

CSE/PC/B/T/316

Computer Networks

Topic 8- IEEE 802.11

Sarbani Roy

sarbani.roy@jadavpuruniversity.in

Office: CC-5-7

Cell: 9051639328

IEEE has defined the specifications for a wireless LAN, called IEEE 802.11, which covers the physical and data link layers.

Architecture
MAC Sublayer
Physical Layer



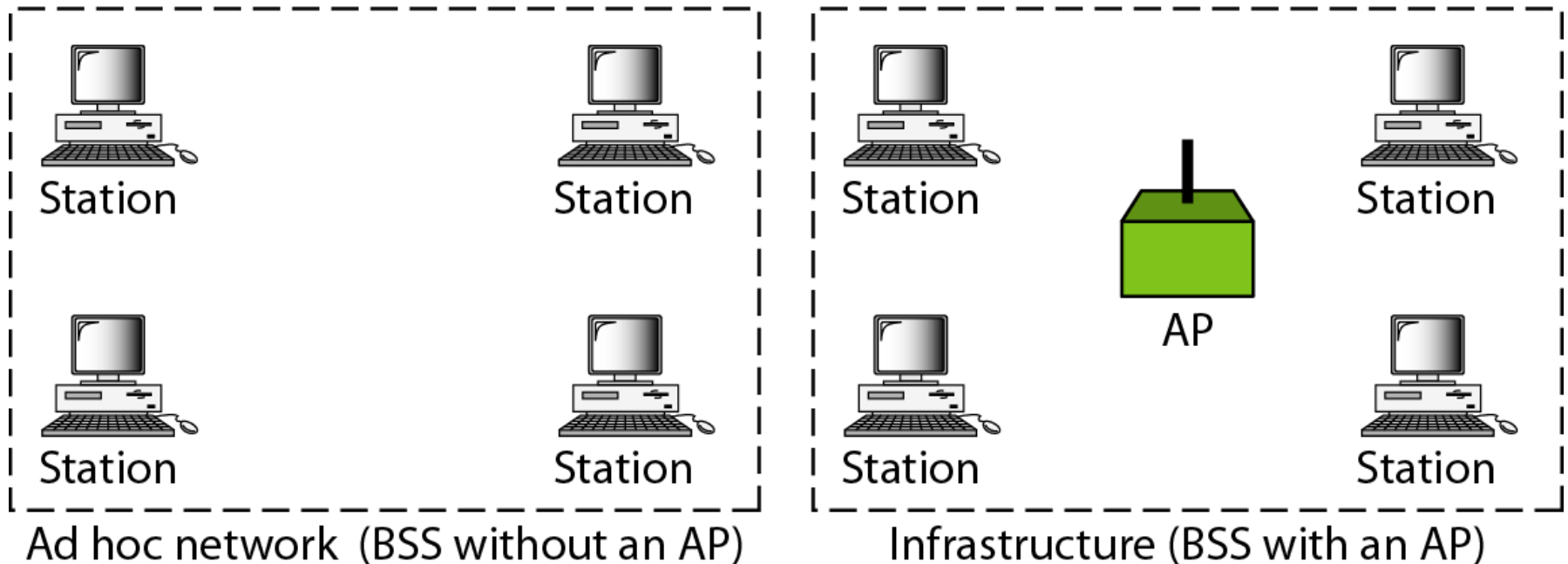
Note

A BSS without an AP is called an **ad hoc** network;
a BSS with an AP is called an **infrastructure** network.

Basic service sets (BSSs)

BSS: Basic service set

AP: Access point

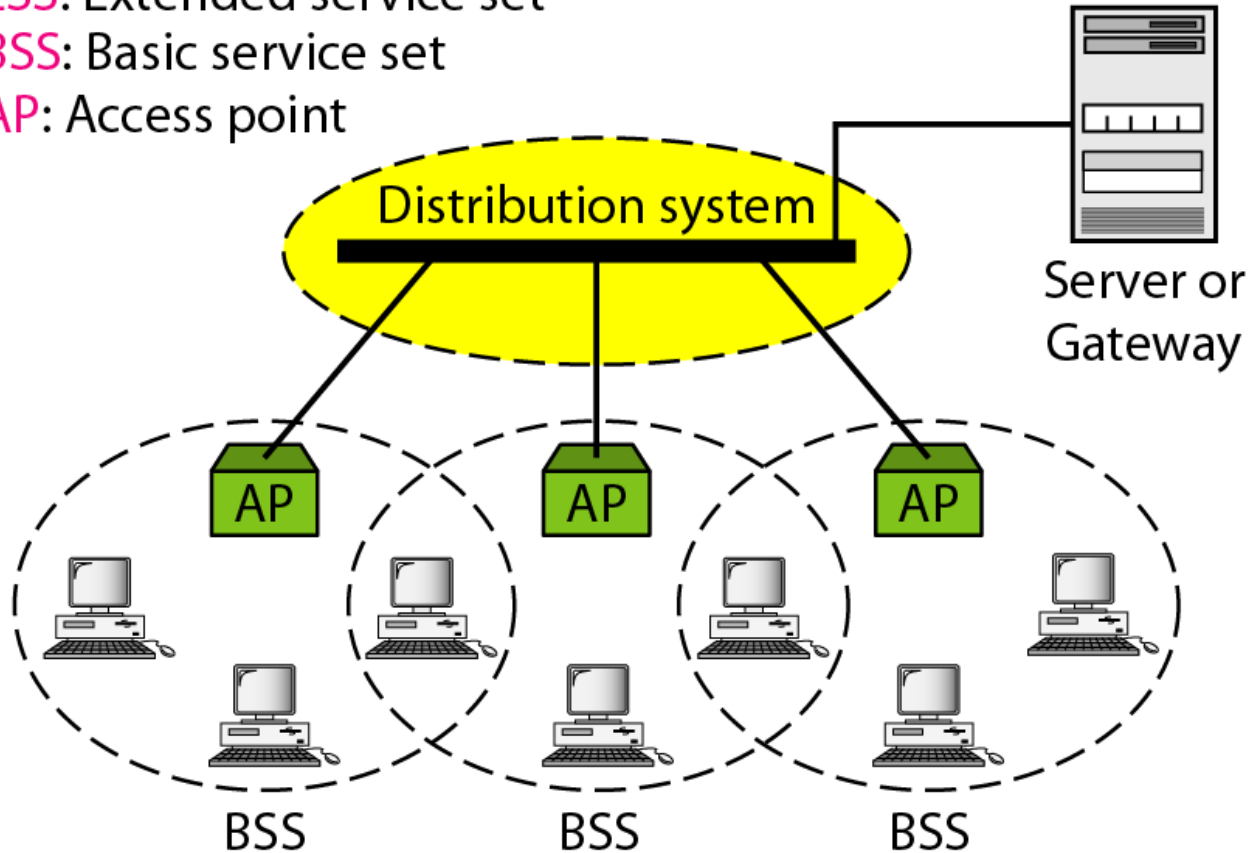


Extended service sets (ESSs)

