Data Communications

-Wireless LANs (1)- (WLAN)

Wi-Fi IEEE 802.11 무선건

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Wireless and Mobile Networks: Context

■ Global mobile data traffic will increase seven-fold between 2017 and 2022 (Cisco, "Global mobile data traffic forecast update 2017-2022", White paper, 2019)

IS M Industric Scientific Modical





IEEE 802.11 Standards

노이고, 라드웨어 레야

알파벳으로 버전 구분

始梦如子见 bandwidth = 359

IEEE 802.11 standard	Year	Max data rate (이상적인 황경제서)	Bandwidth	Frequency
802.11b	1999	11 Mbps	20 MHz	2.4 Ghz
802.11g	2003	54 Mbps	20 MHz	2.4 Ghz
802.11n (Wi-Fi 4)	2009	600 Mbps	20/40 MHz	2.4, 5 Ghz
802.11ac (Wi-Fi 5)	2013	3.47Gpbs	20/40/80 MHz	5 Ghz
802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6)	2020	14 Gbps	20/40/160 MHz	2.4, 5 Ghz

对州台与州 欧洲 (0州이상 今至分)

郑 6 Ghz 까지 사行

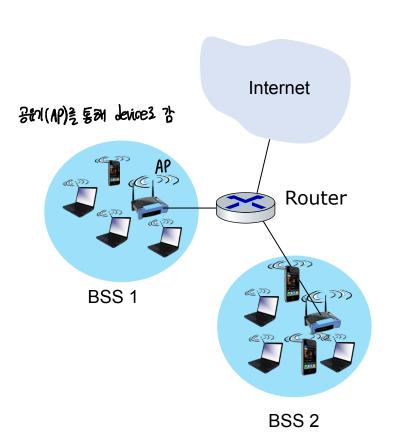
তি তি তি কাল কাল বিদ্যালয় বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব প্র তি কাল বিশ্ব বিশ্ব প্র তি কাল বিশ্ব বিশ্ব প্র তি কাল বিশ্ব বিশ্ব প্র বিশ্ব পর্ব বিশ্ব ব Collision April

wifi (SNA 기반

862.he

实는 내 빨라지면 개비적이 낮아짐 로그은 지국이 많이 필요

IEEE 802.11: Infrastructure Mode



infrastructure mode

액세스 포인트(AP)는 모바일을 유선 네트워크에 연결
• Access Point (AP) connects mobiles into wired network
- AP is L2 device
데이터 링크

Access Point



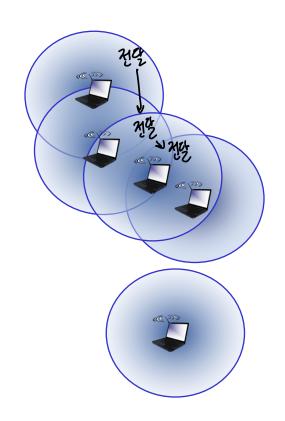








IEEE 802.11: Ad-hoc Mode



Ad-hoc mode

- No APs
- Nodes can only transmit to other nodes within link coverage

노드는 링크 범위 내의 다른 노드로만 전송 할 수 있다

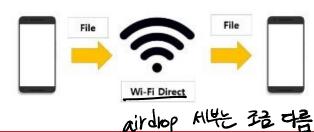
- Nodes organize themselves into
- a network

노드들이 스스로 네트워크를 구성 DIRECT

Example: Wi-Fi direct









IEEE 802.11: Channels, Association

经哟

Spectrum divided into channels at different frequencies 다양한 주파수의 채널로 분할된 스펙트럼

• AP admin chooses frequency for AP
AP 관리자가 AP 주파수를 선택

Interference possible: channel can be same as that chosen by

neighboring AP!

채널이 인접한 AP(액세스 포인트)에서 선택한 채널과 동일할 수 있다 주파수 대역을 사용자별로 고정적으로 분할

채널 상태를 확인하고 충돌 시 재전송 사용자가 많아지면

野野

사용자가 많아지면 대역폭 부족 가능 충돌로 인해 효율 저하 가능

GSM, 위성 통신

도착한 호스트: AP와 연결 해야 한다

Arriving host: must associate with an AP

AP (서 병에난 것 채널을 스캔하며, AP의 이름(SSID)과 MAC 주소가 포함된 비콘 프레임을 듣는다

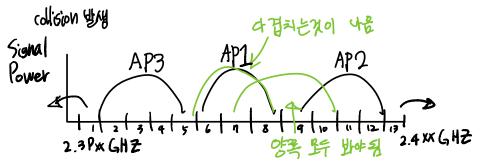
• Scans channels, listening for beacon frames containing AP's name 0.12044 beacon frame & YZIZ 24 (SSID) and MAC address

