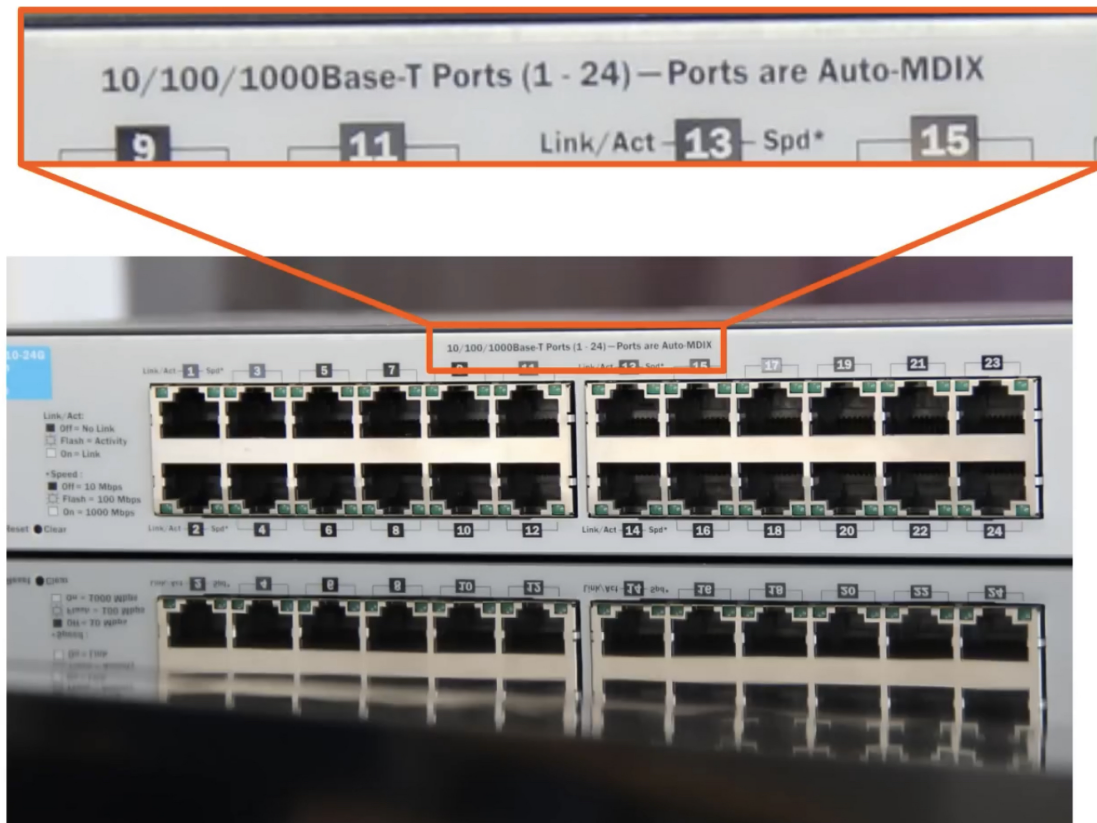


# DAY 2 - Interfaces and Cables

Purinat33

## Interfaces and Cables



## Questions:

Take a look at the switch:

1. What are 10Base-T , 100Base-T , 1000Base-T , and auto-MDIX ?
2. What are used to plug into the switch ports?
3. What type of cables are used?

## Answer:

The answers are all related to the "Ethernet" *Important*

- **Ethernet** is a collection of network protocols and standards. For now we will only focus on the **cabling** Ethernet standards.