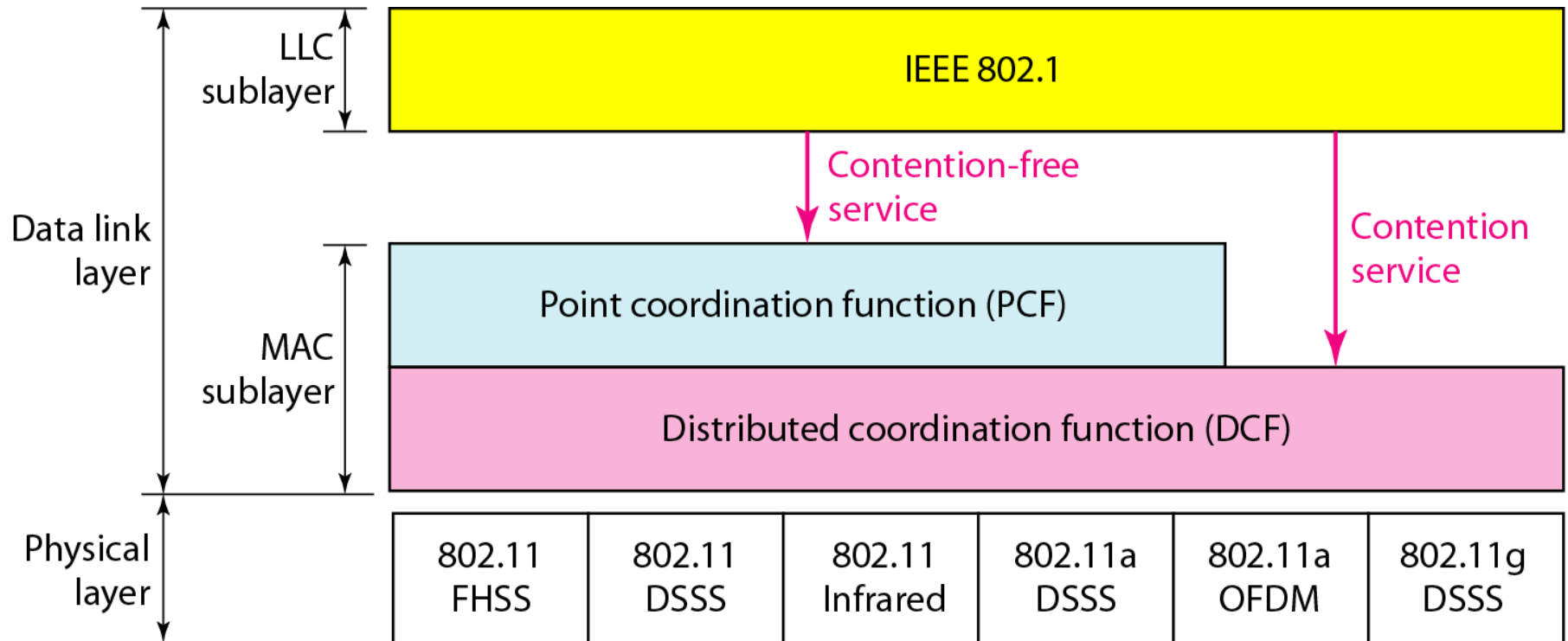
ESS: Extended service set

BSS: Basic service set

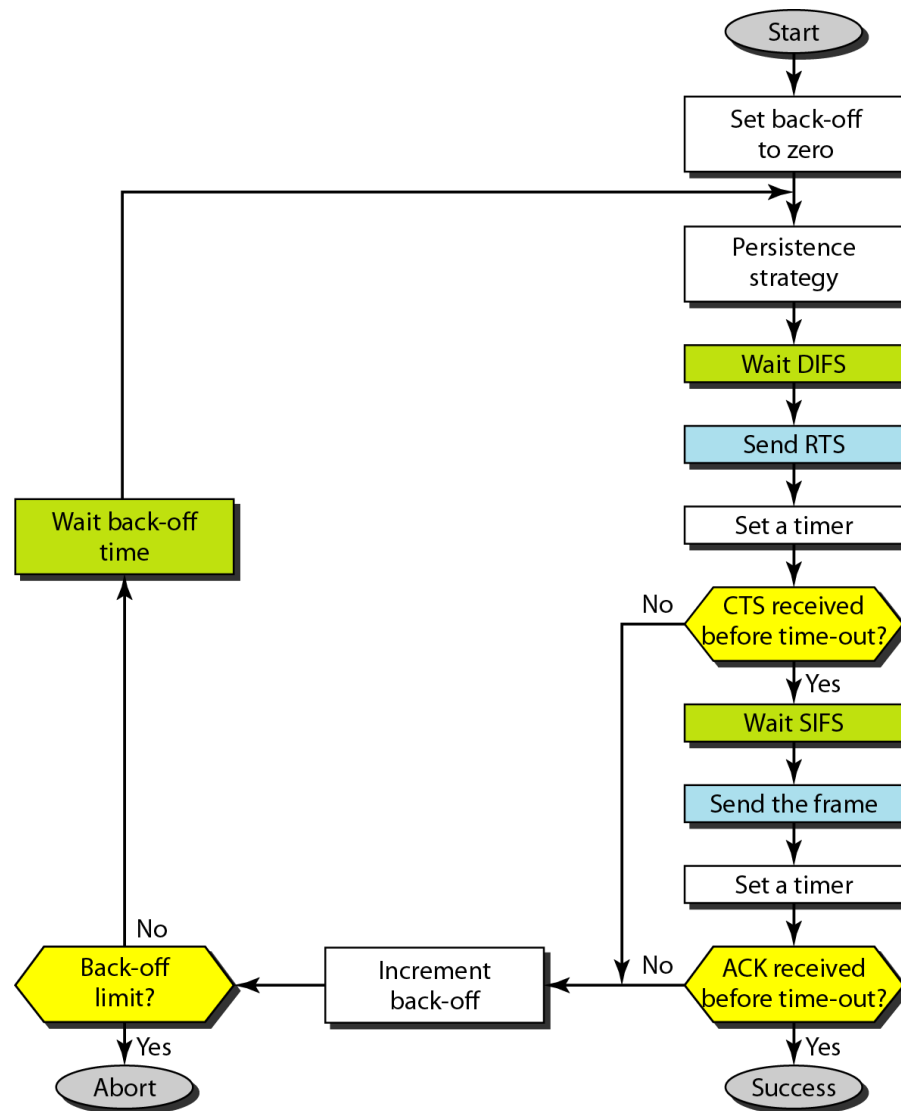
AP: Access point



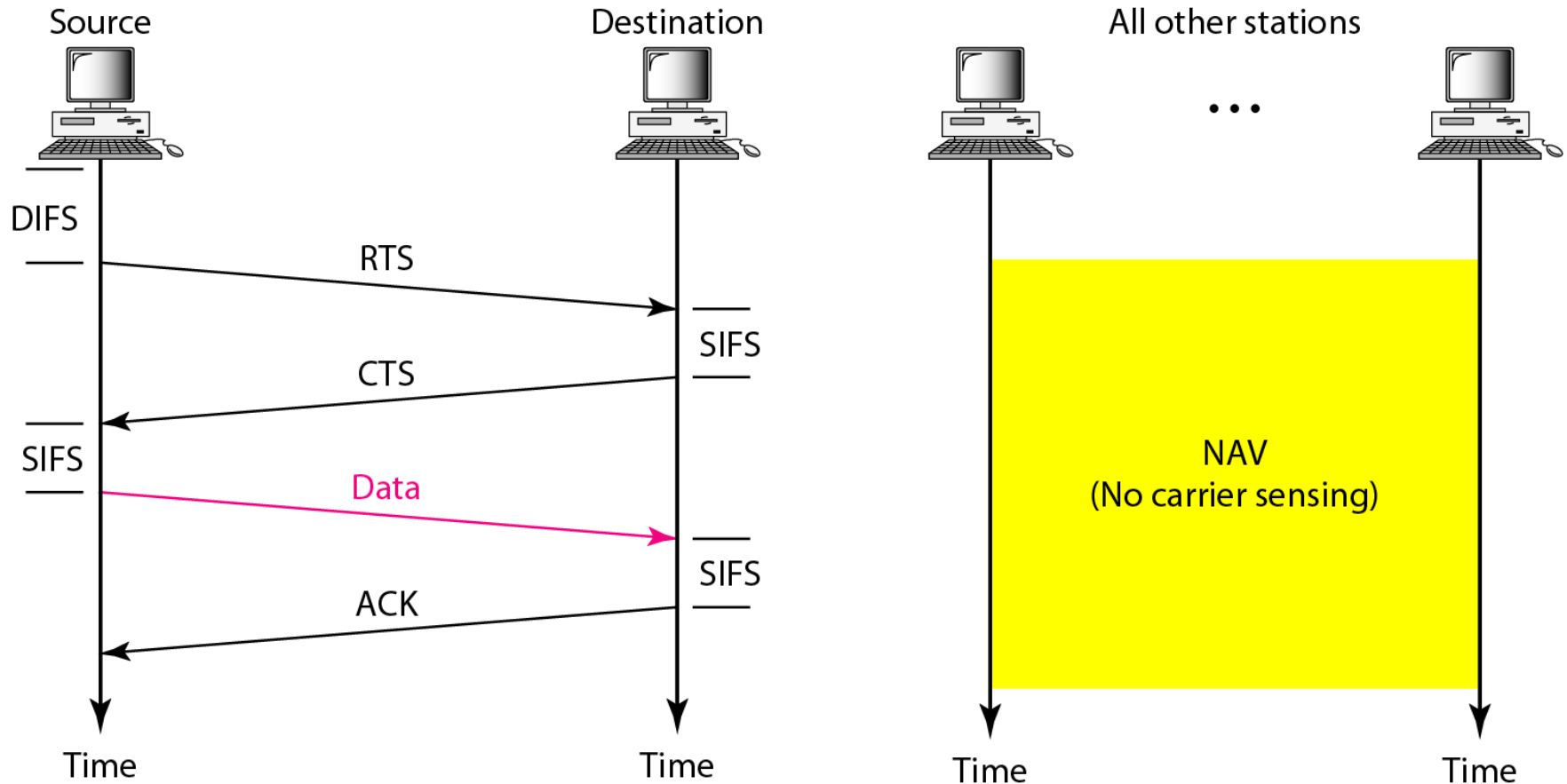
MAC layers in IEEE 802.11 standard



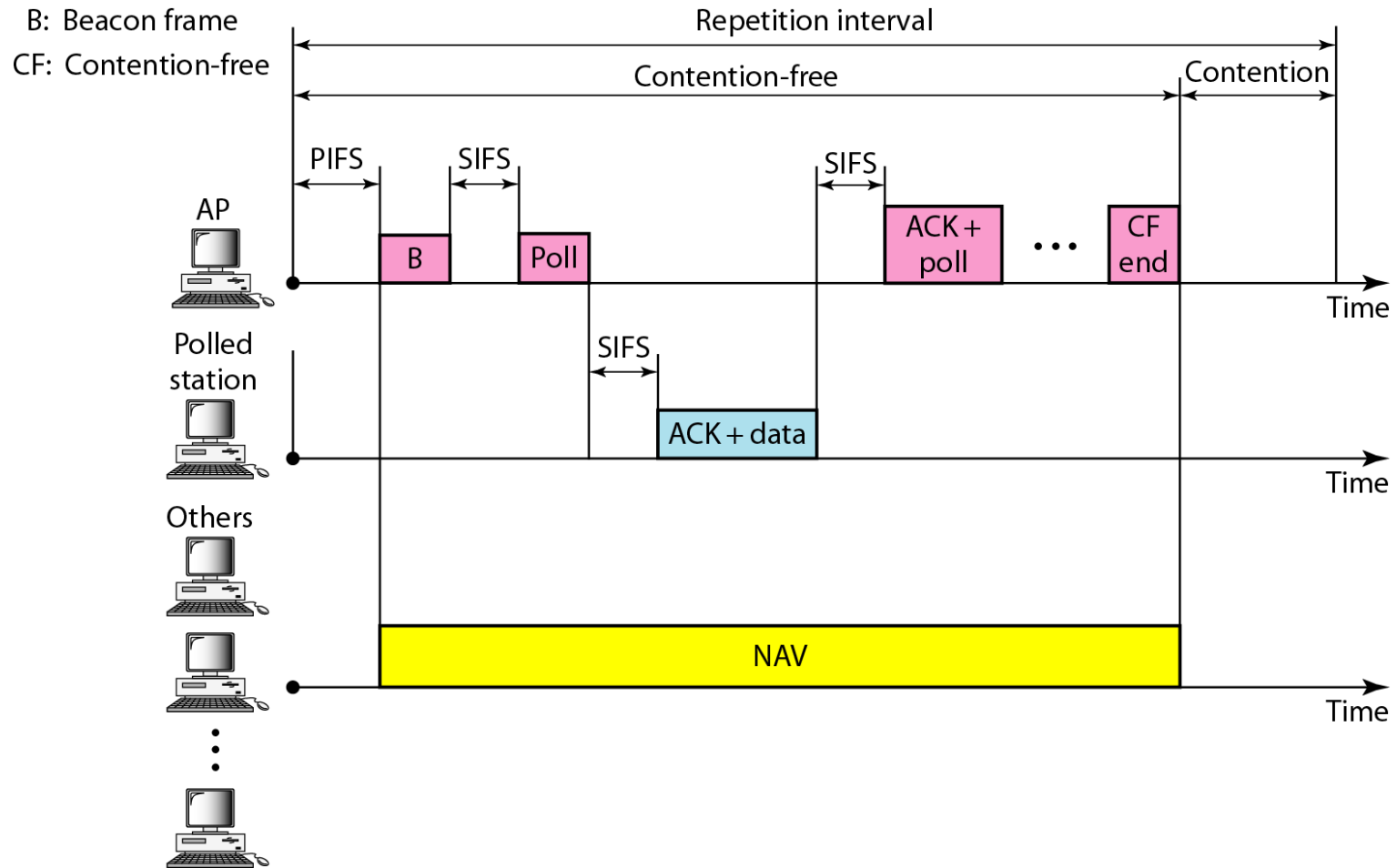
CSMA/CA flowchart



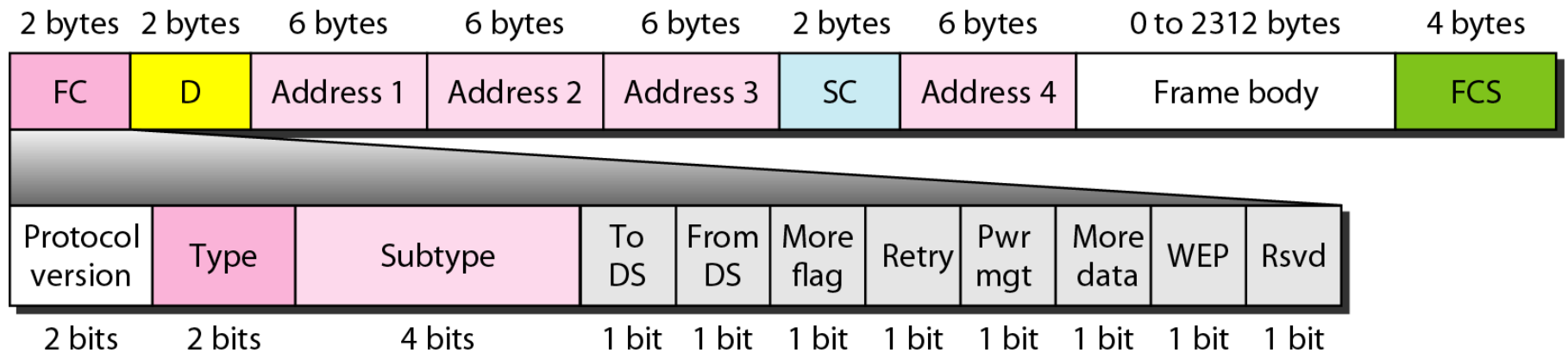
CSMA/CA and NAV



Example of repetition interval



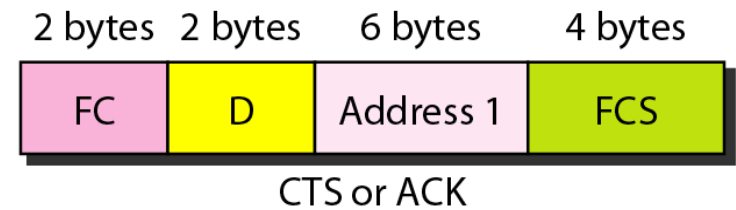
