

Assignment No:1
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Title: Setting up a small network (2PC/4 PC) and configuration for sharing resources.

Problem Statement: Setting up small wired computer network: Set up a small wired network of 2 to 4 computers using Hub/Switch/. It includes Preparation of Cables and setting up wired network.

Course Objective: To learn transmission mediums, networking devices and topologies used in the Internet.

Course Outcome: Select topology, essential components of physical layer and networking devices to design computer networks.

Tools Required: Computer, LAN Cards, RJ-45 Connectors, Hub/Switch, CAT-5 Cable, Cable tester, Crimping tool, etc.

Theory:

1. Introduction:

Computer Networks, the widespread sharing of information among groups of computers and their users, a central part of the information age. The popular adoption of the personal computer (PC) and the local area network (LAN) during the 1980s has led to the capacity to access information on a distant database; download an application from overseas; send a message to a friend in a different country; and share files with a colleague—all from a personal computer. The networks that allow all this to be done so easily are sophisticated and complex entities. They rely for their effectiveness on many cooperating components. The design and deployment of the worldwide computer network can be viewed as one of the great technological wonders of recent decades.

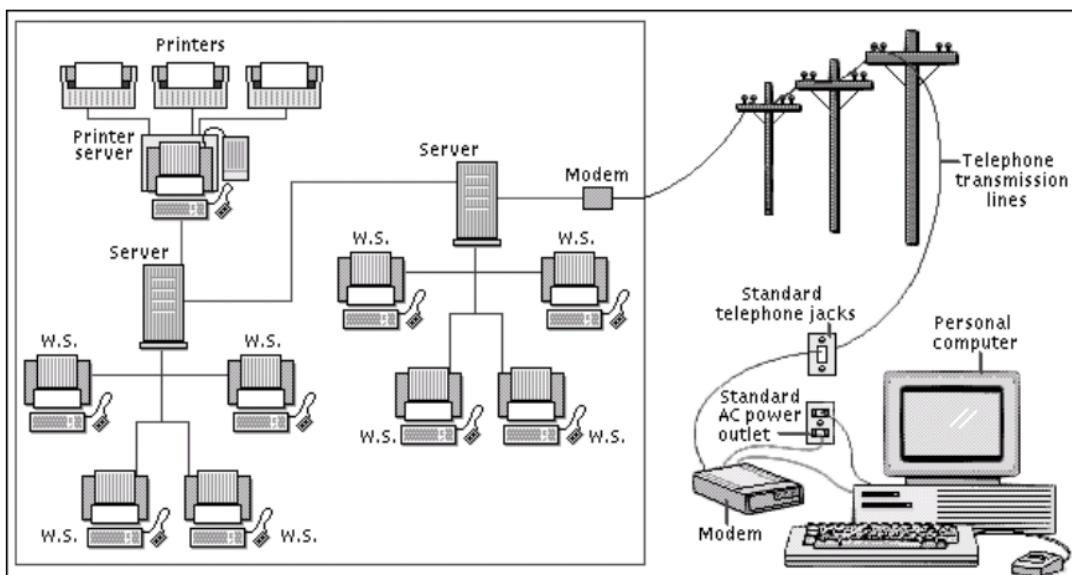


Fig 1.1. Computer Network

Networks are connections between groups of computers and associated devices that allow users to transfer information electronically. The local area network shown on the left is representative of the setup used in many offices and companies. Individual computers, called work stations (WS), communicate to each other via cable or telephone line linking to servers. Servers are computers exactly like the WS, except that they have an administrative function and are devoted entirely to monitoring and controlling WS access to part or all of the network and to any shared resources (such as printers). The red line represents the larger network connection between servers, called the backbone; the blue line shows local connections. A modem (modulator/demodulator) allows computers to transfer information across standard telephone lines. Modems convert digital signals into analogue signals and back again, making it possible for computers to communicate, or network, across thousands of miles.

2. Network Devices:

2.1 NIC (Network Interface Card): Each computer includes the File server or a Network will have a card plugged in the PCI Expansion slot or will have on-board NIC (Network Interface Card), which will provide connectivity among the workstation in the network through cables.

