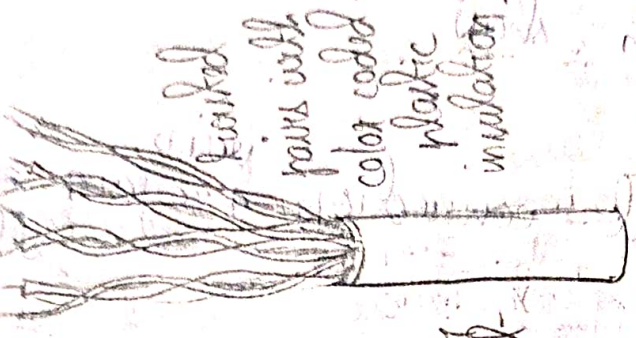
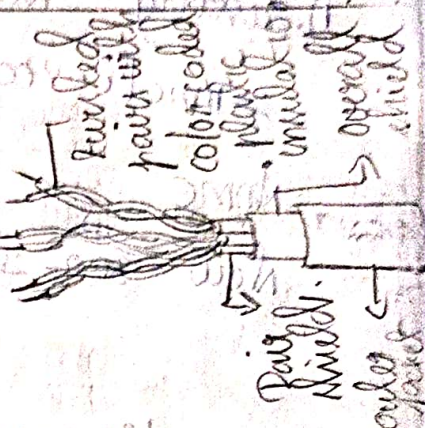


ex: 2.
24/1/24.

PRACTICAL - 2.

AIM:-

Study of different types of network cables.
a). Understand different types of network cable.

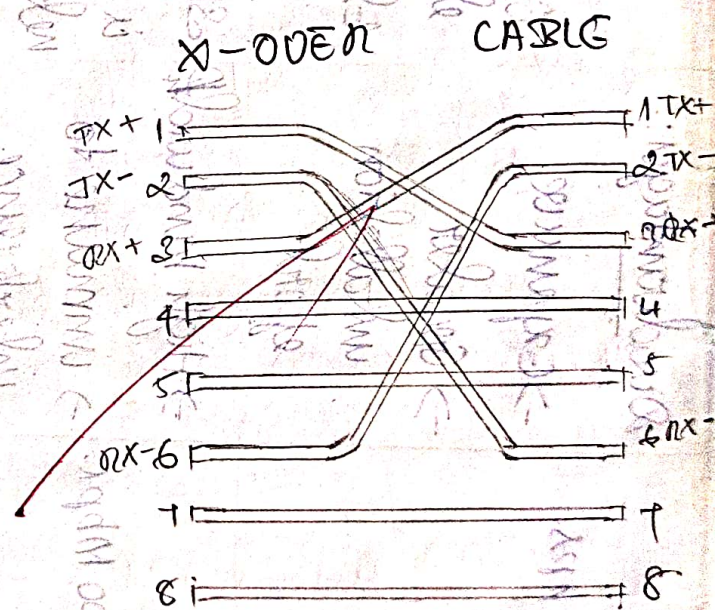
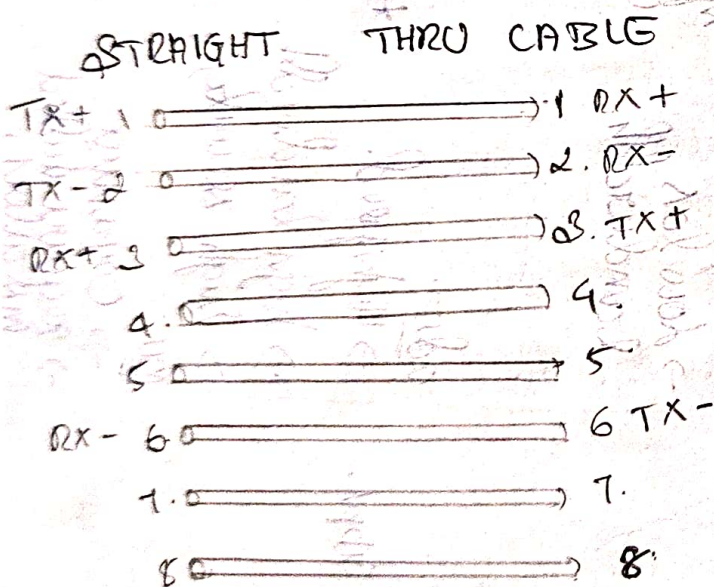
cable type	category	Maximum Data Transmission	advantages / disadvantages	application / use	Image
UTP	category 4.	10 bps.	advantages:- → cheaper in cost.	10 BASE ethernet	
	category 5	up to 100 Mbps.	→ Easy to install as they have a smaller overall diameter.	Fast Ethernet	
	category 5e.	1 Gbps.	Disadvantages: → more prone to electromagnetic interference & noise.	Gigabit Ethernet	
STP	category 6, 6a.	10 Gbps.	advantages: → shielded → faster than UTP → less susceptible to noise & interference.	Gigabit Ethernet, 10G Ethernet (55m) widely used in data centres.	