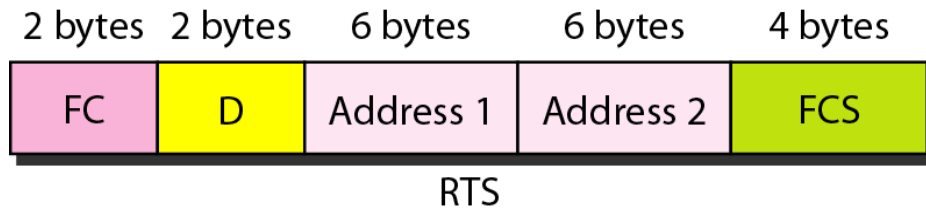
Frame format



Subfields in FC field

<i>Field</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Version	Current version is 0
Type	Type of information: management (00), control (01), or data (10)
Subtype	Subtype of each type (see Table 14.2)
To DS	Defined later
From DS	Defined later
More flag	When set to 1, means more fragments
Retry	When set to 1, means retransmitted frame
Pwr mgt	When set to 1, means station is in power management mode
More data	When set to 1, means station has more data to send
WEP	Wired equivalent privacy (encryption implemented)
Rsvd	Reserved

Control frames



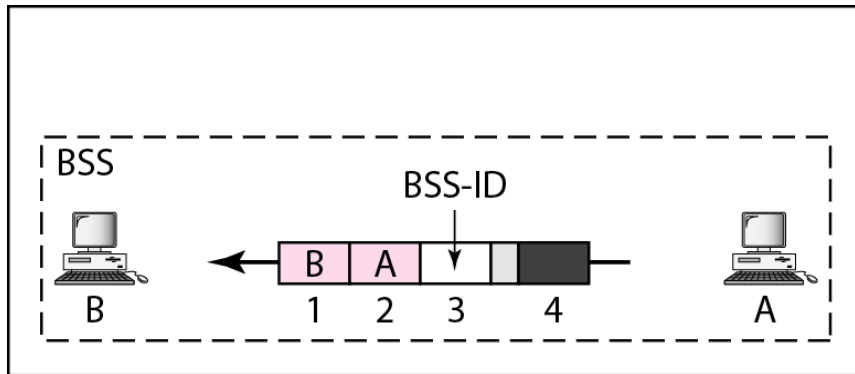
Values of subfields in control frames

<i>Subtype</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1011	Request to send (RTS)
1100	Clear to send (CTS)
1101	Acknowledgment (ACK)

