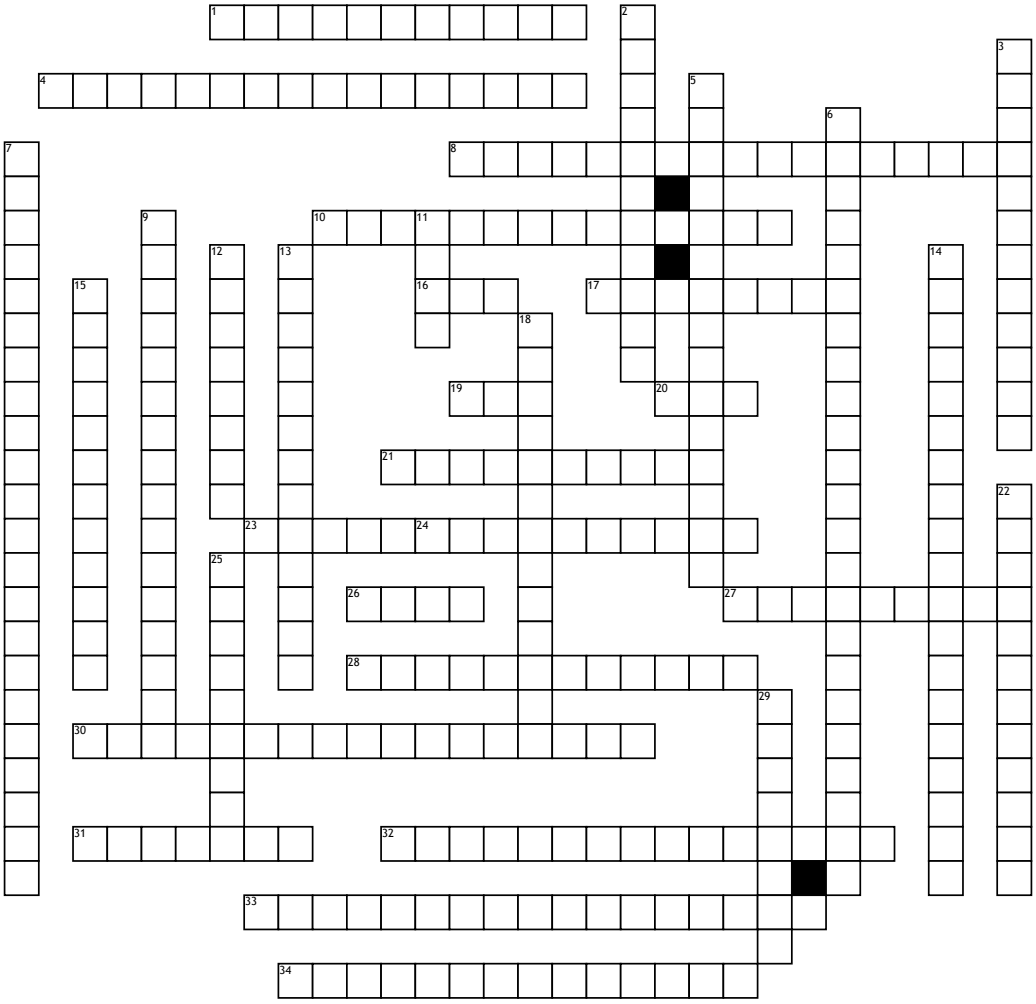
Name: _____

# Modules 1-2



**Across**

**1.** The degradation of signal over distance for a networking cable

**4.** The manner in which the physical components of a network are arranged

**8.** Cabling that connects the equipment room to the work areas

**10.** A mix or blend of two different topologies

**16.** The room where all the horizontal runs from all the work areas on a given floor in a building come together

**17.** In a basic structured cabling network, often simply an office or cubicle that potentially contains a PC attached to the network

**19.** A single piece of installed horizontal cabling

**20.** Shared functions, subroutines, and libraries that allow programs on a machine to communicate with the OS and other programs

**21.** A panel containing a row of female connectors (ports) that terminate the horizontal cabling in the equipment room

**23.** A hybrid of the star and bus topologies

**26.** Four-pair connector used on the end of network cable. Erroneously referred to as an RJ-45 connector.

**27.** A piece of the spectrum occupied by some form of signal, whether it is television, voice, fax data, and so forth.

**28.** A network topology in which all computers in the network connect to a central writing point

**30.** Standards defined by the Telecommunications Industry Association/Electronic Industries Alliance (TIA/EIA) that define methods of organizing the cables in a network for ease of repair and replacement

**31.** The bus cable to which the computers on an Ethernet network connect physical topology

**32.** A network topology defined by signal paths as opposed to the physical layout of the cables

**33.** The most common connection used on the back of an RJ-45 jack and patch panels

**34.** The capability of any system to continue functioning after some part of the system has failed

**Down**

**2.** Network topology that uses a single cable that connects all of the computers in a line

**3.** A network topology in which all the computers on the network attach to a central ring of cable

**5.** The way that cables and other pieces of hardware connect to one another

**6.** A mesh topology in which not all of the nodes are directly connected

**7.** A central location for computer or telephone equipment and, most importantly, centralized cabling

**9.** Part of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) seven-layer model.

**11.** An example of a hardware device that provides fault tolerance for hard drives

**12.** The pattern of interconnections in a communications system among devices, nodes, and associated input and output stations; describes how computers connect to each other without regard to how they actually communicate

**13.** A metal structure used in equipment rooms to secure network hardware devices and patch panels

**14.** A mesh network where every node is directly connected to every other node network technology

**15.** A cable that uses a bundle of tiny wire strands to transmit signals

**18.** A specialized tool for connecting UTP wires to a 110-block

**22.** Topology in which each computer has a direct or indirect connection to every other computer in a network

**24.** The unique height measurement used with equipment racks

**25.** A cable that uses a single solid wire to transmit signals

**29.** A connection gridwork used to link UTP and STP cables behind an RJ-45 patch panel

**Word Bank**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8P8C | Patch panel | Solid core | U | Logical topology |
| Bandwidth | Mesh topology | Bus topology | IDF | Fully meshed topology |
| Structured cabling | Physical topology | Run | Stranded core | 110-punchdown block |
| Segment | Star-bus topology | 110 block | Fault tolerance | RAID |
| Star topology | API | Work area | Hybrid topology | Topology |
| Network topology | Application layer | Partially meshed topology | Punchdown tool | Ring topology |
| Attenuation | Horizontal cabling | Telecommunications room | Equipment rack | |