



Naveen Kumar

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Introduction

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Wireless Technology is an alternative to Wired Technology, which is commonly used, for connecting devices in wireless mode.

Wi-Fi is a generic term that refers to the IEEE 802.11 communications standard for Wireless Local Area Networks (WLANs).

Wi-Fi Network connect computers to each other, to the internet and to the wired network.

Wi-Fi works on physical and data link layer.

Naming secret

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- The term Wi-Fi suggests Wireless Fidelity, resembling the long-established audio-equipment classification term high fidelity (in use since the 1930s) or Hi-Fi (used since 1950).
- Phil Belanger who is the founding member of the Wi-Fi Alliance states that term Wi-Fi was never supposed to mean anything at all.
- The “yin-yang” logo indicates the certification of a product for interoperability.



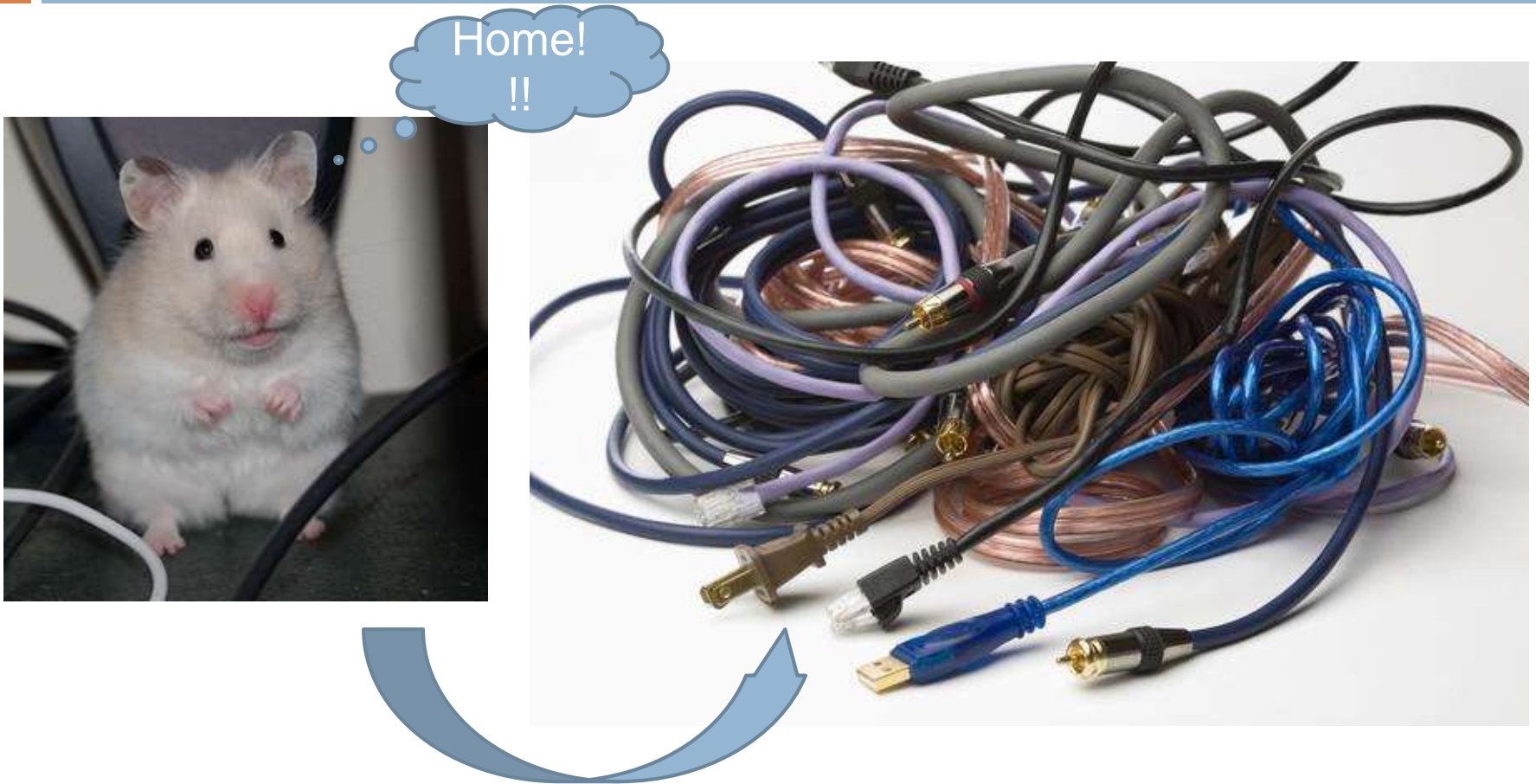
Wi-Fi Technology

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Need of Wi-Fi Technology

Rat's Nest Of Wires

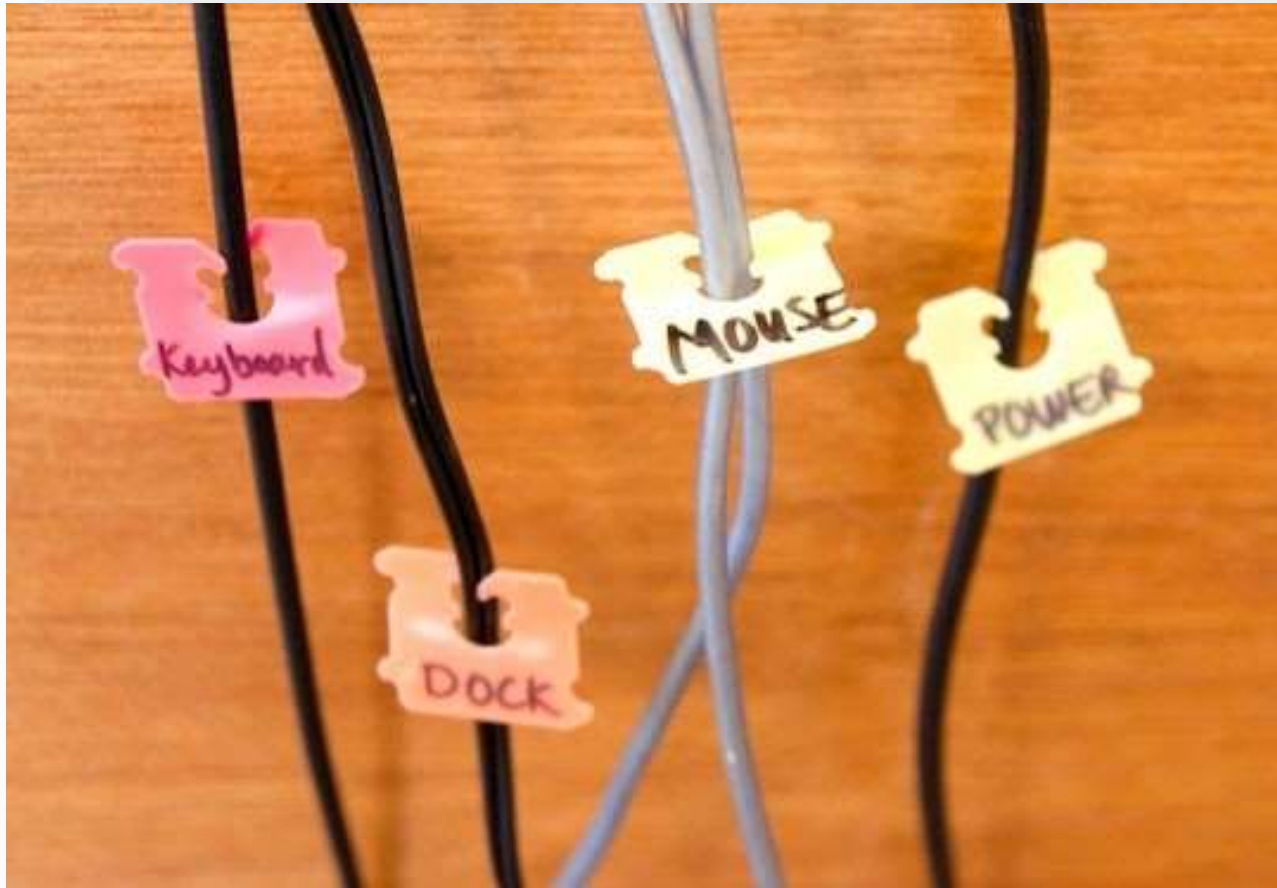
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Wi-Fi Technology

Cables for Keyboard, Mouse, Power etc.

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Wi-Fi Technology

Freedom from wires!!