**Ethernet Cabling Standards** Are defined in the **IEEE 802.3** (IEEE = Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers )

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Ethernet Standards (**Copper**): **REMEMBER!**

Speed	Common Name	IEEE Standards	Informal Name	Maximum Length
10 Mbps	Ethernet	802.3i	10Base-T	100m
100 Mbps	Fast Ethernet	802.3u	100Base-T	100m
1000 Mbps	Gigabit Ethernet	802.3ab	1000Base-T	100m
10 Gbps	10 Gigabit Ethernet	802.3an	10GBase-T	100m

Trivia:

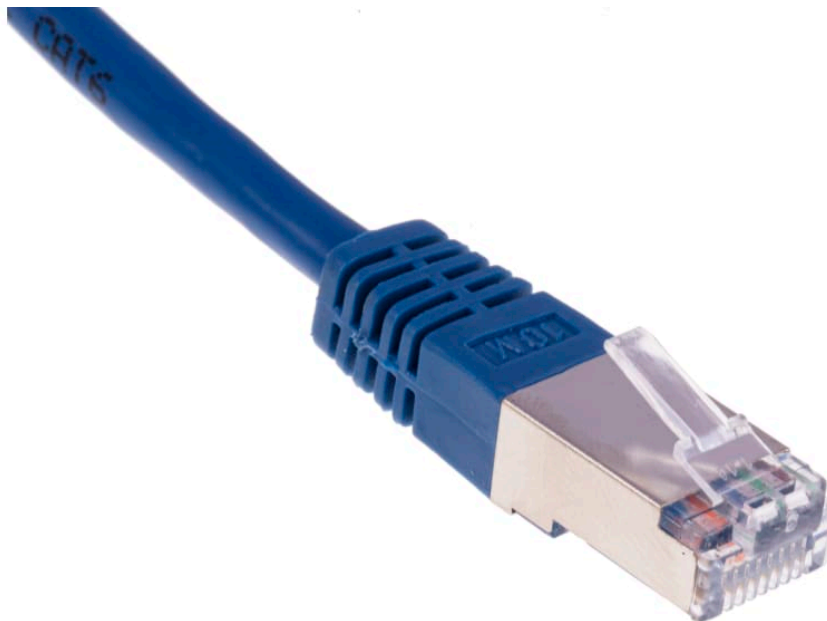
**100Base-T**

100 = Speed (*100 Mbps*)

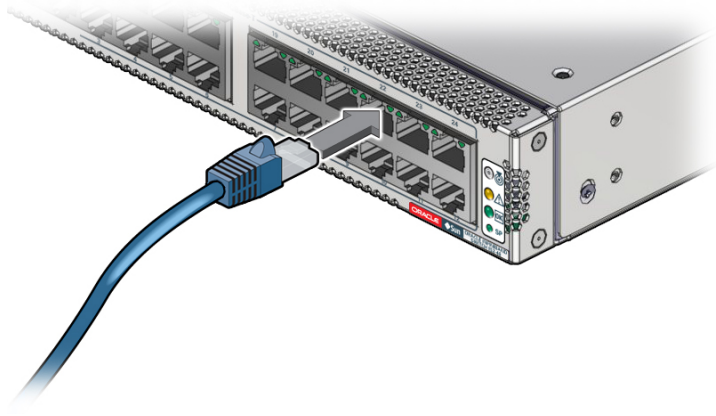
*Base* = *Baseband Signaling* (*Outside the scope of CCNA*)

**T** = Twisted Pair cabling

The cables are joined with **RJ-45** connectors, which can be plugged into devices' ports.



