MIS 131: Information Systems Administration

Part VI: Networks

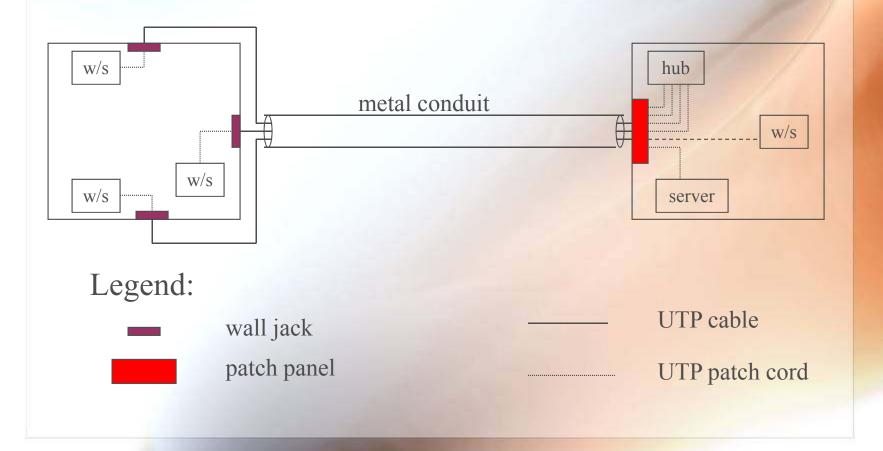
Section B: Structured Cabling and Wireless
Networks

Structured Cabling

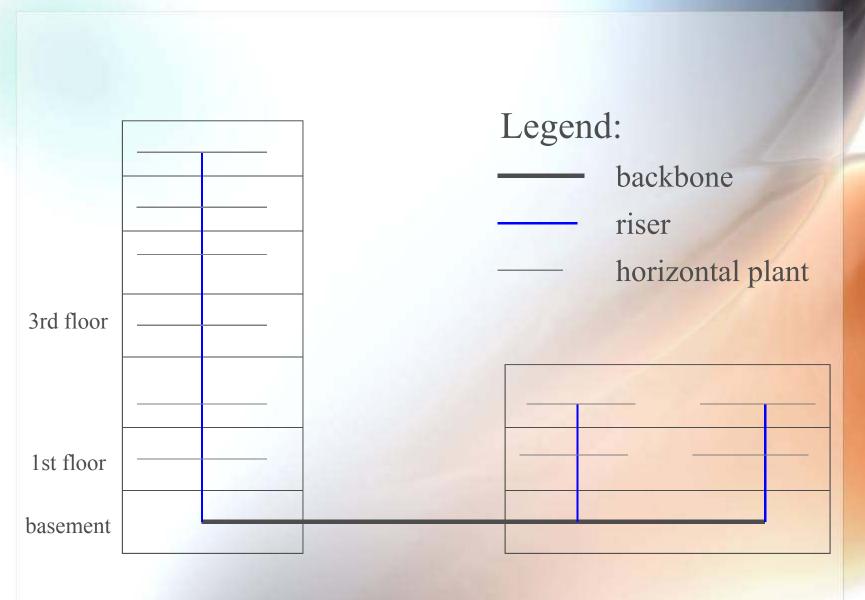
- Cabling system installed in building or work area where data cables and network ports (together with electrical outlets and voice ports) are integrated in the building facilities
- Enables easy connection to the network despite addition, transfer, or movement of workstations

Structured Cabling

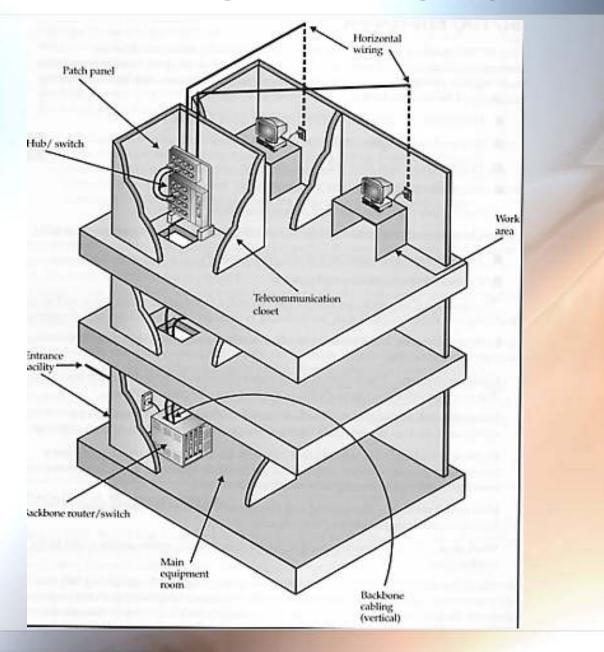
- Cabling method provides flexibility
- Units can be moved without recabling



