

SPPU-TE-COMP-CONTENT - KSKA Git

- Q1. Explain the specification and functionality of hardware components used RJ-45, connectors, switch, CAT-5 cable, cable tester, crimping tool.

Ans.

1. RJ-45

→ Specifications:-

i) cable category:

- RJ45 connectors are designed to work with specific cable categories, such as ~~cat5e~~, cat6, or cat6a.

ii) wiring standard:

- It follows 2 wiring standards: T568A and T568B.

iii) Pin config:

- It has 8 pins

iv) Connector type:

- Either STP or UTP

→ Functionality:-

- The 8-pin RJ45 connector is a standardized interface which often connects a computer to a Local Area Network (LAN).

2. Switch

→ Specifications:-

i) Remote monitoring support

ii) MAC and 802.1X based Login

iii) Supplied with latest modular OS

iv) supports IP-MAC binding

→ Functionality

- A switch is a multipoint bridge with a buffer and a design that can boost its efficiency and performance.

3. CAT-5 cable

→ Specification:-

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- i) Frequency: 100 MHz
- ii) Attenuation: 24 dB
- iii) Delay skew: 50 ns
- iv) characteristic Impedance: $100 \Omega \pm 1\%$

→ Functionality:-

- Category 5 (CAT5) cable is a multi-pair high performance cable that consists of twisted pair conductors, used mainly for data transmission.

4. Cable tester

→ Specifications:-

i) Capacitance: 60 nF

ii) USB-C connector socket

iii) Weight: 150g

iv) Detection speed: 4 Hz

→ Functionality:-

- Cable testers verify the electrical signals connections on a signal cable — confirming things are wired correctly between ends of the cable.

5. Crimping tool

→ Specifications:-

i) wire gauge range: 22-10 AWG

ii) cable types: coaxial, twisted pair, fibre optic.

iii) Hexagonal, insulated terminal, uninsulated, terminal dies

iv) made of durable steel

→ Functionality:-

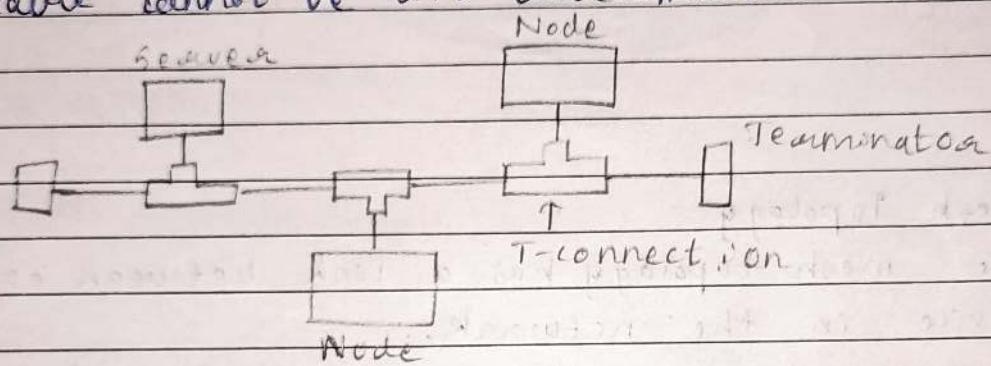
- A crimping tool is a hand-held device used to join or crimp two pieces of metal by deforming one or both to hold the other.

Q.2 what is topology? Explain different types of topologies used for designing network.

Ans. Topology is also defined as, the manner in which nodes are geometrically arranged and connected is known as the topology of the network.

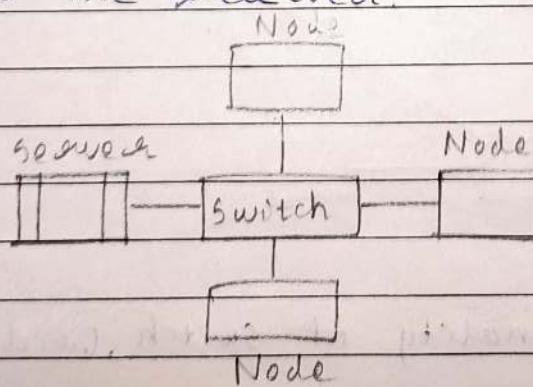
1. Bus Topology

- In bus topology, multiple devices are connected one by one, by means of connectors or drop cables.
- cable cannot be left unterminated in a bus network.



