

Lecture 9b - Wireless Concepts

Type

Lecture

Materials

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1. Why Go Wireless?
2. Wireless Media
3. Comparing WLANs to LANs
4. Wireless Devices

1. Why Go Wireless?

- Productivity is no longer restricted to a fixed work location or a defined time period
- People now expect to be connected at any time and place, from the office to the airport or the home
- Users now expect to be able to roam wirelessly
- Roaming enables a wireless device to maintain Internet access without losing a connection

2. Wireless Media

- Properties of Wireless Media
 - Wireless does have some areas of concern including:
 - Coverage area
 - Interference
 - Security
- Types of Wireless Media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IEEE 802.11 standards• Commonly referred to as Wi-Fi.• Uses CSMA/CA• Variations include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 802.11a: 54 Mbps, 5 GHz• 802.11b: 11 Mbps, 2.4 GHz• 802.11g: 54 Mbps, 2.4 GHz• 802.11n: 600 Mbps, 2.4 and 5 GHz• 802.11ac: 1 Gbps, 5 GHz• 802.11ad: 7 Gbps, 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 60 GHz
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IEEE 802.15 standard• Supports speeds up to 3 Mb/s• Provides device pairing over distances from 1 to 100 meters.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IEEE 802.16 standard• Provides speeds up to 1 Gbps• Uses a point-to-multipoint topology to provide wireless broadband access.

- 802.11 Wi-Fi Standards

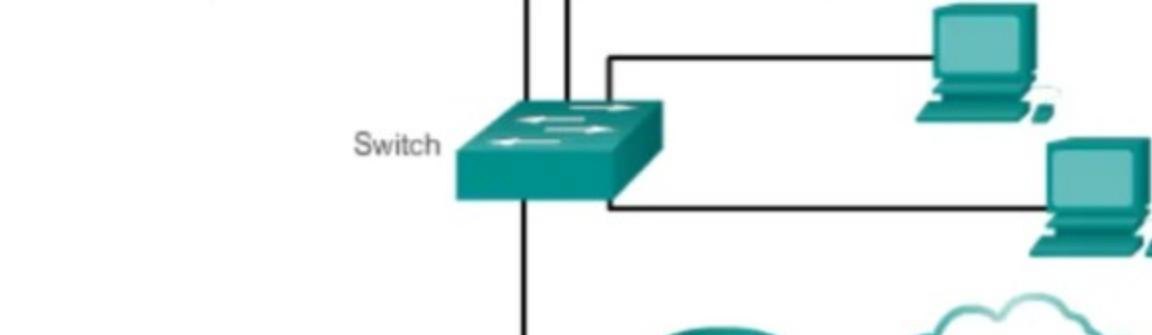
Standard	Maximum Speed	Frequency	Backwards Compatible
802.11a	54 Mbps	5 GHz	No
802.11b	11 Mbps	2.4 GHz	No
802.11g	54 Mbps	2.4 GHz	802.11b
802.11n	600 Mbps	2.4 GHz or 5 GHz	802.11b/g
802.11ac	1.3 Gbps (1300 Mbps)	2.4 GHz and 5.5 GHz	802.11b/g/n
802.11ad	7 Gbps (7000 Mbps)	2.4 GHz, 5 GHz and 60 GHz	802.11b/g/n/ac

3. Comparing WLANs to LANs

Characteristic	802.11 Wireless LAN	802.3 Ethernet LANs
Physical Layer	Radio Frequency (RF)	Cable
Media Access	Collision Avoidance	Collision Detection
Availability	Anyone with a radio NIC in range of an access point	Cable connection required
Signal Interference	Yes	Inconsequential
Regulation	Additional regulation by country authorities	IEEE standard dictates

4. Wireless Devices

- Wireless NICs: Wireless deployment requires:
 - End devices with wireless NICs
 - Infrastructure device, such as a wireless router or wireless AP
- SOHO/Home Wireless Solutions
 - A home user typically interconnects wireless devices using a small, integrated wireless router.
 - These serve as:
 - access point
 - Ethernet switch
 - router
 - Each AP is configured and managed individually.
 - This can become a problem when several APs are required.



- Business Wireless Solutions