Types of Cards:

- Arc net card (2.5mbits/sec)
- Ethernet card (10/100mbps)
- Token Ring card (4-16mbits/sec)



Fig 1.2. NIC Card

2.2 Hub

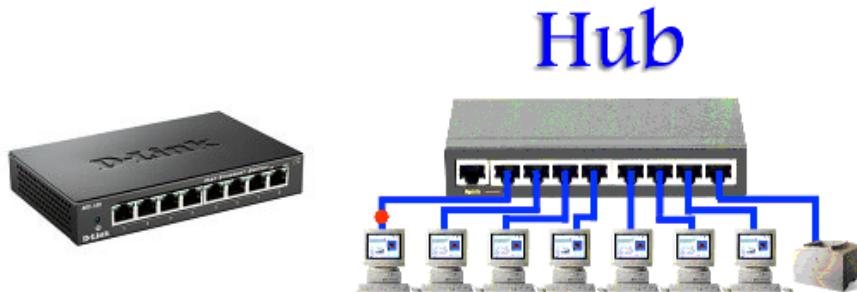


Fig 1.3. Hub

Hub is a central device that splits the network connection into multiple devices. When computer requests for information from a computer, it sends the request to the Hub. Hub distributes this request to all the interconnected computers.

There are three types of the hub that are given below:

1. Passive Hub

2. Active Hub

3. Intelligent Hub

Passive Hub: The passive hubs are the connection point for wires that helps to make the physical network. It is capable of determining the bugs and faulty hardware. Simply, it accepts the packet over a port and circulates it to all ports. It includes connectors (10base-2 port and RJ-45) that can be applied as a standard in your network. This connector is connected to all local area network (LAN) devices. Additionally, the advanced passive hubs have AUI ports, which are connected as the transceiver according to the network design.

Active Hub: As compared to a passive hub, it includes some additional features. It is able to monitor the data sent to the connected devices. It plays an important role between the connected devices with the help of store technology, where it checks the data to be sent and decides which packet to send first.

It has the ability to fix the damaged packets when packets are sending, and also able to hold the direction of the rest of the packets and distribute them. If a port receives a weak signal, but still it is readable, then the active hub reconstructs the weak signal into a stronger signal before its sending to other ports. It can boost the signal if any connecting device is not working in the network. Therefore, it helps to make the continuity of services in LAN.

Intelligent Hub: It is a little smarter than passive and active hubs. These hubs have some kinds of management software that help to analyze the problem in the network and resolve them. It is beneficial to expand the business in networking; the management can assign users that help to work more quickly and share a common pool efficiently by using intelligent hubs. However, it offers better performance for the local area network. Furthermore, with any physical device, if any problem is detected, it is able to detect this problem easily.

Features of Hub

- It acts with shared bandwidth and broadcasting.
- It includes only one collision domain and broadcast domain.
- It works at the physical layer of the OSI model and also offers support for half-duplex transmission mode.
- It cannot create a virtual LAN and does not support spanning tree protocol.
- Furthermore, mainly packet collisions occur inside the hub.
- It also has a feature of flexibility, which means it includes a high transmission rate to different devices.

Applications of Hub

The important applications of a hub are given below:

- Hub is used to create small home networks.
- It is used for network monitoring.
- They are also used in organizations to provide connectivity.
- It can be used to create a device that is available thought out of the network.

3.3 How to Crimp a Cat 5 cable with RJ 45 Connector:-

- Skin off the cable jacket approximately 1" or slightly more.
- Un-twist each pair, and straighten each wire between the fingers.
- Place the wires in the order of one of the diagrams shown above .Bring all of the wires together, until they touch.
- At this point, recheck the wiring sequence with the diagram.
- Optional: Make a mark on the wires at 1/2" from the end of the cable jacket.
- Hold the grouped (and sorted) wires together tightly, between thumb and the thumb, and the forefinger.