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Wi-Fi Technology

Purpose

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- The purpose of Wi-Fi is to hide complexity by enabling wireless access to applications and data, media and streams.
- The main aims of Wi-Fi are:
 - make access to information easier
 - ensure compatibility and co-existence of devices
 - eliminate complex cabling
 - eliminate switches, adapters, plugs, pins and connectors

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History

Wi-Fi Alliance

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- Wi-Fi technology builds on IEEE 802.11 standards. The IEEE develops and publishes these standards, but does not test equipment for compliance with them. The non-profit Wi-Fi Alliance formed in 1999 to fill this void.
- The Wi-Fi Alliance, a global association of companies.
- As of 2009 the Wi-Fi Alliance consisted of more than 300 companies from around the world.
- Manufacturers with membership in the Wi-Fi Alliance, whose products pass the certification process, gain the right to mark those products with the Wi-Fi logo.

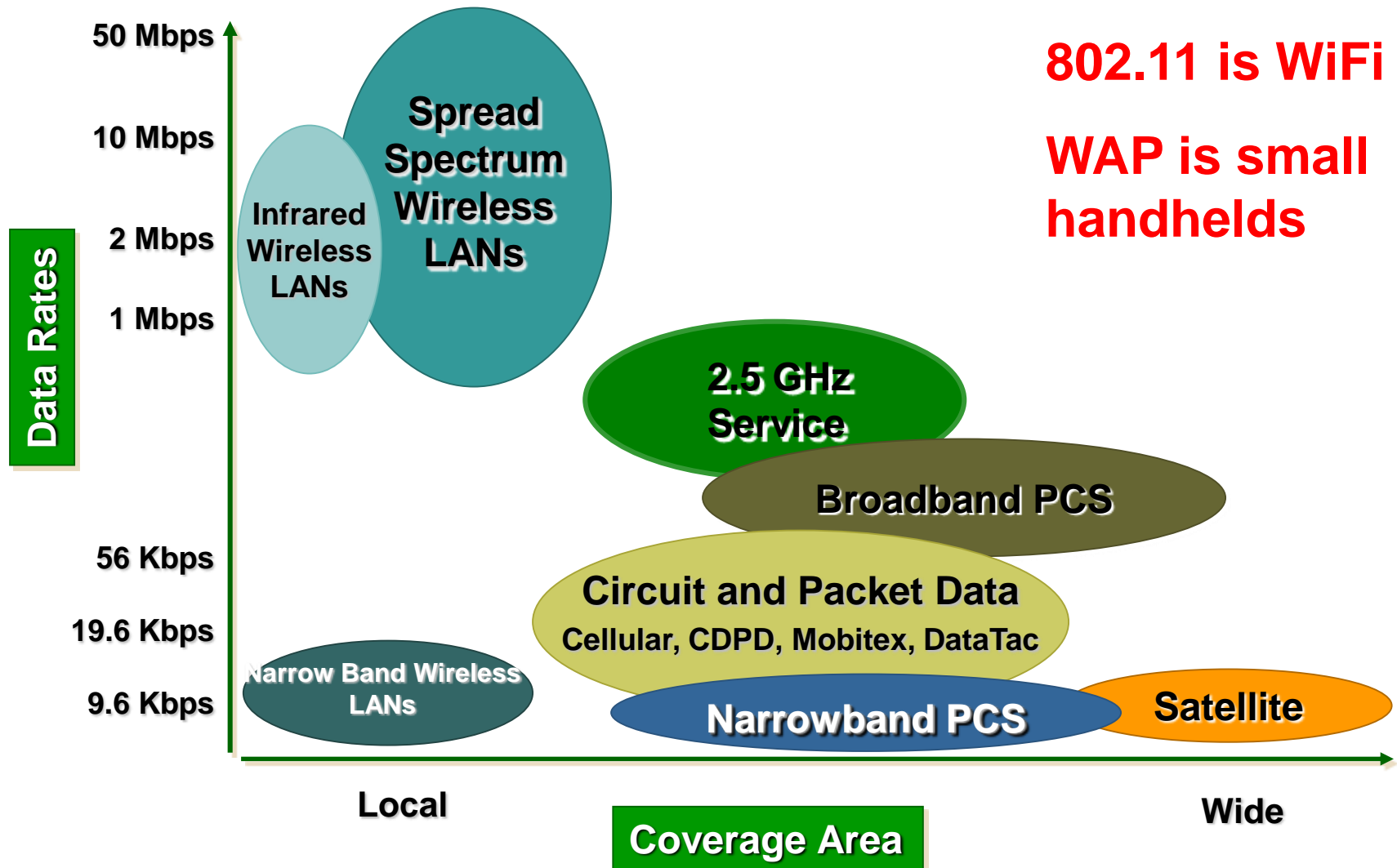
Wireless Landscape

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Wireless Technology	Transmission Distance	Speed
Bluetooth	33 feet	1 Mbps
Satellite	Worldwide	290ms latency
1G Analog cellular	Nationwide	
2G digital cellular	Nationwide	14 Kbps
2.5G digital cellular	Nationwide	384 Kbps
3G digital cellular	Nationwide	2-10 Mbps
WLAN 802.11b	375 feet	11 Mbps
WLAN 802.11a, g	300 feet	54/128 Mbps
Fixed broadband Wireless (BWA)	35 miles	1 Gbps
WAP	Nationwide	384 Kbps
WiMAX 802.16, 4G	10 miles	75 Mbps

Wireless Data Networks

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Wi-Fi Technology

The Wi-Fi Technology

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- The technology used in Wi-Fi is easiest to understand in terms of radio. It is quite similar to walkie-talkies, the only difference being in the strength of signals.
- An ordinary walkie-talkie can handle only limited data in the range of 1000 bps, and operate at 49 MHz. In the case of Wi-Fi radios, the signal strength is much more, so they can handle much higher data rates.
- There are three versions of Wi-Fi radios currently available- the ones that work with,
 - 802.11b
 - 802.11a
 - 802.11g

IEEE 802.11b

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- Appeared in late 1999
- Operates at 2.4GHz radio spectrum
