



AIM: STUDY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF NETWORK CABLES

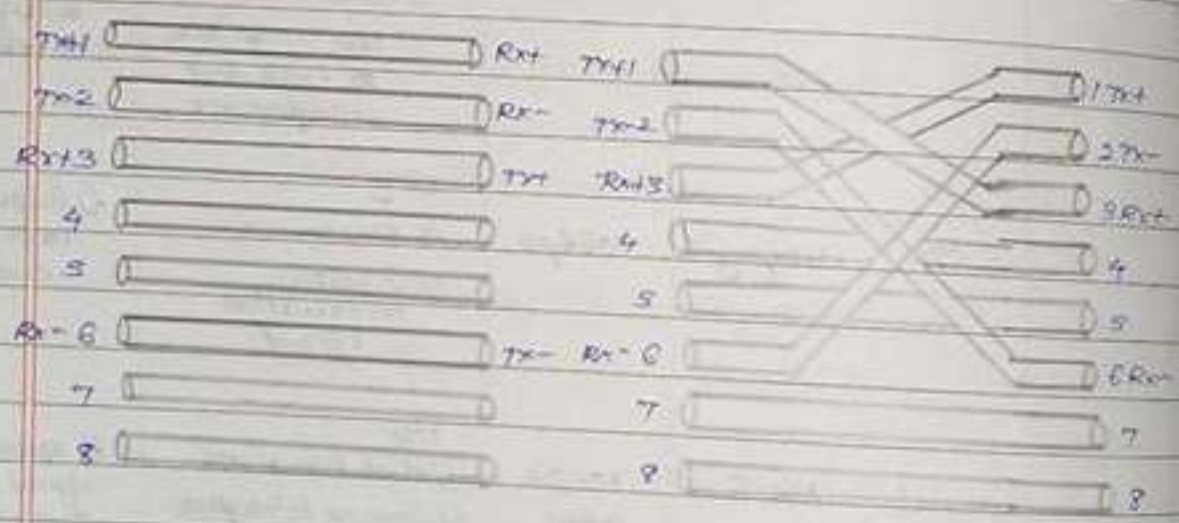
(a) Understand different types of network cable

Cable type	Category	Max Data Transmission	Advantages/ Disadvantages	Application/ uses.
	category 3	10 kbps	Adv: → cheaper in cost	→ 10 Base-T Ethernet
	Category 5	upto 100 mbps	→ Easy to install as they have a smaller overall diameter	→ Fast ethernet, Gigabit ethernet
UTP	Category 5e	1 Gbps	Disadv: → More prone to electromagnetic interference and noise	→ Fast ethernet, gigabit ethernet
STP	Category 6a	10 Gbps	Adv: → Shielded → Faster than UTP → Less susceptible to noise and interference	→ Gigabit ethernet, 10 G Ethernet widely used in data centres
SSTP	Category 7	10 Gbps	Disadv: → Expensive → Overstated installation effort	→ Gigabit ethernet, 10 G Ethernet (100m)
Coaxial Cable	RG-6 RG-59 RG-11	10-100 mbps	Adv: → High bandwidth → Immune to interference → versatile Disadv: → limited distance → cost, size is bulky	→ speed of signal is 200m television network High speed internet connections
Fibre optic Cable	Single & multi mode	100 Gbps	Adv: → High speed, bandwidth, security → long distance Disadv: → Expensive	→ Maximum distance of fibre optic cable is around 100 meters.

cb) Make your own Ethernet Cross-over Cable / Straight cable

Tools and parts needed:

- 1. Ethernet Cabling: CAT5E is certified for gigabit support, but CAT5 cabling works as well, just over shorter distances.
- 2. A crimping tool: This is an all-in-one networking tool shaped to push down the pins in the plug and strip and cut the shield & shielding off the cables.
- 3. Two RJ45 plugs
- 4. optional two plug shields



Straight thru cable

X-over cable



Student observation:

1] Straight cable has same wiring on the both ends and connect different types of devices, whereas cross cable has different wiring on both ends and connect similar devices.

2] Cross cable

3] Straight cable

4] Unshielded twisted pair

5] Creating network cables involves arranging the wires in a specific order and their transmission between different connected devices.

Result:

Thus the connection of wires and network cables are observed and studied.


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