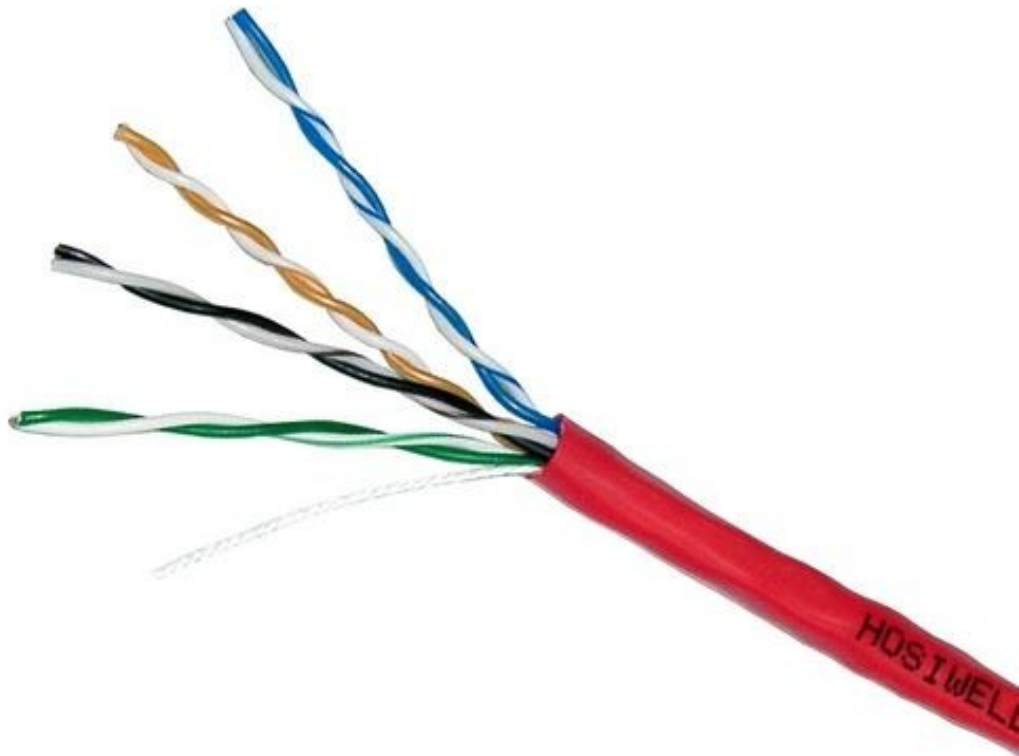
An RJ-45 connector.



An RJ-45 joined with an ethernet cable being plugged into a switch.

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### UTP Cabling (Unshielded Twisted Pair)

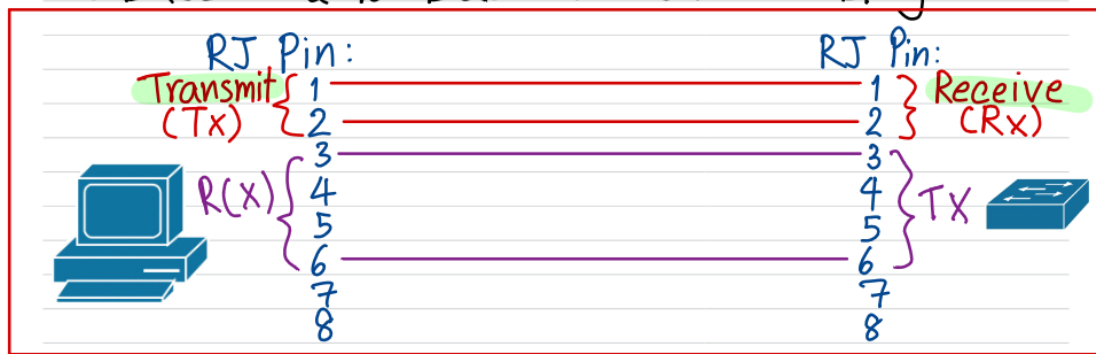


Contains 8 copper wires (4 pairs):

- Wiring Usage:
  1. **10Base-T** and **100Base-T** : Use **2 pairs** of wires.
  2. **1000Base-T** and **10GBase-T** : Use **All pairs** of wires.

### 10Base-T and 100Base-T :

Uses Pin 1,2 and 3,6 in Transmission ( $T_x$ ) and Receiving ( $R_x$ ).



According to the diagram:

- PC transmits on **Pin 1,2** and Receives on **Pin 3,6**.
- Switch transmit on **Pin 3,6** and Receives on **Pin 1,2**.



According to the diagram:

- Router transmits on **Pin 1,2** and Receives on **Pin 3,6**.
- Switch transmit on **Pin 3,6** and Receives on **Pin 1,2**.