Category	SSTP	10 Gbps	Disadvantages:	Gigabit Ethernet, 10 G Ethernet (100m)	Diagram
Category 7	10 Gbps	10 Gbps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Expensive. → Greater installation effort. 	Speed of signal is 500 m/s. Network high speed internet connection.	Diagram of a shielded twisted pair cable with labels: Shielded, 7 shield, 4 conductors, jacket, braid.
Category 6	10 Gbps	10 Gbps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → High bandwidth. → immune to interference. → low loss bandwidth. 	Speed of signal is 500 m/s. Network high speed internet connection.	Diagram of a shielded twisted pair cable with labels: Shielded, 7 shield, 4 conductors, jacket, braid.
Category 5	10 Gbps	10 Gbps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → High bandwidth. → immune to interference. → low loss bandwidth. 	Speed of signal is 500 m/s. Network high speed internet connection.	Diagram of a shielded twisted pair cable with labels: Shielded, 7 shield, 4 conductors, jacket, braid.
Category 4	10 Gbps	10 Gbps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → High bandwidth. → immune to interference. → low loss bandwidth. 	Speed of signal is 500 m/s. Network high speed internet connection.	Diagram of a shielded twisted pair cable with labels: Shielded, 7 shield, 4 conductors, jacket, braid.
Category 3	10 Gbps	10 Gbps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → High bandwidth. → immune to interference. → low loss bandwidth. 	Speed of signal is 500 m/s. Network high speed internet connection.	Diagram of a shielded twisted pair cable with labels: Shielded, 7 shield, 4 conductors, jacket, braid.
Category 2	10 Gbps	10 Gbps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → High bandwidth. → immune to interference. → low loss bandwidth. 	Speed of signal is 500 m/s. Network high speed internet connection.	Diagram of a shielded twisted pair cable with labels: Shielded, 7 shield, 4 conductors, jacket, braid.
Category 1	10 Gbps	10 Gbps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → High bandwidth. → immune to interference. → low loss bandwidth. 	Speed of signal is 500 m/s. Network high speed internet connection.	Diagram of a shielded twisted pair cable with labels: Shielded, 7 shield, 4 conductors, jacket, braid.

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 & strip and cut the shielding off the cables.
- Two RJ45 plug
- Optional two plug shields.



STUDENT OBSERVATION.

1) What is the difference between cross cable & straight cable?

STRAIGHT CABLE	CROSS CABLE
→ Also known as a patch cable	→ also known as crossover cable.
→ follows the T568A or T568B wiring standard on both ends	→ One end follows the T568A standard & other follows T568B standard

2) Which type of cable is used to connect two PC?
- cross cable.

3) Which type cable is used to connect two PC?
connect a router / switch to your PC?
- straight cable.

4) Find out the category of twisted pair cable used in your lan to connect the PC to the network socket

category 5e (cat 5e) or category 6 (cat 6)

5) Write down your understanding, challenges faced and output received while making a twisted pair - cross / straight cable

UNDERSTANDING :-

* Twisted Pair cable

* Straight cable

* Cross cable.

CHALLENGES FACED:-

- Ensuring the correct wiring order.
- Testing the cable to confirm proper connectivity and performance.

OUTPUT RECEIVED:-

→ ~~successfully~~

Result:-

Hence the different types of network cables studied.

Dr. Arshad