- Cut all of the wires at a perfect 90 degree angle from the cable at 1/2" from the end of the cable jacket. This is a very critical step .If the wires are not cut straight, they may not all make contact. We suggest using a pair of scissors for this purpose.
- Conductors should be at a straight 90 degree angle, and be 1/2" long, prior to insertion into the connector.
- Insert the wires into the connector (pins facing up).
- Push moderately hard to assure that all of the wires have reached the end of the connector. Be sure that the cable jacket goes into the back of the connector by about 3/16".
- Place the connector into a crimp tool, and squeeze hard so that the handle reaches its full swing.
- Repeat the process on the other end. For a straight through cable, use the same wiring.
- Use a cable tester to test for proper continuity.

3.4 Cable Testing Tool:

It is a tool used for testing whether there is no cut in between two terminals and to identify the type of pair crimp with.

4. Transmission Media:

On any network, the various entities must communicate through some form of media. Just as humans can communicate through telephone wires or sound waves in the air, computers can communicate through cables, light, and radio waves. Transmission media enable computers to send and receive messages but do not guarantee that the messages will be understood. Most common network transmission media are coaxial cable, shielded twisted-pair cable, and unshielded twisted-pair cable, fiber-optic cable and wireless communications.

Select the appropriate media for various situations. Media choices include the following:

- Twisted-pair cable
- Coaxial cable
- Fiber-optic cable

Wireless communications Situational elements include the following:

- Cost
- Distance limitations
- Number of nodes

4.1 Types of transmission media

In data communication terminology, a transmission medium is a physical path between the transmitter and the receiver i.e it is the channel through which data is sent from one place to

another. Transmission Media is broadly classified into the following types.

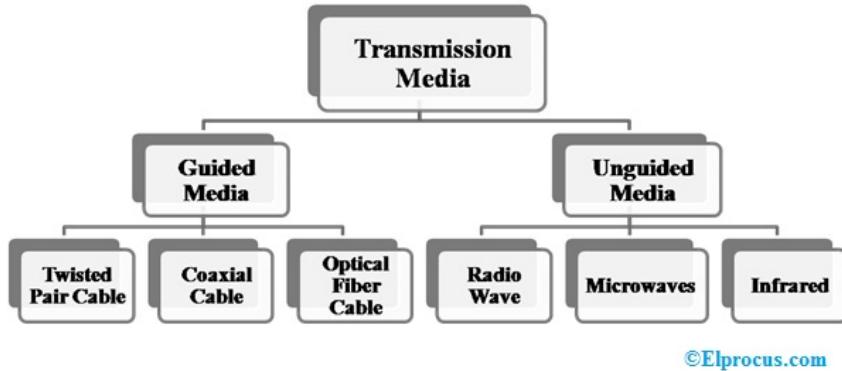


Fig 1.7 . Types of transmission media

Twisted pair

Twisted pair is a physical media made up of a pair of cables twisted with each other. A twisted pair cable is cheap as compared to other transmission media. Installation of the twisted pair cable is easy, and it is a lightweight cable. The frequency range for twisted pair cable is from 0 to 3.5KHz.

A twisted pair consists of two insulated copper wires arranged in a regular spiral pattern. The degree of reduction in noise interference is determined by the number of turns per foot. Increasing the number of turns per foot decreases noise interference.

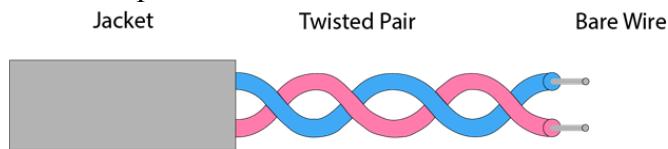


Fig 1.8. Twisted pair

Coaxial cable

Coaxial cable gets its name because it contains two conductors that are parallel to each other. The center conductor in the cable is usually copper. The copper can be either a solid wire or stranded martial. Outside this central Conductor is a non-conductive material. It is usually white, plastic material used to separate the inner Conductor form the outer Conductor. The other Conductor is a fine mesh made from Copper. It is used to help shield the cable form EMI.

