

23/7/2024

AIM

Study a different types of network cables

2) understand different types of network cable

1) unshielded Twisted pair (UTP) cable

2) shielded Twisted pair (STP) cable

3) coaxial cable

4) Fibre optical

cable type	category	Maximum data Transmission	Advantage/ Disadvantage	Appropriate use
UTP	category 3	10bps	Advantage * cheaper in cost	10 Base Ethernet
	category 5	up to 100Mbps	* Easy to install they have a smaller overall diameter	Fast Ethernet Gigabit Ethernet
	category 5e	1Gbps		
STP	category 6, 6A	10Gbps	Advantage * Shielded * faster than UTP	Gigabit Ethernet 10G Ethernet (55m)
	category 7	10Gbps	* Less susceptible to noise and interference Disadvantage * expensive * router installation effort	widely used data centres Gigabit Ethernet (10G Ethernet 100m)

coaxial cable	Rh-6 Rh-59 Rh-11	10-100 Mbps	<p>Advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High bandwidth - Immune to Interference - Low Loss bandwidth - versatile <p>Disadvantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited - cost - bulky 	<p>Speed of signal is 500km</p> <p>Television network high speed internet connection</p>
Fiber optic cable	single mode multi mode	1000 Mbps	<p>Advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High speed - High bandwidth - High security - Long distance <p>Disadvantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Expensive * Requires skilled installers 	<p>Maximum distance of fiber optic cable is around 100m</p>

Make your own Ethernet cross over cable /

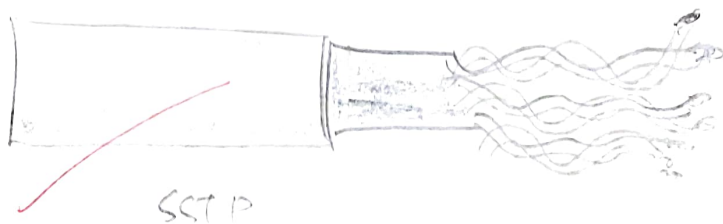
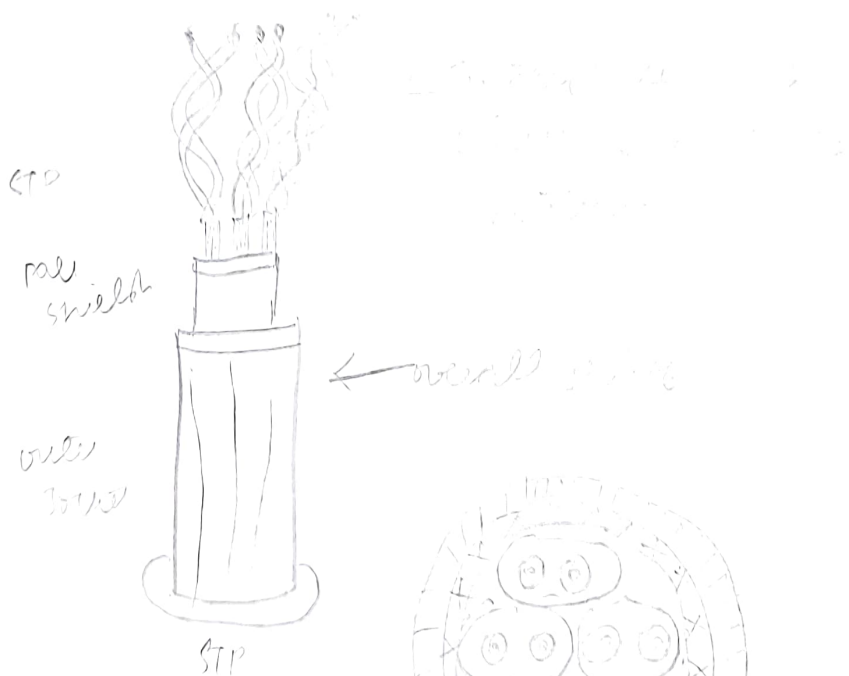
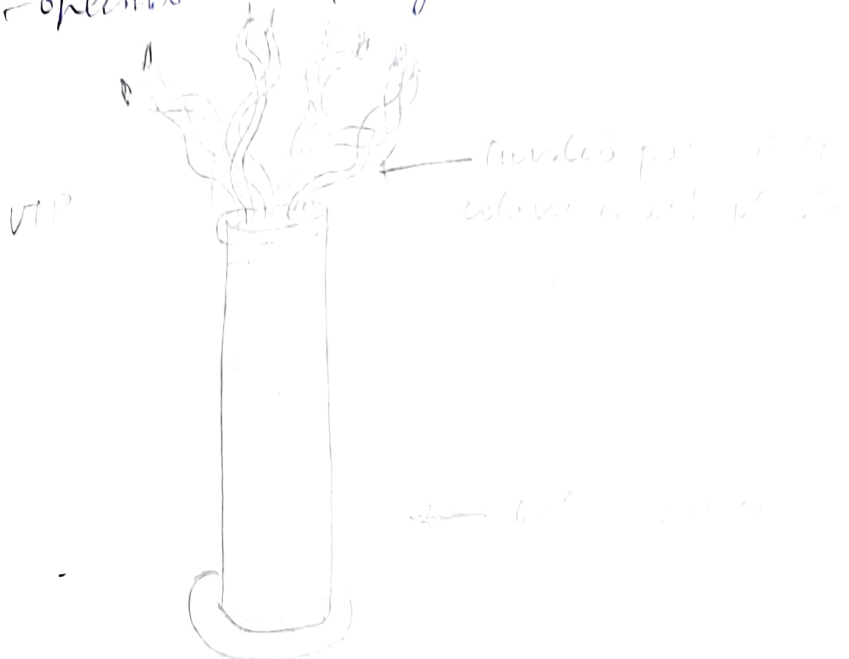
Tools and parts needed