Devices with transmission and receiving on different pairs use **Straight-Through** cabling.

Q: What about devices that both transmit and receive on the same pair? (eg. 2 PC)



A: We connect transmission pins to receiving pins of the other device, and vice-versa.



Devices with transmission and receiving on the same pairs use **Crossover** cabling.

10Base-T and 100Base-T pins usage:

Transmits on PIN 1,2	Transmits on PIN 3,6
PC	Hub
Router	Switch
Wireless Access Point	
Firewall	

Traditionally devices must be connected correctly using either **Straight-Through Cable** or **Crossover Cable**, else the connection will not be established.

Though modern devices possess **Auto MDI-X** capability, which automatically detects when either type of cables is used and will change/switch **Tx** and **Rx** pins if needed.

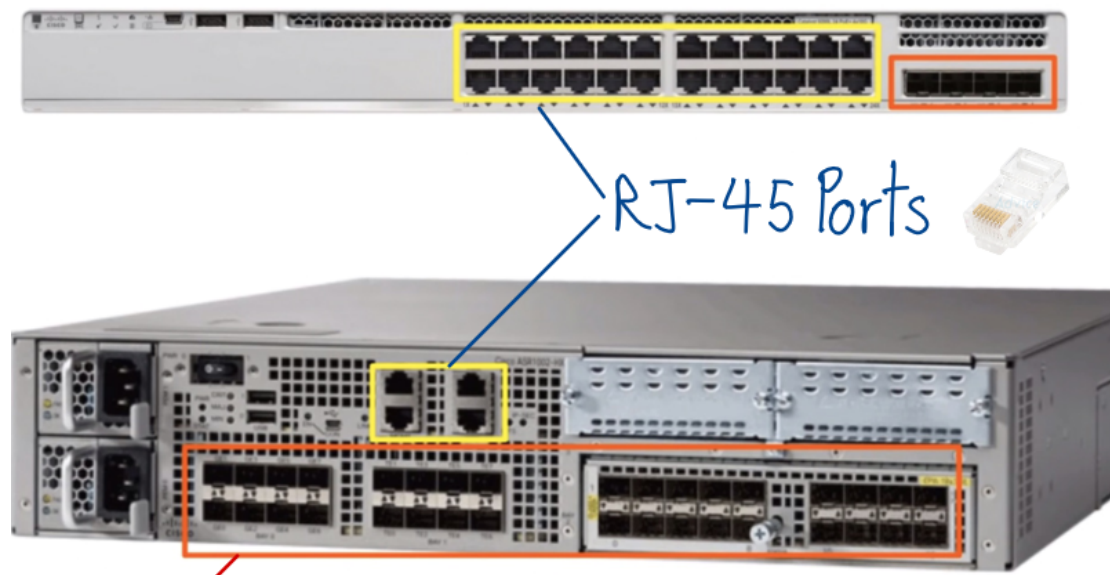
### 1000Base-T and 10GBase-T cabling

All 8 wires (4 pairs) are used. Each wire is bidirectional.