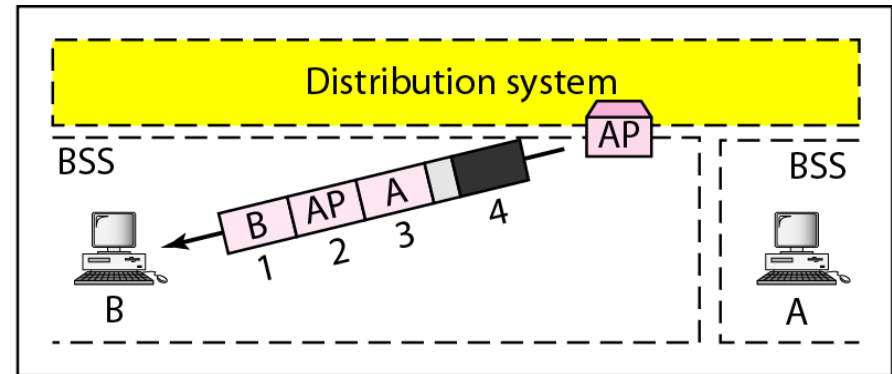
Addresses

<i>To DS</i>	<i>From DS</i>	<i>Address 1</i>	<i>Address 2</i>	<i>Address 3</i>	<i>Address 4</i>
0	0	Destination	Source	BSS ID	N/A
0	1	Destination	Sending AP	Source	N/A
1	0	Receiving AP	Source	Destination	N/A
1	1	Receiving AP	Sending AP	Destination	Source