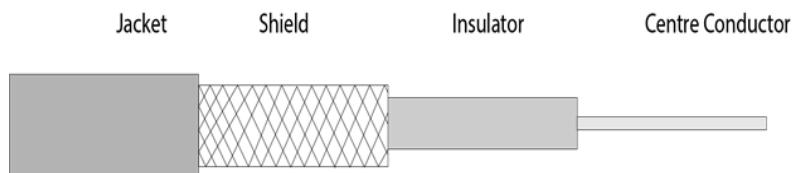


Fig 1.9. Coaxial cable

Fiber Optic Cable

These are similar to coaxial cable. It uses electric signals to transmit data. At the centre is the glass core through which light propagates. In multimode fibres, the core is 50microns, and In

single mode fibres, the thickness is 8 to 10 microns. The core in fiber optic cable is surrounded by glass cladding with lower index of refraction as compared to core to keep all the light in core. This is covered with a thin plastic jacket to protect the cladding. The fibers are grouped together in bundles protected by an outer shield



Fig 1.10. Fiber Optic Cable

5. Network Topology

Computers in a network have to be connected in some logical manner. The layout pattern of the interconnections between computers in a network is called **network topology**.

5.1 Bus topology

Bus topology uses one main cable to which all nodes are directly connected. The main cable acts as a backbone for the network. One of the computers in the network typically acts as the computer server. The first advantage of bus topology is that it is easy to connect a computer or peripheral device. The second advantage is that the cable requirements are relatively small, resulting in lower cost. One of the disadvantages is that if the main cable breaks, the entire network goes down. This type of network is also difficult to troubleshoot. For these reasons, this type of topology is not used for large networks.

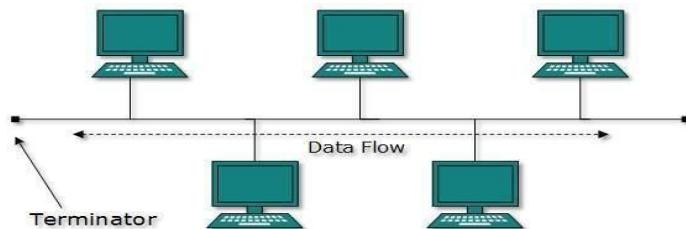


Fig 1.11. Bus topology

Advantages of Bus Topology

- It is easy to set up, handle, and implement.
- It is best-suited for small networks.
- It costs very less.

Disadvantages of Bus Topology

- The cable length is limited. This limits the number of network nodes that can be connected.
- This network topology can perform well only for a limited number of nodes. When the number of devices connected to the bus increases, the efficiency decreases.
- It is suitable for networks with low traffic. High traffic increases load on the bus, and the network efficiency drops.
- It is heavily dependent on the central bus. A fault in the bus leads to network failure.
- It is not easy to isolate faults in the network nodes.

- Each device on the network “sees” all the data being transmitted, thus posing a security risk.

5.2 Star topology

In star topology, each computer is connected to a central hub using a point-to-point connection. The central hub can be a computer server that manages the network, or it can be a much simpler device that only makes the connections between computers over the network possible. Star topology is very popular because the startup costs are low. It is also easy to add new nodes to the network. The network is robust in the sense that if one connection between a computer and the hub fails, the other connections remain intact. If the central hub fails, however, the entire network will fail.

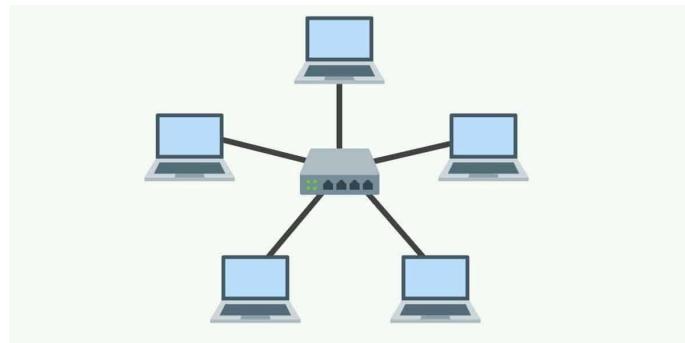


Fig 1.12. Star topology

Advantages of Star Topology

- Due to its centralized nature, the topology offers simplicity of operation.
- It also achieves isolation of each device in the network.
- Adding or removing network nodes is easy, and can be done without affecting the entire network.
- Due to the centralized nature, it is easy to detect faults in the network devices.
- As the analysis of traffic is easy, the topology poses lesser security risk.
- Data packets do not have to pass through many nodes, like in the case of a ring network. Thus, with the use of a high-capacity central hub, traffic load can be handled at fairly decent speeds.

