1. R5. Describe the role of the beacon frames in 802.11.
2. R6. True or false: Before an 802.11 station transmits a data frame, it must first

send an RTS frame and receive a corresponding CTS frame.

1. R7. Why are acknowledgments used in 802.11 but not in wired Ethernet?
2. R8. True or false: Ethernet and 802.11 use the same frame structure.
3. R9. Describe how the RTS threshold works.
4. R10. Suppose the IEEE 802.11 RTS and CTS frames were as long as the standard

DATA and ACK frames. Would there be any advantage to using the CTS and

RTS frames? Why or why not?

1. R11. Section 6.3.4 discusses 802.11 mobility, in which a wireless station moves

from one BSS to another within the same subnet. When the APs are interconnected

with a switch, an AP may need to send a frame with a spoofed MAC

address to get the switch to forward the frame properly. Why?

1. R12. What are the differences between a master device in a Bluetooth network and

a base station in an 802.11 network?

