

SSN (31436) - Networking Stream

Lab 5: LANs Design, Documentation and Project

Steps for a Network Design

- Determining logical and physical topologies
- Determining types of cable to be used
- Choosing layer 2 devices
- Choosing layer 3 devices
- Placing the shared resources such as file servers and databases
- Documenting topologies, cut sheet, outlets and cable runs, devices, MAC addresses and IP addresses et. al

MDF and IDFs

■ MDF (Main Distribution Facility) - the closet where the central hub is located.

- It is also called a MCC (Main Cross Connect).
- In a multi-floor building, MDF is usually located at a middle floor.
- In a single floor, MDF is usually near the POP (Point of Presence) and the centre of the network.

■ IDFs (Intermediate Distribution Facilities) - the closets where the additional hubs are located.

- If a IDF is used to connect a IDF and the MDF only, it is called a ICC (Intermediate Cross Connect).
- Otherwise, it is called a HCC (Horizontal Cross Connect).

Do's and Don'ts for Cabling

■ Do's

- use cable ties
- leave slack
- leave service coils
- support bars
- cable management panels
- velcro

■ Don'ts

- don't untwist more than 1/2"
- no > 90 degrees bends
- no kinks
- no stretch
- no staple gun
- bend radius not < 4 x Diameter of Cable

Cut Sheet and Cable Labeling

- A cut sheet is a diagram showing the locations of the cable runs.
- Cable labeling:
 - each end of a cable must be labeled
 - don't use Mr. ..., use room number ...
 - label cables before run them

Testing Cable Run

- Testing steps:
 - Break the system into elements
 - Note any symptoms
 - Determine the likely dysfunctional element
 - Discover the dysfunctional element using substitution or additional testing
 - Proceed to the next likely element
 - Repair the dysfunctional element
 - Replace the element if you cannot repair it

Readings and References

- Cisco semester 1 curriculum (version 2.1.2)
in *<http://iwork.uts.edu.au/enrolled/>*:
– Chapters 8-9