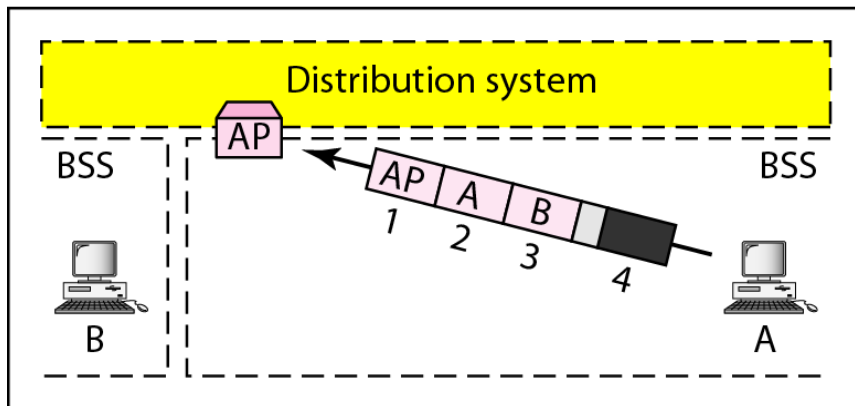
Addressing mechanisms



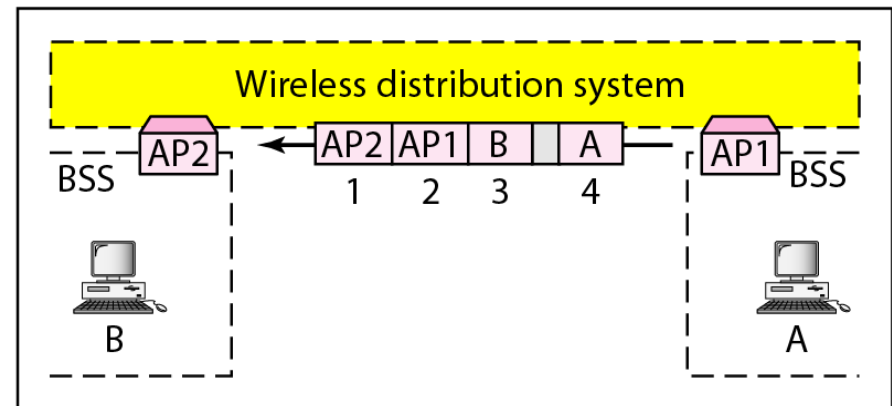
a. Case 1



b. Case 2

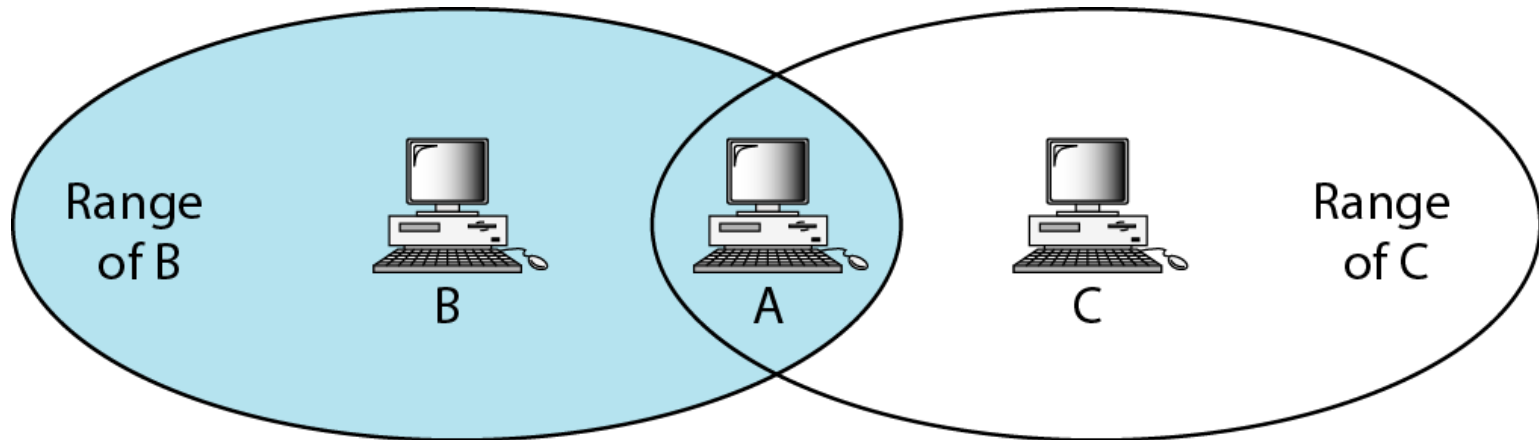


c. Case 3



d. Case 4

Hidden station problem



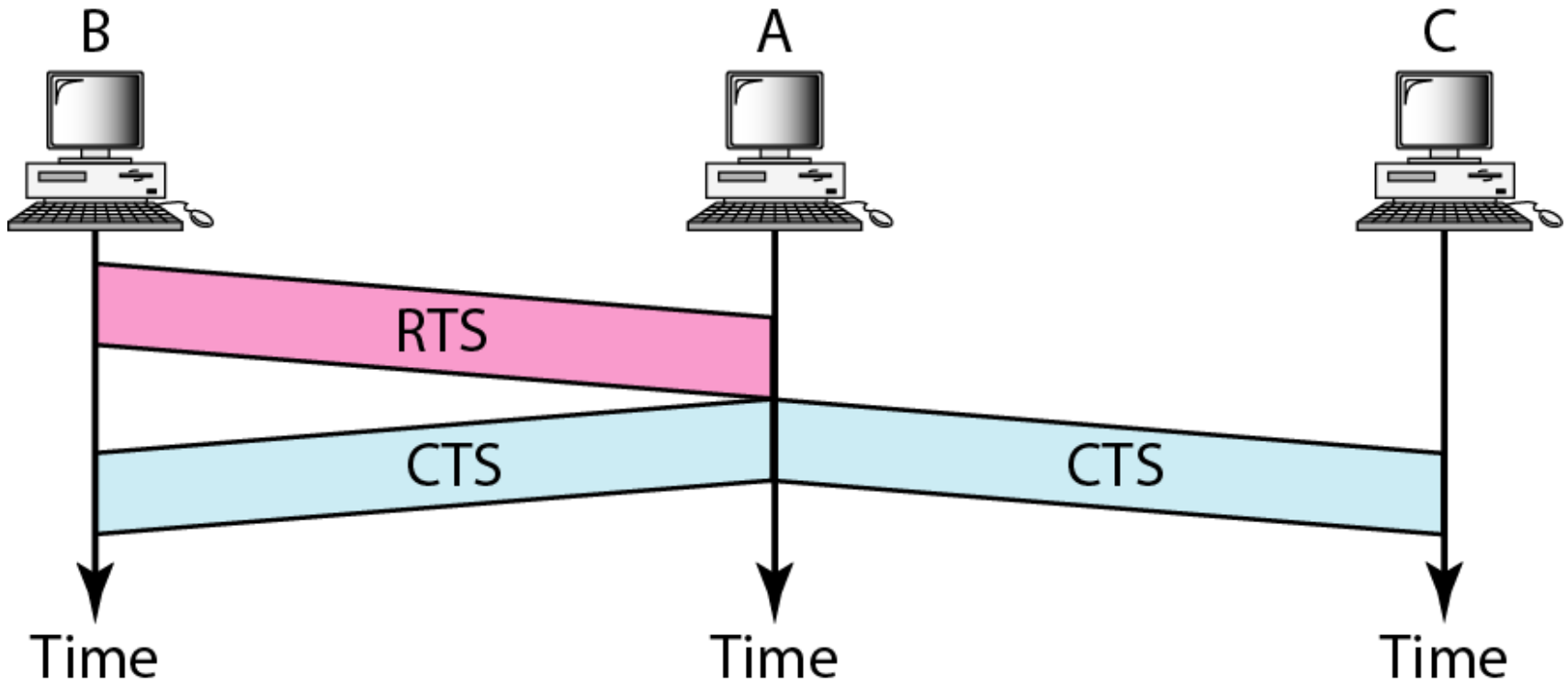
B and C are hidden from each other with respect to A.



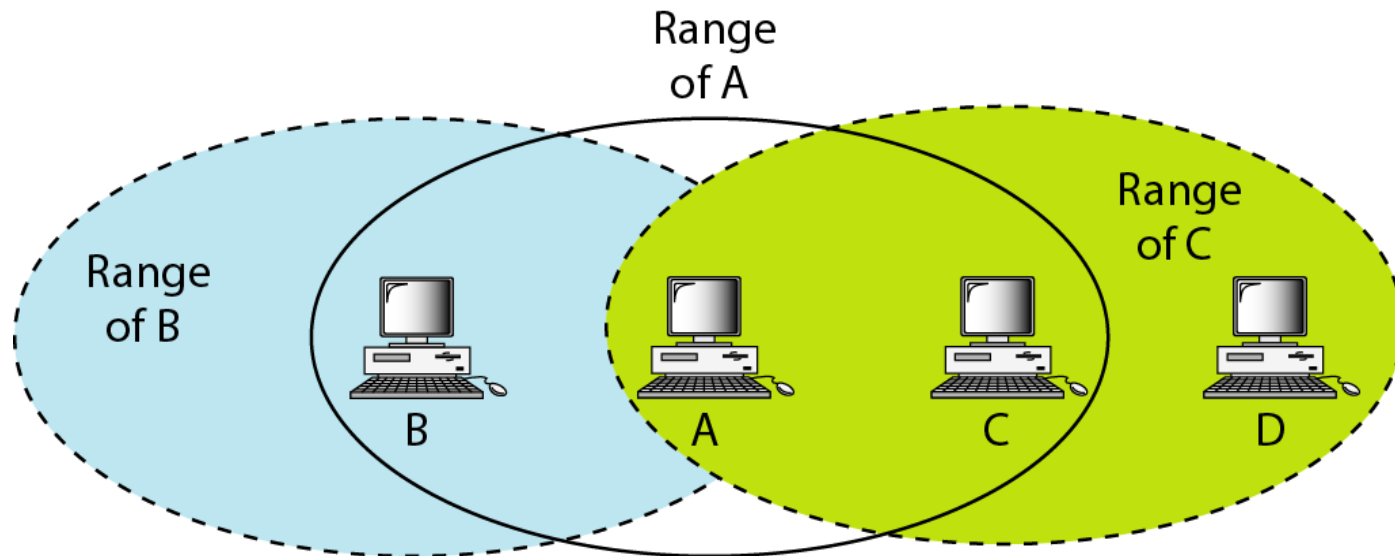
Note

The CTS frame in CSMA/CA handshake can prevent collision from a hidden station.

