**Computer Networks Lab**

**Roll:-1401010**

**B.tech (ICT) – Sem 5**

**Lab-1**

**Q1.** How twists in twisted pair give an advantage over coaxial cable? On what factors no. of twist depends?

**A.** Twisted pair cable is very inexpensive, easy to install, and light weight as compared to the coaxial cable. Also the twist minimizes the noise from environment and crosstalk. The twist depends on amount of crosstalk, increasing number of twist decreases the crosstalk.

**Q2.** Briefly, discuss about connectors available for coaxial cable and optical fiber

**A.** We connect the RF connectors with coaxial cables. We find them in many types like. miniature types, sub-miniature types and micro miniature types. They generally work in MHz frequency.

For optical fibers some of the connectors are ESCON, MT-RJ (miniature of RJ-45). The fiber connectors usually depend on the diameter and coupling type.

**Q3.** List down different applications of Coaxial cable.

**A.** Coaxial cables are used in many different applications like cables for cable television, broadband, connecting the surveillance equipments, connecting the antenna of dish televisions.

**Q4.** Study about different types of networks: MAN, WAN, PAN, CAN, SAN and TAN.

**A.** The networks descriptions are as follows:-

a). MAN: - Metropolitan Area Network. It is the network of computers and various network devices spanning the whole city.

b). WAN: - Wide Area Network. It is the network of computers and various network devices spanning the area of thousands of Sq. Kilometers.

c). PAN: - Personal Area Network. This is a small network of computer devices covering an entire building.

d). CAN: - Campus Area Network. This is the network of various devices inside an institutional campus.

e). SAN: - Storage Area Network. This is the network of various storage devices, which are used for connecting servers and computer devices to store data.

f). TAN: - Tiny Area Network. It is a network where there are few interconnected LANs.