2. Star Topology

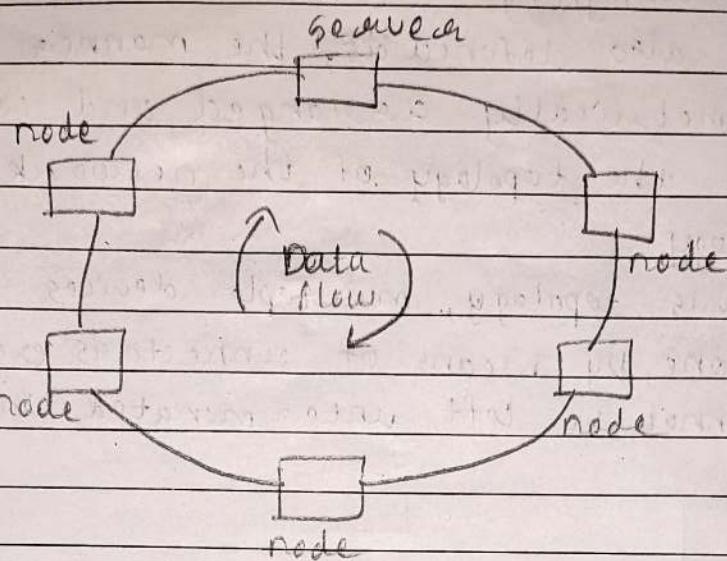
- A star topology consists of a number of devices connected by point-to-point links to a central hub.
- Data travels from sender to central hub and then to the receiver.



3. Ring Topology

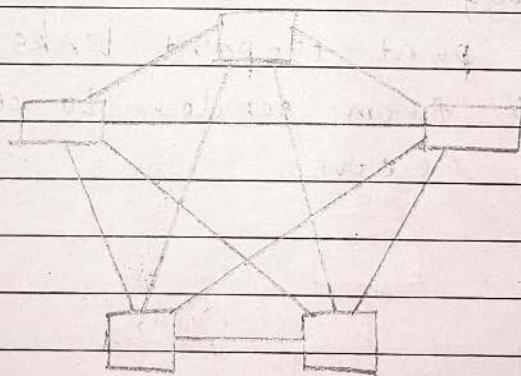
- In a ring topology, each computer is connected to the next computer, and with the last one connected to the first.

- The signals travel on the cable in only one direction.



4. Mesh Topology

- The mesh topology has a link between each device in the network.
- Most mesh networks are hybrid mesh networks, which contain some important sites with multiple links.



- Q3. Explain functionality of switch, bridge, hub, router, Beouter.

Ans. 1. Switch:-

A switch is a multipoint bridge with a buffer and fast design that can boost its efficiency and performance.

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2. Bridge

- A bridge operates at the data link layer.
- A bridge is a repeater, with add on the functionality of filtering content by reading the MAC addresses of the source and destination.

3. Hub

- A hub is a multi-point repeater.
- A hub connects multiple wires coming from different branches, for example, the connector in star topology which connects different stations.

4. Router

- A router is a device like a switch that routes data packets based on their IP addresses.
- The router is mainly a Network layer device.

5. Brouter

- It is also known as the bridging router is a device that combines features of both bridge and router.
- It can work either at the data link or network layer.

Q4. Write down command to install wireshark Tool.

Explain importance of Wireshark Tool,

Ans. - Command to install wireshark tool:

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sudo apt install wireshark
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→ Importance:-

- Wireshark is a free, open-source network analyzer that used for a variety of purposes, including:

i) Troubleshooting:

- Wireshark can help identify the cause of network

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performance issues, such as slow internet connection or lost data packets.

2) Security:

- Wireshark can help detect malicious network activity, identify unauthorized data exfiltration, etc.

3) Analyzing:

- Wireshark can help analyze network protocols and bandwidth usage.

4) Tracing:

- Wireshark can help trace connections and voice over internet (VOIP) calls.

5) Learning:

- Wireshark can help network users learn about specific protocols.