Use of handshaking to prevent hidden station problem

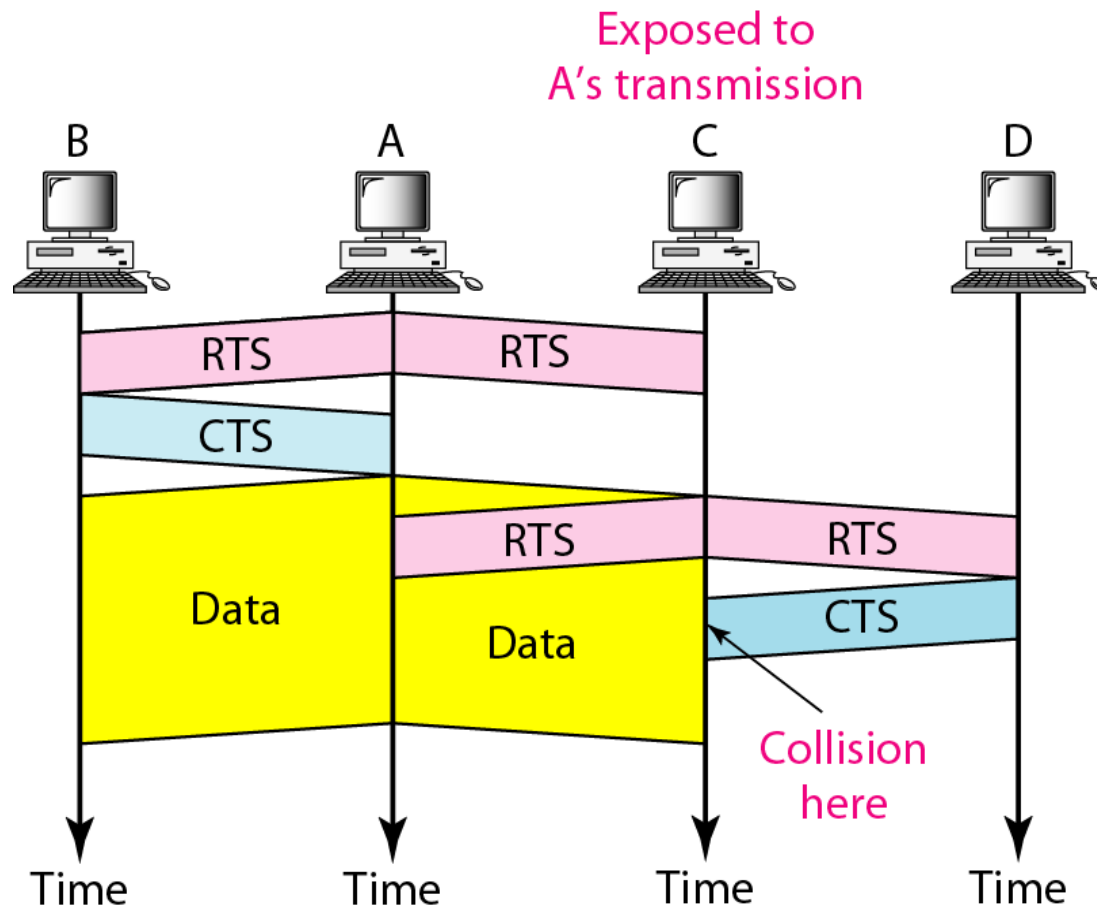


Exposed station problem



C is exposed to transmission from A to B.

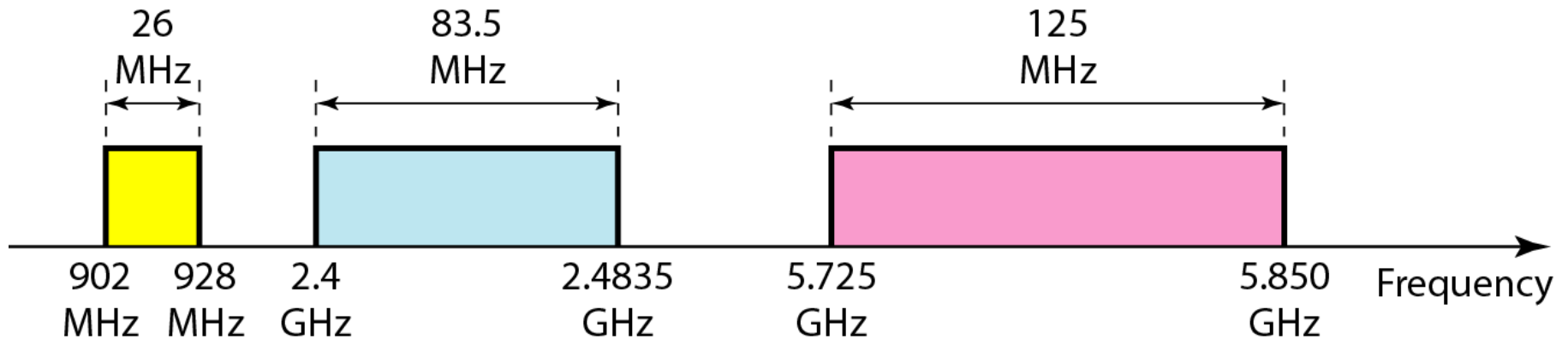
Use of handshaking in exposed station problem