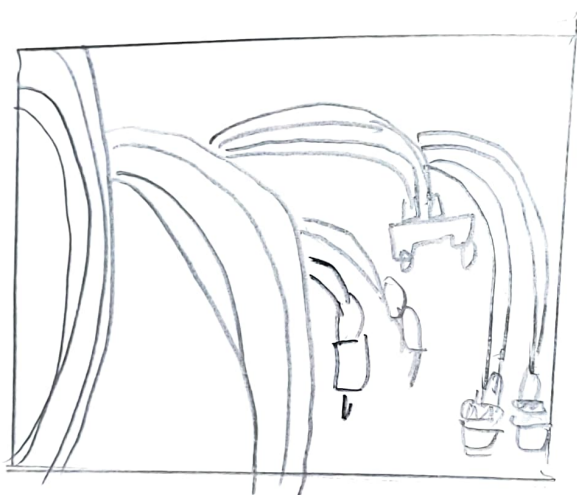
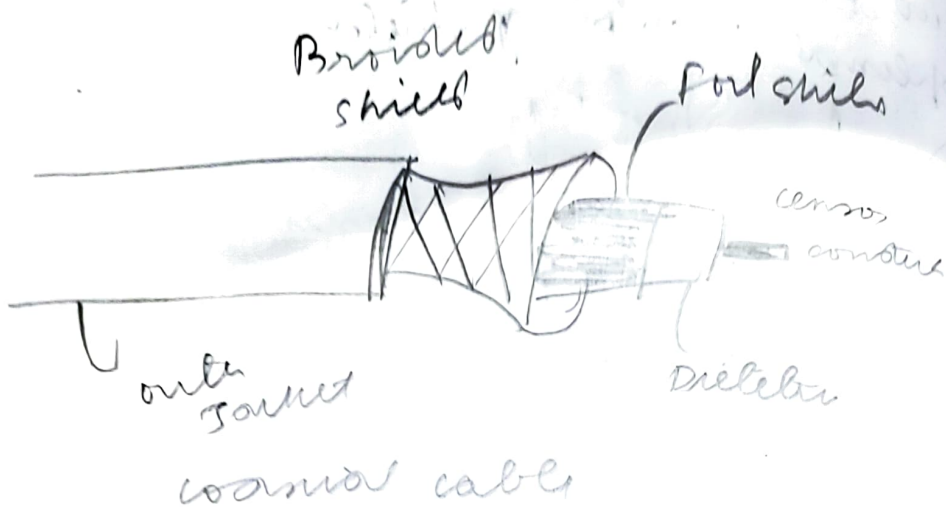
straight cable