## Fiber Optics

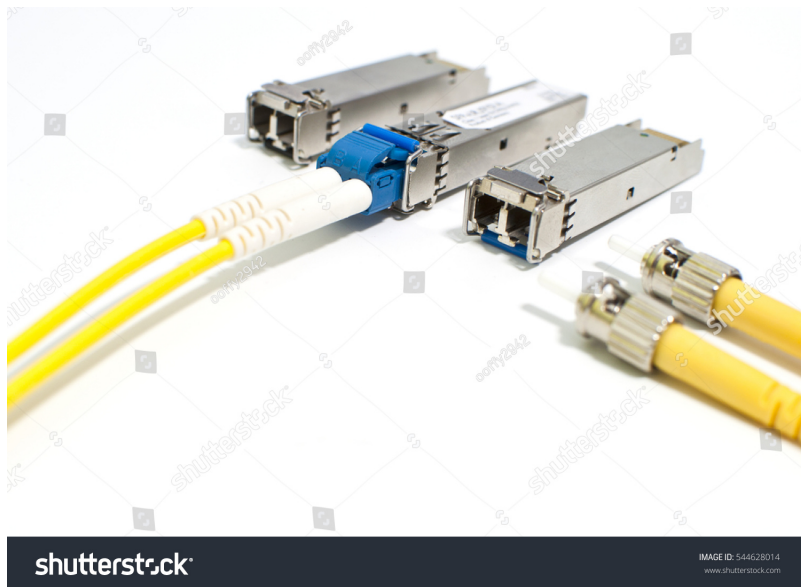
In addition to **RJ-45** ports on devices, modern devices have **SFP** ports as well.  
(SFP = **S**mall **F**orm **P**luggable)



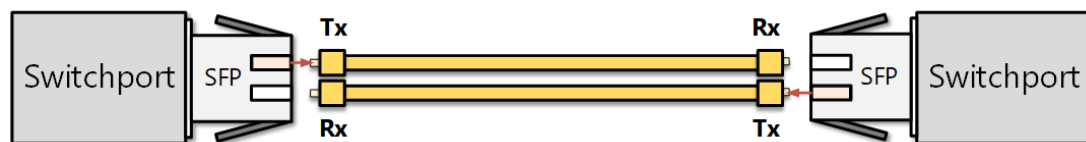
Ports for SFP (Orange)



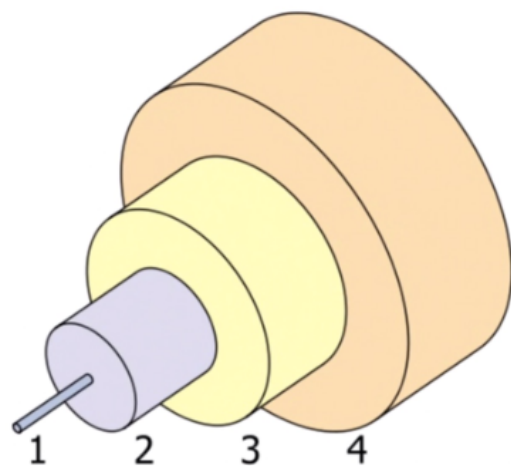
Fiber optic cables are then connected to the SFP



Transmission and Receiving on Fiber Optic cables.



Instead of copper + electricity, Fiber Optic uses *fiber glass* + *light beam*



Original by Bob Mellish, SVG derivative by Benchill  
([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Singlemode\\_fibre\\_structure.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Singlemode_fibre_structure.svg)), „Singlemode fibre structure“, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/legalcode>

- 1: the fiberglass core itself
- 2: cladding that reflects light
- 3: a protective buffer
- 4: the outer jacket of the cable

## 2 Types of Fiber Optic Cables:

1. Single-Mode:

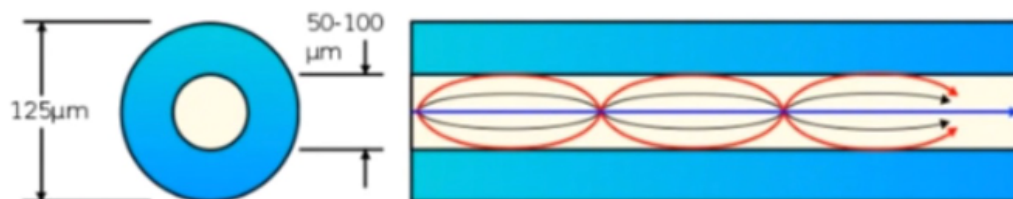
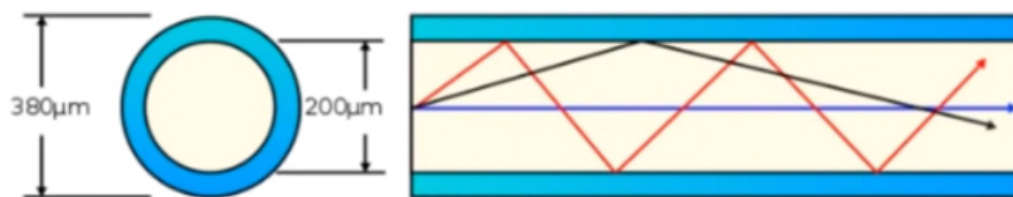