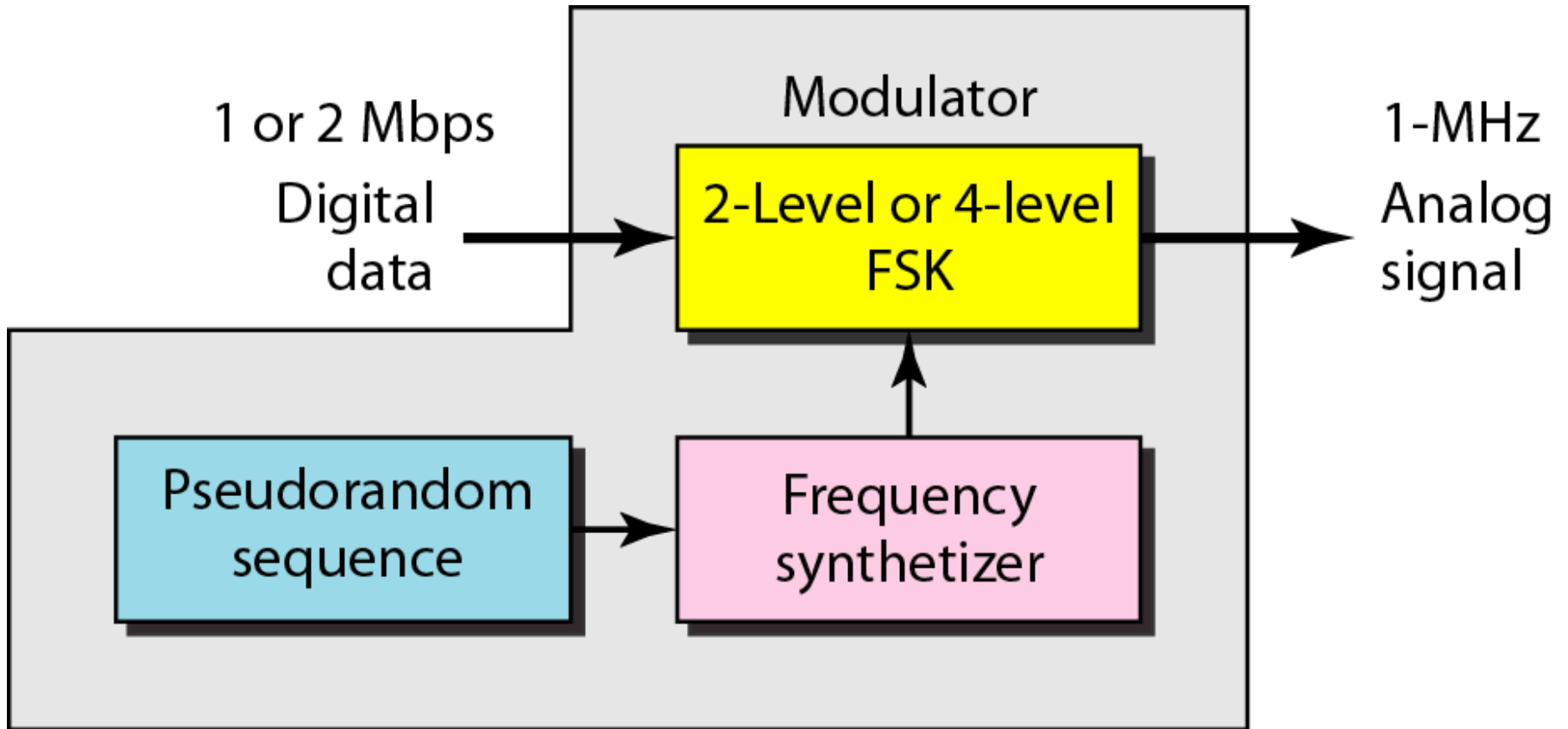
Physical layers

<i>IEEE</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Band</i>	<i>Modulation</i>	<i>Rate (Mbps)</i>
802.11	FHSS	2.4 GHz	FSK	1 and 2
	DSSS	2.4 GHz	PSK	1 and 2
		Infrared	PPM	1 and 2
802.11a	OFDM	5.725 GHz	PSK or QAM	6 to 54
802.11b	DSSS	2.4 GHz	PSK	5.5 and 11
802.11g	OFDM	2.4 GHz	Different	22 and 54

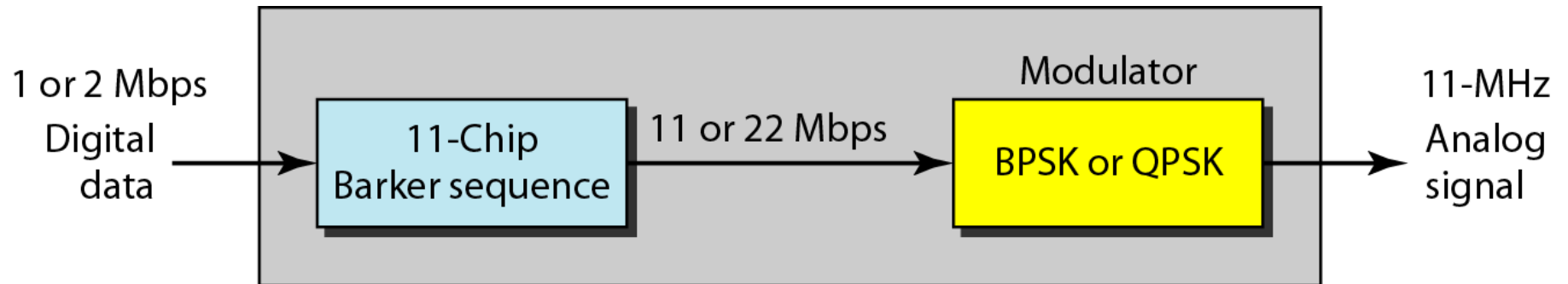
Industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) band



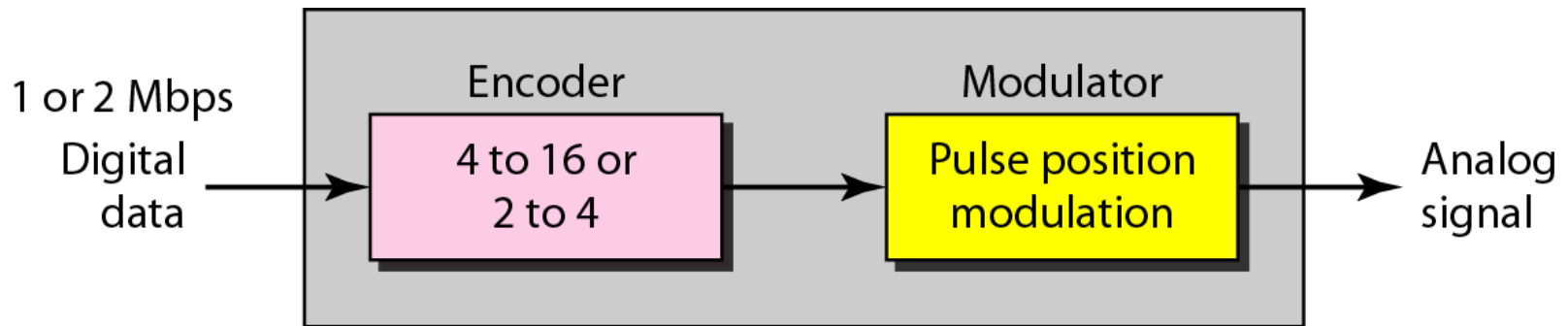
Physical layer of IEEE 802.11 FHSS



Physical layer of IEEE 802.11 DSSS



Physical layer of IEEE 802.11 infrared



Physical layer of IEEE 802.11b

