**DV300\_6\_SAS on video related to Media Types**

**Self-Assessment Sheet**

Q1. The difference between 5 different categories of twisted pair cables is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they can handle or without having any cross talk. The numbers of these categories represent the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a twist that are applied to the wires.

A1. Speed & Tightness

Q2. Category 3 has a maximum speed of 10 Mbps and this is an old category that was used on old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ethernet networks.

A2. 10Base-T

Q3. Category 5 has a maximum speed of 100 Mbps. These were used on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_and TX ethernet networks.

A3. 100Base-T & 100Base-TX

Q4. Category 5e is an enhanced version of category 5 and it has speed of over 1000 Mbps and these are used on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ethernet network.

A4. 1000Base-T

Q5. Category 6 also has a maximum speed of 1000 Mbps and it is also used on 1000Base-t ethernet network but it's more of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_duty cable compared to category 5e.

A5.

Q6. Category 6 is used in 10G Base-T networks which has a maximum speed of 10,000 Mbps but only for cable links of less than 100 meters. (True/False)

A6. Heavy

Q7. category 6a or augmented and this has a maximum speed of 10,000 Mbps and is used on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ networks and unlike category 6 this has a maximum length 100 meters.

A7. 10GBase-T

Q8. Unshielded twisted cable by default is the most common type of cable used today. It consists of four \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wires twisted around each other.

A8. Unshielded

Q9. UDP wires are twisted to prevent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_interference or cross talk. And is mainly used to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A9. ElectroMagnetic & Local Area Network.

Q10. STP stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cable is similar to unshielded twisted pair except that it has four shields that cover the wires.

A10. Shielded Twisted pair

Q11. Shielding adds a layer of protection against electromagnetic interference linking into or out of the cable in STP. (True/False)

A11. True

Q12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used today primarily by cable providers to provide a computer with broad band internet connection. Early on it was used as the backbone for networks such as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ network.

A12. Coaxial Cable & Bus

Q13. RJ-6 is made for long distances and commonly used for cable television and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A13. Internet Connection

Q14. RJ-59 is made for short distances and commonly used for high definition and high-quality video. (True/False)

A14. True

Q15. SMF stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A15. Single Mode Fibre

Q16. How does fibre optic cable send data?

A16. Fibre optic cable uses pulses of light to send data.

Q17. What are the two different types of optic fibre?

A17. Single mode fibre

Multimode fibre

Q18. Single mode fibre is a fibre optic cable that allows a light to enter only at a single angle as you see in the picture. So, in this type of transmission of light entering at this angle it can travel great distances. (True/False)

A18. True

Q19. MMF stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a difference between multimode and single mode is that in multimode light travels in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beams that reflect of the walls of the cables

A19. Multi Mode Fibre & Multiple

Q20. Unlike single mode fibre, multimode fibre is made for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distances.

A20. Short

Q21. If you want a different type of media such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or coaxial within your network. Whether you can convert the internet to all these types by using a media converter.

A21. Fibre, Ethernet or CoAxial

Q22. Multimedia allows you to convert the different types of media such as converting single and multimode fibre to ethernet, fibre to coaxial and single mode fibre to multimode fibre and so on. (True/False)

A22. False