

WLAN Concepts 2

802.11 Wireless Topology Modes

Ad hoc - connect clients in peer-to-peer manner without an AP

Infrastructure - connect clients to the network using an AP

Tethering - Variation of ad hoc topology
- Smartphone or tablet w/ cellular data access is enabled to create a personal hotspot

2 Infrastructure : Basic Service Set (BSS)
topology blocks : Extended Service Set (ESS)

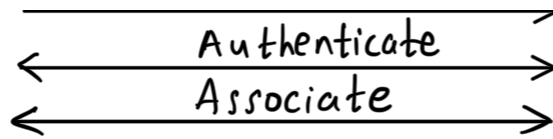
BSS - Uses single AP
- To interconnect all associated wireless clients
- Clients in different BSSs cannot communicate

ESS - A union of two / more BSSs
- Interconnected by wired distribution system
- Clients in different BSSs can communicate through the ESS

WLAN Operation

Wireless Client and AP Association





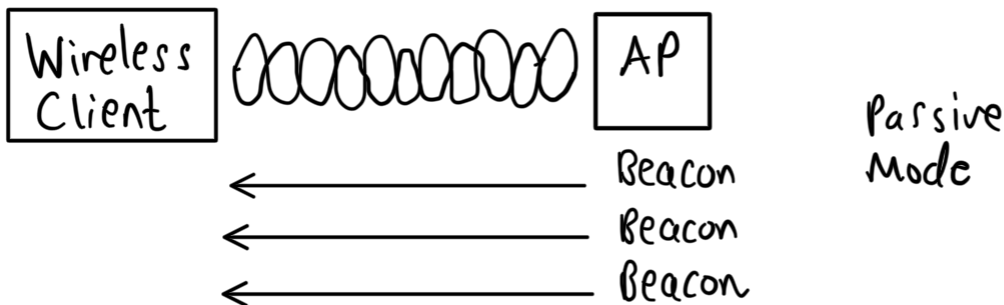
Parameters requirements for AP association

- (1) SSID : Network name to connect
- (2) Password : Client to AP authentication
- (3) Network Mode : 802.11 standard in use
- (4) Security Mode : Security Parameter Settings (WEP, WPA, WPA2, WPA3)
- (5) Channel settings : Frequency bands in use

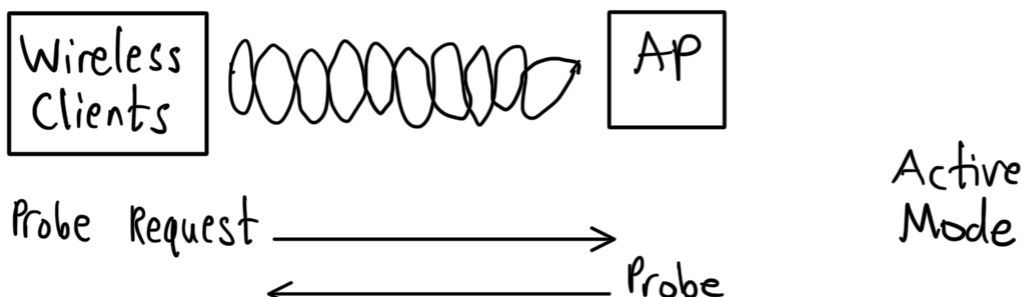
Passive / Active Discover Mode [Probing / Scanning]

Passive : AP openly advertises its service by periodically sending broadcast beacon frames

Beacon frames = SSID + Supported IEEE Standards + Security Settings



Active : Wireless Clients must know SSID name
Initiates the process from client by broadcasting a probe request frame on multiple channels

