EHB415E_10827 HW4 040170216 Aybüke Zeynep Cengiz 19.12.2021

As in all systems, cable networks have advantages as well as disadvantages. Here, cable refers to wired. Properties of a system are important for the purpose of usage and, determine its usage area. Data transmission, moving information from one device to another, requires a medium. In cable networks, medium for transmission is a cable. There are different types of cables. Some of them are fiber optic cable, shielded/unshielded twisted pair cable and coaxial cable. Any type of cable may have a benefit or a drawback over others. But, all types are common to be used in wired networks.

The pros:

There are lots of advantages of cable networks. First of all, the cable networks are more secure and quite well-protected against the security threats. For example, it is difficult for cyber attackers to connect to the network. Devices on other networks cannot see wired networks. This makes it nearly impossible for people outside the network to connect to the network directly. In cable networks, we have more control over devices accessing the network. Thanks to that, it is less probable to encounter complications from a malware-infected device connecting to the network and, this also increases the security.

In addition, the proper placement of network data cabling helps to significantly reduce electromechanical interference and radio frequency interference. Therefore, cable networks allows for a faster connection than wireless ones, which can be affected by outside interference. The instability of the connection is one of the most common issues among wireless network users. Fortunately, network cabling ensures a constant connection that is unaffected by brief interruptions.

The cons:

The cable networks have limiting factors in some aspects. One of the main blocking factor is the fisrt setup of a cable network. The first setup is hard to do since it is needed to hide cords and find ways to route cable around the installation area without obstructing traffic.

In a wired network, it is limited to access anywhere with wires and ports in other words physical connection availability is a must. However, nowadays, mobility is a very important for a network and became a need for many businesses. This limitation on access may be a problem and slowing factor for the data transmission.

Another drawback of cable networks is cable clutter. As more and more devices need to connect to the network additional cables must take place. The maintenance can be a headache for wired networks, there are no straightforward software solutions for problems. The problematic cable must be identified and isolated from the network before starting to resolve the problem.

To sum up, there are some pros and cons of cable networks. Depending on our system, we can choose wired or wireless network which is suitable for our usage purpose.