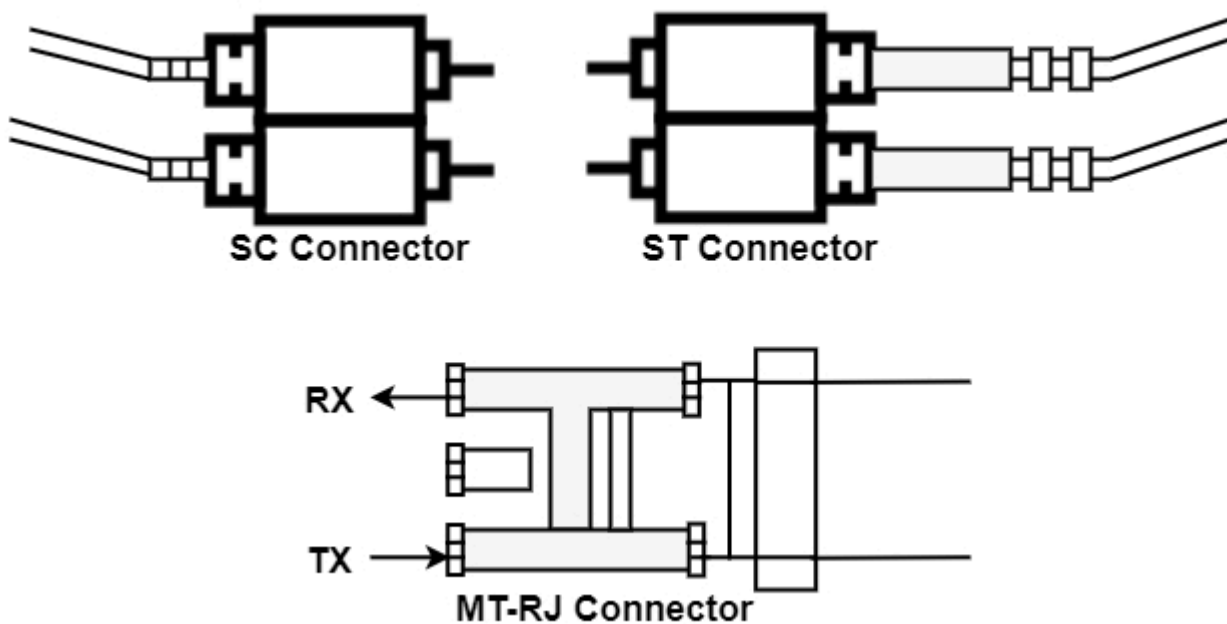
MT-RJ Connector

The Subscriber Channel (SC) connector is used for cable T.V. It uses a push/pull locking system. The straight-tip (ST) connector is used for linking wire to networking devices. It uses a bayonet locking system and is more reliable than SC. MT-RJ is a connector that is a similar size to RJ45.