Disadvantages of Star Topology

- Network operation depends on the functioning of the central hub. Hence, central hub failure leads to failure of the entire network.
- Also, the number of nodes that can be added, depends on the capacity of the central hub.
- The setup cost is quite high.

5.3 Ring topology

In ring topology, the computers in the network are connected in a circular fashion, and the data travels in one direction. Each computer is directly connected to the next computer, forming a single pathway for signals through the network. This type of network is easy to install and manage. If there is a problem in the network, it is easy to pinpoint which connection is defective. It is also good for handling high-volume traffic over long distances since every computer can act as a booster of the signal. On the downside, adding computers to this type of network is more cumbersome, and if one single computer fails, the entire network goes down.

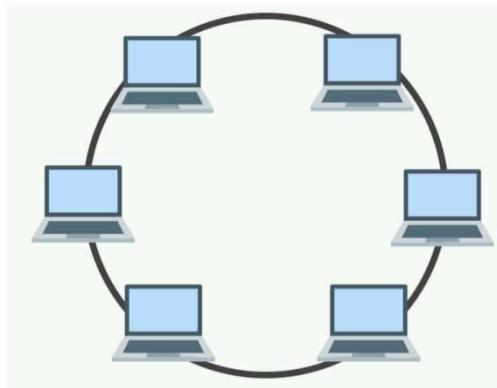


Fig 1.13. Ring topology:

Advantages of Ring Topology

- The data being transmitted between two nodes passes through all the intermediate nodes. A central server is not required for the management of this topology.
- The traffic is unidirectional and the data transmission is high-speed.
- In comparison to a bus, a ring is better at handling load.
- The adding or removing of network nodes is easy, as the process requires changing only two connections.
- The configuration makes it easy to identify faults in network nodes.
- In this topology, each node has the opportunity to transmit data. Thus, it is a very organized network topology.
- It is less costly than a star topology.

Disadvantages of Ring Topology

- The failure of a single node in the network can cause the entire network to fail.
- The movement or changes made to network nodes affect the entire network's performance.
- Data sent from one node to another has to pass through all the intermediate nodes. This makes the transmission slower in comparison to that in a [star topology](#). The transmission speed drops with an increase in the number of nodes.
- There is heavy dependency on the wire connecting the network nodes in the ring.

5.4 Mesh topology

In mesh topology, every node has a direct point-to-point connection to every other node. Because all connections are direct, the network can handle very high-volume traffic. It is also robust because if one connection fails, the others remain intact. Security is also high since data travels along a dedicated connection.

Mesh topology can be formed by using the formula:

Number of cables = $(n*(n-1))/2$; Where n is the number of nodes that represents the network

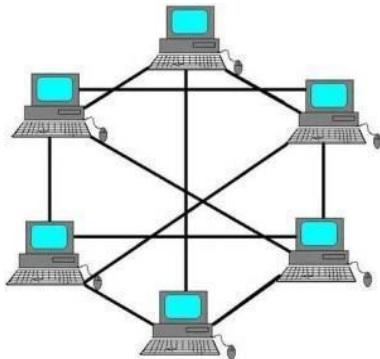


Fig 1.14. Mesh topology

Advantages of Mesh Topology

- The arrangement of the network nodes is such that it is possible to transmit data from one node to many other nodes at the same time.
- The failure of a single node does not cause the entire network to fail as there are alternate paths for data transmission.
- It can handle heavy traffic, as there are dedicated paths between any two network nodes.
- Point-to-point contact between every pair of nodes, makes it easy to identify faults.