- Ethernet cabling CAT 5E is certified for gigabit support but CAT 5 cabling works as well just over a shorter distance

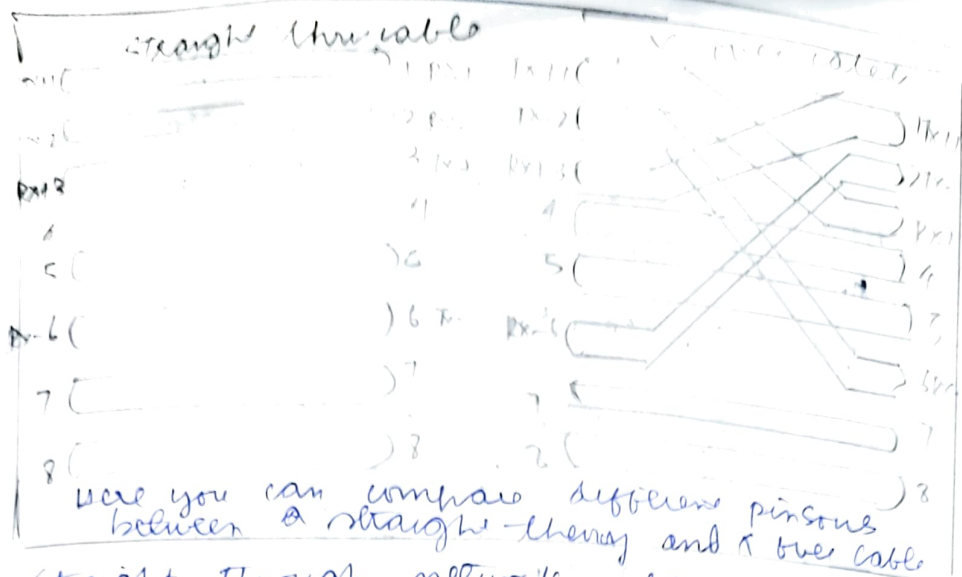
- A crimping tool. This is an all in one networking tool shaped to push down the pins in the plugs and strip and cut the shielding of the cable

- Two RJ45 plug
- optional two plug shields





Fiber optics cable



straight through network cable: both side should be a crossover cable one side A one side B

step 1 - To start conversation of the device login by threading shields onto the cable

step 2 - Next strip approximately 1.5cm of cable shielding from both ends the crimping tool has a round area to complete this task

step 3 - After you will need to untangle the wires, there should be four twisted pairs. Referring back to the sheet arrange them from top to bottom. one end should be in arrangement A and other in B

step 4 - Once the order is correct bunch them together in a line and if there are any of stick out than others snip them back to create an even level. The difficulty is placing it into the RJ45 plug without missing up the order. To do so hold the plug with the clip side facing away from you and have the gold pins facing toward you as

step 5 Next push the cable right in the notch allent of plug needs to be just over cable if it isn't mean over the cable if it is it means you stuffed it too much shielding

step 6: After the wires are securely fitting inside the plug, insert it into the crimping tool and push down

step 7: Lastly repeat for the other end using diagram (to make a crossover cable) & using diagram A (to make a straight through cable)

student observation:

1) What is the difference between crossover and straight cable?

Straight-through cables are used to connect the devices that operate at different layer at the network model whereas crossover cables are utilized to link device operating at same layer

2) which type of cables is used to connect two PC Ethernet crossover cable

3) which type cable is used to connect a router module to your PC

~~Straight-through cable~~

4) Find out the category of twisted pair cable used in your lab to connect PC to the network cable

~~RG-45 / CAT 5~~

RESULT

Thus the different types of network cables are studied and connected successfully.