Cabling Buildings



Generic Building Cabling System



Forming the Backbone

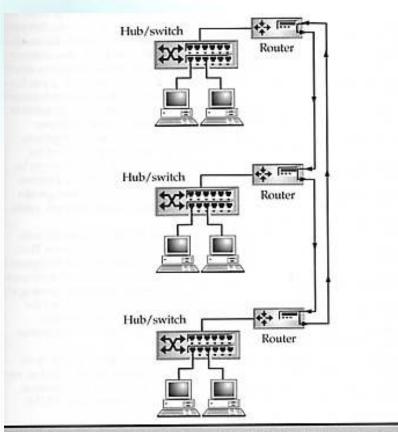
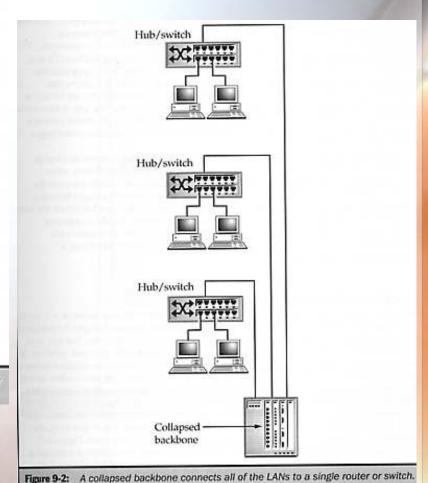


Figure 9-1: An enterprise network, consisting of multiple LANs connected by a backbone



Structured Cabling Considerations

- Whenever possible, avoid cascading (standalone connected in series) hubs use stackable hubs instead
- Do not exceed recommended distances for each type of media - use repeaters when necessary
- If affordable, cable with fault tolerance
- For UTP, ensure that the proper bandwidth is provided
- For UTP, take care of unraveling the pairs as too much will degrade the cable

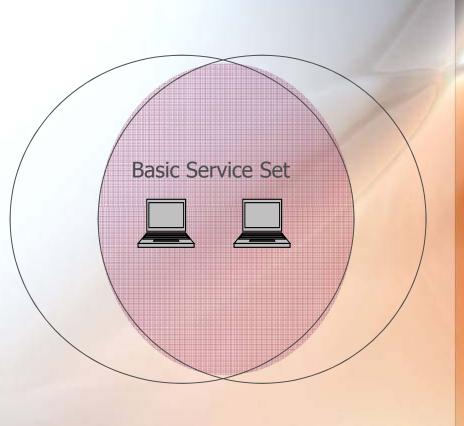
Wireless Networks

- Used when impractical or impossible to install a cabled network
- Advantages
 - No wires!
 - Easy installation
- Disadvantages
 - Limited range and performance (e.g. bandwidth)
 - Interference
 - Security

Wireless Classifications WLAN (LAWN) or Wi-Fi Bluetooth Infrared

WLAN (LAWN)/ Wi-Fi

- Short for Wireless LAN or Wireless Fidelity
- Connects to a network through "hotspots"
- Communication occurs inside the basic service set (BSS)



Characteristics of WLAN

- Unbounded media
- Dynamic topology
 - Layout changes frequently, if not continuously
 - Layout does not need meticulous planning
- Unprotected media
 - Interference affects signal quality
- Unreliable media
 - Does not guarantee packet reception
- Asymmetric media
 - Propagation of data to all stations does not occur at the same rate

WLAN Standards

- 802.11b (formerly known as Wi-Fi)
 - The first to be established
 - Currently the most accepted
- 802.11a (formerly known as Wi-Fi5)
 - An improvement of 802.11b
 - Not compatible with 802.11b
- 802.11g
 - As fast as 802.11a but
 compatible with 802.11b
- 802.11n
 - Offers much higher speed than 802.11g



Wi-Fi Standards Comparison

	Operating Freq.	Performance (Max)	Range (M, max)	Penetration	Enhanced Mode	Price
802.11b	2.4 GHz	11 Mbps (act. 4-5)	154 indoors 500 outdoors	Strong due to lower frequency	22 Mbps (act. 6)	
802.11a	5 GHz	54 Mbps (act 20-25)	100 indoors 350 outdoors	Less consistent due to higher frequency	72 – 108 Mbps (act. small inc)	
802.11g	2.4 GHz	54 Mbps on 2.4 GHz band	Same as 802.11b on 2.4 GHz	Same as 802.11b on 2.4 GHz		Relatively not expensive
802.11n	2.4 or 5 GHz	300 Mbps	175	Same as 802.11b on 2.4 GHz		Prices going down

Bluetooth

- Named after 10th century Danish king
- Not compatible with Wi-Fi
- Range more limited than Wi-Fi
- Slower than Wi-Fi (723.2 Kbps to 1 Mbps under ideal conditions)
- Also operates in the 2.4 GHz range
- Is becoming the standard in handheld devices, cellular phones, and other devices (e.g. printers, headsets, etc.)



Infrared

- Uses infrared frequency (below red; not visible to naked eye)
- Very limited range
- Limited flexibility ("line-of-sight" must be established)
- Limited applications (cellular phones, PDAs, computer peripherals)
- Slower than Bluetooth