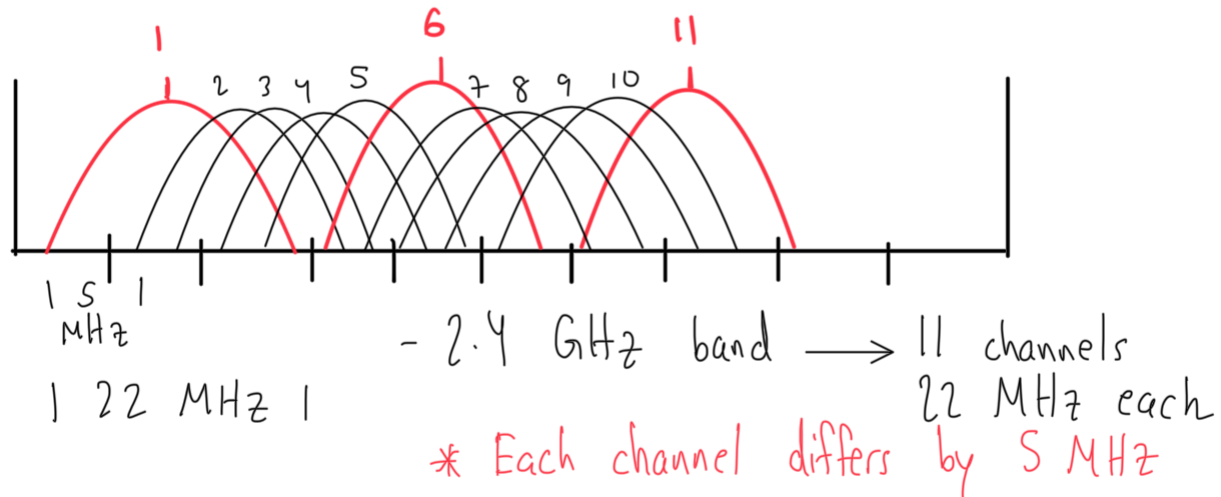


Response

Probe Request = SSID + Supported IEEE standards

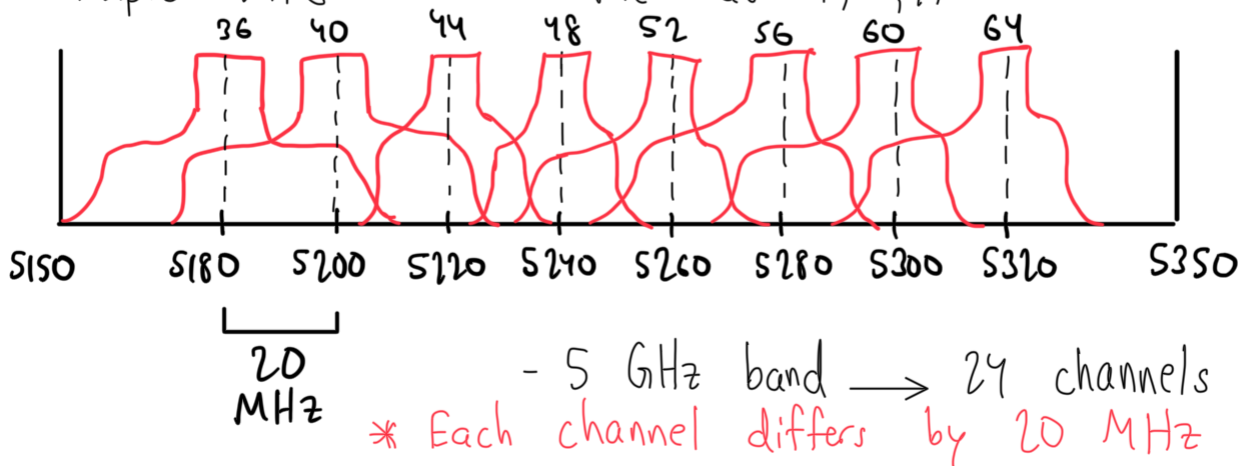
Probe Response = SSID + Supported IEEE standards + Security Settings

Channel Selection



For 802.11b/g/n
WLANs requiring
multiple APs

→ Use multiple
non-overlapping channels
such as 1, 6, 11



Multiple non-overlapping channels : 36, 48, 60

WLAN Deployment dependencies

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- (1) Geographical layout
 - (2) Number of bodies and devices
 - (3) Data rate per user
 - (4) Use of non-overlapping channels by multiple APs
 - (5) Power Transmission settings