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Due on 11/1/2016

Wi-Fi Lab

Chapter 6a #1-7

1. The radar window is misleading because while it may show all access points in the vicinity, it does not show the directions of the access points. Also, the access points are spread out more than they actually are.

* We could probably locate an access point by comparing signal strength to how far away it is. For example, an access point that has a very strong signal is more likely to be closer than an access point with a weak signal.
* The Relative Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) is given for each access point by the signal strength
* Smaller dBm means a higher strength
  + A strong signal would be -65 dBm and a weak signal would be -90 dBm

1. Since smaller dBm means a stronger signal, -44 dBm is a very strong signal, which is very good.
2. You can sort the networks table by using any column heading.
3. The connection test gives us:

* Connections
* Quality of connections
* Speed of connections
* How well we are connected to other devices

1. The speed test gives us:

* Latency
* Download speeds
* Upload speeds

1. The quality test gives us:

* The ip address of your ISP
* Jitter
* Ping
* Error rates
* Line quality