Chapter 7 Wireless and Mobile Networks

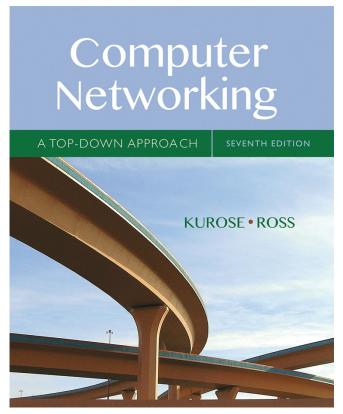
A note on the use of these Powerpoint slides:

We're making these slides freely available to all (faculty, students, readers). They're in PowerPoint form so you see the animations; and can add, modify, and delete slides (including this one) and slide content to suit your needs. They obviously represent a *lot* of work on our part. In return for use, we only ask the following:

- If you use these slides (e.g., in a class) that you mention their source (after all, we'd like people to use our book!)
- If you post any slides on a www site, that you note that they are adapted from (or perhaps identical to) our slides, and note our copyright of this material.

Thanks and enjoy! JFK/KWR

© All material copyright 1996-2016 J.F Kurose and K.W. Ross, All Rights Reserved



Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach

7th edition
Jim Kurose, Keith Ross
Pearson/Addison Wesley
April 2016

Minor modifications made to original slides by Nathan Bowman

Chapter 7 outline

7.1 Introduction

Wireless

- 7.2 Wireless links, characteristics
 - CDMA
- 7.3 IEEE 802.11 wireless LANs ("Wi-Fi")
- 7.4 Cellular Internet Access
 - architecture
 - standards (e.g., 3G, LTE)

Mobility

- 7.5 Principles: addressing and routing to mobile users
- 7.6 Mobile IP
- 7.7 Handling mobility in cellular networks
- 7.8 Mobility and higher-layer protocols

IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN

802.11b

- 2.4-5 GHz unlicensed spectrum
- up to 11 Mbps

802.11a

- 5-6 GHz range
- up to 54 Mbps

802.11g

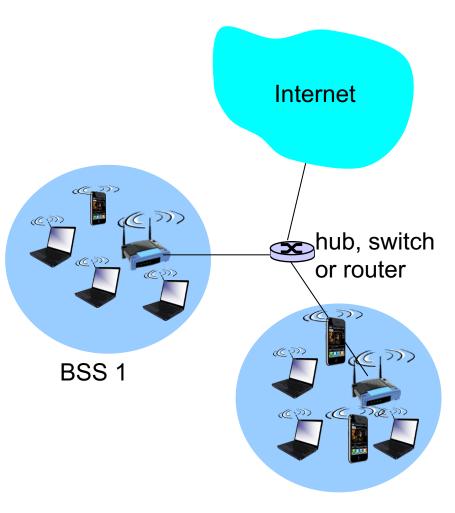
- 2.4-5 GHz range
- up to 54 Mbps

802. I In: multiple antennae

- 2.4-5 GHz range
- up to 200 Mbps

- all use CSMA/CA for multiple access
- all have base-station and ad-hoc network versions

802.11 LAN architecture



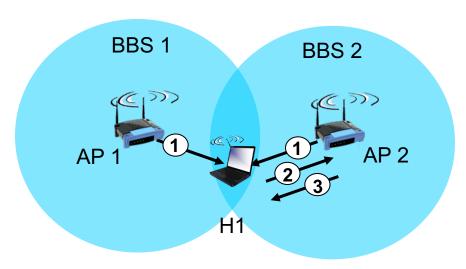
BSS 2

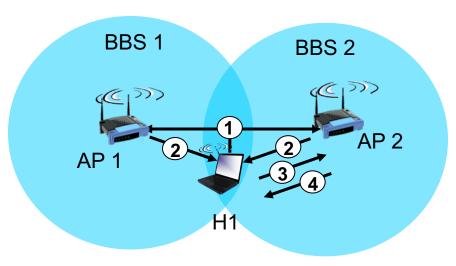
- wireless host communicates with base station
 - base station = access point (AP)
- Basic Service Set (BSS) (aka "cell") in infrastructure mode contains:
 - wireless hosts
 - access point (AP): base station
 - ad hoc mode: hosts only

802.11: Channels, association

- 802.11b: 2.4GHz-2.485GHz spectrum divided into 11 channels at different frequencies
 - AP admin chooses frequency for AP
 - interference possible: channel can be same as that chosen by neighboring AP!
- host: must associate with an AP
 - scans channels, listening for beacon frames containing AP's name (SSID) and MAC address
 - selects AP to associate with
 - may perform authentication [Chapter 8]
 - will typically run DHCP to get IP address in AP's subnet

802. I I: passive/active scanning





passive scanning:

- (I) beacon frames sent from APs
- (2) association Request frame sent: HI to selected AP
- (3) association Response frame sent from selected AP to HI

active scanning:

- (1) Probe Request frame broadcast from H1
- (2) Probe Response frames sent from APs
- (3) Association Request frame sent: H1 to selected AP
- (4) Association Response frame sent from selected AP to H1