Selects AP to associate with 연결한 AP를 선택

FDMA (553) (evel) CSMA

华川时长 影川 罗沙X

1,5,9,13 344





BSS

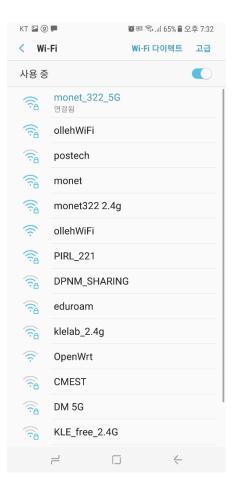


IEEE 802.11: Channel Scanning

Procedure for the mobile node to find APs that exists nearby 모바일 노드가 근처에 있는 AP를 찾는 절차

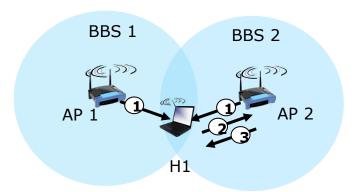
• Passive scanning vs active scanning
수동 스캐닝 vs 능동 스캐닝





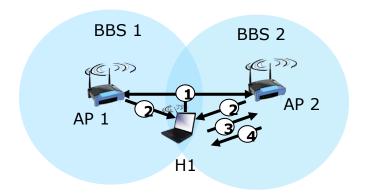


IEEE 802.11: Passive/Active Scanning



- Passive scanning:
 (1) Beacon frames sent from APs
 (2) association Request frame se
- nt: H1 to selected AP H1이 선택된 AP로 연결 요청(Association Request) 프레임을 보냅니다. (3) association Response frame s ent from selected AP to H1

선택된 AP가 H1에게 연결 응답(Association Response) 프레임을 보냅니다.

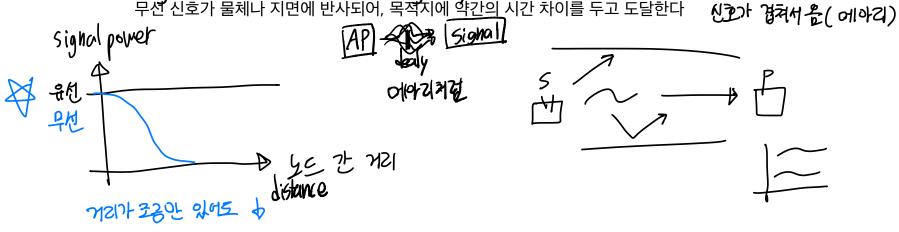


- Active scanning:
 (1) Probe Request frame broadcast from HI 요청(Probe Request) 프레임을 브로드캐스트로 보냅니다.
- (2) Probe Response frames sent from AP들이 탐색 응답(Probe Response) 프레임을 보냅니다.
- (3) Association Request frame sent: HI이 선택된 AP로 연결 요청(Association Request) 프레임을 보냅니다. H1 to selected AP
- (4) Association Response frame sent 선택된 AP가 H1에게 연결 응답(Association Response) 프레임을 보냅니다. from selected AP to H1



Wireless Link Characteristics (1)

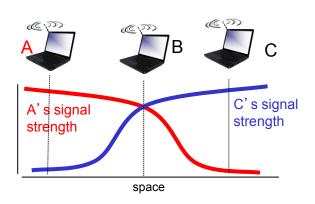
- Important differences from wired link
 유선 링크와의 차이점
 Decreased signal strength: radio signal attenuates as it propagates through matter (path loss) 유선난다 (印형) 강도 무선 신호는 물질을 통과하면서 감소
 - Interference from other sources: wireless network frequencies (e.g., 다른 소스에서의 간섭 가설 모든 무선 네트워크 주파수는 여러 장치에 의해 공유 2.4 GHz) shared by many devices: interference 전체에 의해 영향 받을다 있을 인해 간섭이 발생할 수 있다고에는 문제 X
 - Multipath propagation: radio signal reflects off objects ground, arriving at destination at slightly different times 무선 신호가 물체나 지면에 반사되어, 목적지에 약간<u>의</u> 시간 차이를 두고 도달한다





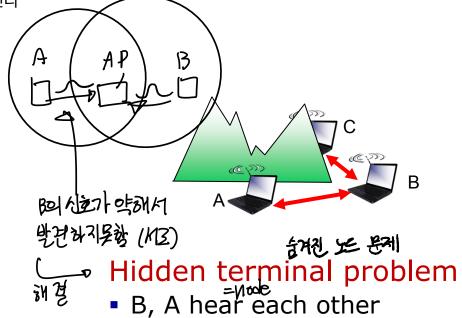
Wireless Link Characteristics (2)

Multiple wireless senders, receivers create additional problems (beyond multiple access):



Signal attenuation:

- B, A hear each other
- B, C hear each other
- A. C. can not hear each other interfering at B



- B, C hear each other
- A, C can not hear each other means A, C unaware of their interference at B

A, C는 서로의 소리를 들을 수 없기 때문에, A, C는 B에서의 간섭을 인식하지 못함