Disadvantages of Mesh Topology

- The arrangement wherein every network node is connected to every other node of the network, many connections serve no major purpose. This leads to redundancy of many network connections.
- A lot of cabling is required. Thus, the costs incurred in setup and maintenance are high.
- Owing to its complexity, the administration of a mesh network is difficult.

5.5 Tree topology

A **tree topology** is a special type of structure where many connected elements are arranged like the branches of a tree. For example, tree topologies are frequently used to organize the computers in a corporate network, or the information in a database.

In a tree topology, there can be only one connection between any two connected nodes. Because any two nodes can have only one mutual connection, tree topologies create a natural parent and child hierarchy.

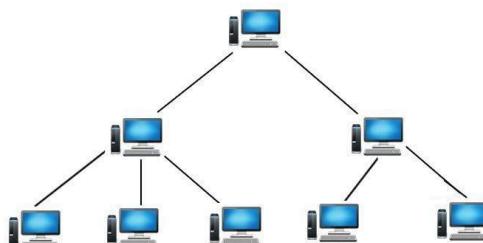


Fig 1.15. Tree Topology

Advantages of Tree Topology

- The tree topology is useful in cases where a star or bus cannot be implemented individually. It is most-suited in networking multiple departments of a university or

corporation, where each unit (star segment) functions separately, and is also connected with the main node (root node).

- The advantages of centralization that are achieved in a star topology are inherited by the individual star segments in a tree network.
- Each star segment gets a dedicated link from the central bus. Thus, failing of one segment does not affect the rest of the network.
- Fault identification is easy.
- The network can be expanded by the addition of secondary nodes. Thus, scalability is achieved.

Disadvantages of Tree Topology

- As multiple segments are connected to a central bus, the network depends heavily on the bus. Its failure affects the entire network.
- Owing to its size and complexity, maintenance is not easy and costs are high. Also, configuration is difficult in comparison to that in other topologies.
- Though it is scalable, the number of nodes that can be added depends on the capacity of the central bus and on the cable type.

5.6 Hybrid Topology

The combination of various different topologies is known as **Hybrid topology**. A Hybrid topology is a connection between different links and nodes to transfer the data. When two or more different topologies are combined together is termed as Hybrid topology and if similar topologies are connected with each other will not result in Hybrid topology. For example, if there exist a ring topology in one branch of ICICI bank and bus topology in another branch of ICICI bank, connecting these two topologies will result in Hybrid topology.

