

M4 Wk3 – Assignment

2. What is the maximum distance running the lowest data rate for 802.11b?

Answer: D

Explanation: The IEEE 802.11b standard provides the lowest data rate at 1Mbps, but it also has the longest distance, which is about 350 feet.

4. What is the frequency range of the IEEE 802.11b standard?

Answer: C

Explanation: The IEEE 802.11b and IEEE 802.11g standards both run in the 2.4GHz RF range.

6. What is the maximum data rate for the 802.11g standard?

Answer: D

Explanation: The IEEE 802.11g standard provides a maximum data rate of up to 54Mbps.

8. How many non-overlapping channels are available with 802.11b?

Answer: A

Explanation: The IEEE 802.11b standard provides 3 non-overlapping channels.

11. What is the maximum distance with maximum data rate for 802.11b?

Answer: C

Explanation: The IEEE 802.11b standard provides a maximum data rate of up to only 11Mbps, and you can be around 150 feet, maybe farther, depending on conditions.

12. What is the maximum distance with maximum data rate for 802.11g?

Answer: B

Explanation: The IEEE 802.11g standard provides a maximum data rate of up to 54Mbps, but you need to be close to the access point, somewhere around 90 to 100 feet.

15. What is the maximum data rate for the 802.11b standard?

Answer: B

Explanation: The IEEE 802.11b standard provides a maximum data rate of up to 11Mbps.

18. What is the frequency range of the IEEE 802.11g standard?

Answer: C

Explanation: The IEEE 802.11b and IEEE 802.11g standards both run in the 2.4GHz RF range.

19. How many non-overlapping channels are available with 802.11g?

Answer: A

Explanation: The IEEE 802.11g standard provides 3 non-overlapping channels.

20. What is the maximum distance running the lowest data rate for 802.11g?

Answer: C

Explanation: The IEEE 802.11g standard's lowest data rate is 6Mbps, but it can run from a distance of about 300 feet.

- List and describe at least 5 security considerations when setting up a home or small business wireless network.
 - Using radio signals – it broadcast in all directions sending and receiving data to, any on in that range can access the signals.
 - Implement encryption so no one without a key can access your wireless data.
 - Disable DHCP – adds extra steps for any hackers to get access.
 - Change SSID – change from default to something else that is custom
 - Enable firewall, so someone can get into your wire ware.
 - Update software update.