Mrzeon ([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Optical\\_fiber\\_types.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Optical_fiber_types.svg)), „Optical fiber types“, edited, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/legalcode>

- Thinner core diameter than Multi-Mode
- Light enters at a single angle (Mode) from a laser-based transmission.
- Allows longer cables than both UTP and Multi-Mode fiber.
- More expensive than multi-mode fiber (laser-based transmitter)

## 2. Multi-Mode:



- Core diameter is wider than single-mode fiber.
- Allows multiple angles (Modes) of light waves to enter the code.
- Allows longer cable than UTP but shorter than single-mode.
- Cheaper than Single-Mode fiber. (LED-based transmitter).

## Ethernet Standards (**Fiber**): **REMEMBER!**

Speed	Cable Type	IEEE Standards	Informal Name	Maximum Length
1 Gbps	Multi-Mode	802.3z	1000Base-LX	550m (MM)
	Single-Mode			5km (SM)
10 Gbps	Multi-Mode	802.3ae	10GBase-SR	400m
10 Gbps	Single-Mode	802.3ae	10GBase-LR	10km
10 Gbps	Single-Mode	802.3ae	10GBase-ER	30km



**Table 2-5** Comparisons Between UTP, MM, and SM Ethernet Cabling

Criteria	UTP	Multimode	Single-Mode
Relative Cost of Cabling	Low	Medium	Medium
Relative Cost of a Switch Port	Low	Medium	High
Approximate Max Distance	100m	500m	40km
Relative Susceptibility to Interference	Some	None	None
Relative Risk of Copying from Cable Emissions	Some	None	None

Interference = EMI (Electromagnetic Interference)

UTP emits a faint signal outside the cable. Fiber Optic doesn't.

## Summary

1. UTP Cabling standard.

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1000 Mbps	Gigabit Ethernet	802.3ab	1000Base-T	100m
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2. Fiber Optic Cabling standard.

Speed	Cable Type	IEEE Standards	Informal Name	Maximum Length
1 Gbps	Multi-Mode	802.3z	1000Base-LX	550m (MM)
	Single-Mode			5km (SM)
10 Gbps	Multi-Mode	802.3ae	10GBase-SR	400m
10 Gbps	Single-Mode	802.3ae	10GBase-LR	10km
10 Gbps	Single-Mode	802.3ae	10GBase-ER	30km

3. UTP cabling connects to **RJ-45** connector and has 8 wires (4 pairs). Fiber Optic cable connects to **SFP** connector and has only 2 wires.
4. **10Base-T** and **100Base-T** uses 2 pairs of UTP cable while **1000Base-T** and **10GBase-T** uses all 4 pairs, each being bidirectional.

Transmits on PIN 1,2	Transmits on PIN 3,6
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PC

Router

Hub

Switch

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Transmits on PIN 1,2	Transmits on PIN 3,6
Wireless Access Point	-
Firewall	-

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5. Devices transmitting on the same pins are connected using **Crossover Cable** while opposite pins transmission uses **Straight Through Cable**.
6. Devices with capabilities to detect and correct crossover and straight-through cables are said to have **Auto MDI-X**.
7. Comparison between UTP, Single-Mode, and Multi-Mode

**Table 2-5** Comparisons Between UTP, MM, and SM Ethernet Cabling

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Relative Susceptibility to Interference	Some	None	None
Relative Risk of Copying from Cable Emissions	Some	None	None

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