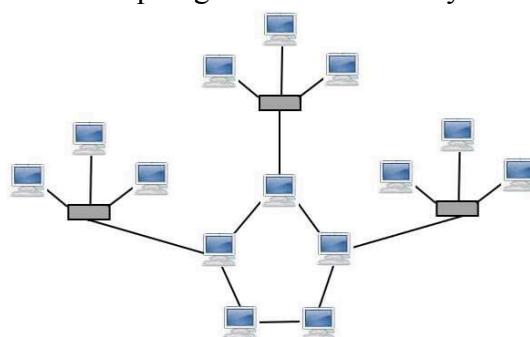
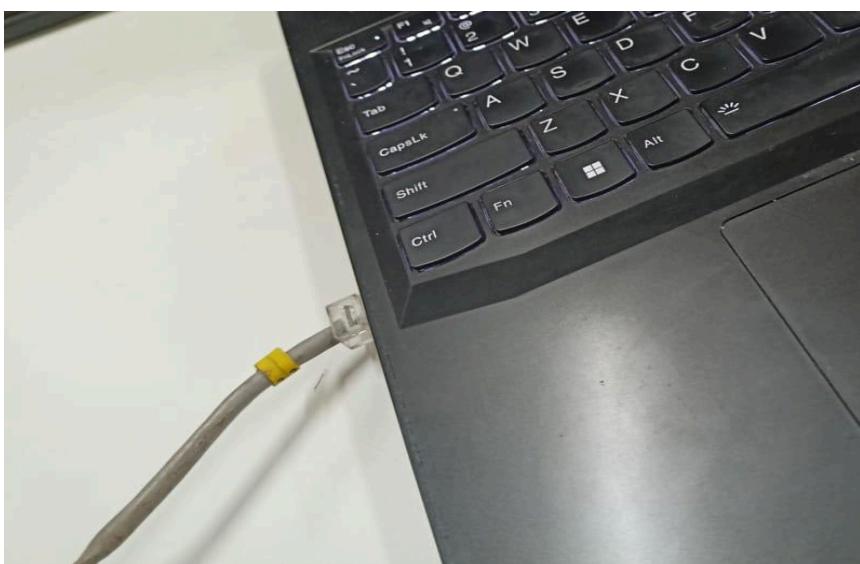
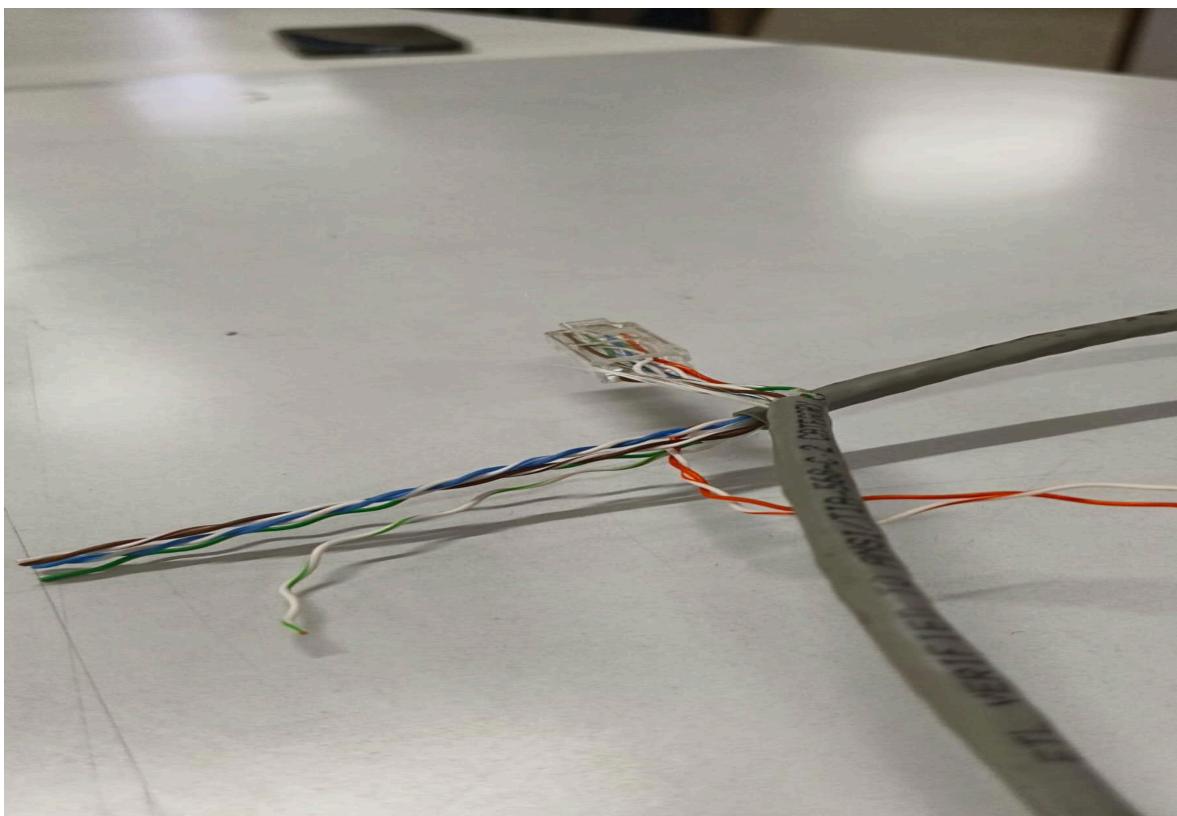


Fig 1.16. Hybrid Topology

Output:



Conclusion: Setting up a small wired network with 2–4 PCs provides hands-on experience with basic networking concepts, transmission mediums, and devices vital to computer connectivity. By selecting an appropriate topology , preparing network cables , and configuring necessary hardware , you acquire practical skills in resource sharing and network design.