- 11 Mbps (theoretical speed) - within 30 m Range
- 4-6 Mbps (actual speed)
- 100 -150 feet range
- Most popular, Least Expensive
- Interference from mobile phones and Bluetooth devices which can reduce the transmission speed.

IEEE 802.11a

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- Introduced in 2001
- Operates at 5 GHz (less popular)
- 54 Mbps (theoretical speed)
- 15-20 Mbps (Actual speed)
- 50-75 feet range
- More expensive
- Not compatible with 802.11b

IEEE 802.11g

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- Introduced in 2003
- Combine the feature of both standards (a,b)
- 100-150 feet range
- 54 Mbps Speed
- 2.4 GHz radio frequencies
- Compatible with 'b'

Which Standard is right for me?

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Benefits of A vs B vs G

802.11b Wireless-B <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lowest price• Excellent signal range• Coverage penetrates most walls• Works with public hotspots	802.11a Wireless-A <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supports more users per room• Unaffected by interference from 2.4GHz devices• Can co-exist with B and G networks• Coverage limited To one room	802.11g Wireless-G <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Best value - only 10% premium for 5 times the speed of Wireless-B• Compatible with Wireless-B networks and hotspots• Excellent signal range• Coverage penetrates most walls
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Standards

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- IEEE 802.11 - The original 1 Mbit/s and 2 Mbit/s, 2.4 GHz RF and IR standard
- IEEE 802.11a - 54 Mbit/s, 5 GHz standard (1999, shipping products in 2001)
- IEEE 802.11b - Enhancements to 802.11 to support 5.5 and 11 Mbit/s (1999)
- IEEE 802.11d - International (country-to-country) roaming extensions
- IEEE 802.11e - Enhancements: QoS, including packet bursting
- IEEE 802.11f - Inter-Access Point Protocol (IAPP)
- IEEE 802.11g - 54 Mbit/s, 2.4 GHz standard (backwards compatible with b) (2003)
- IEEE 802.11h - 5 GHz spectrum
- IEEE 802.11n - Higher throughput improvements
- IEEE 802.11p - Wireless Access for the Vehicular Environment
- IEEE 802.11r - Fast roaming
- IEEE 802.11s - Wireless mesh networking
- IEEE 802.11T - Wireless Performance Prediction (WPP) - test methods and metrics
- IEEE 802.11u - Interworking with non-802 networks (e.g., cellular)
- IEEE 802.11v - Wireless network management
- IEEE 802.11w - Protected Management Frames

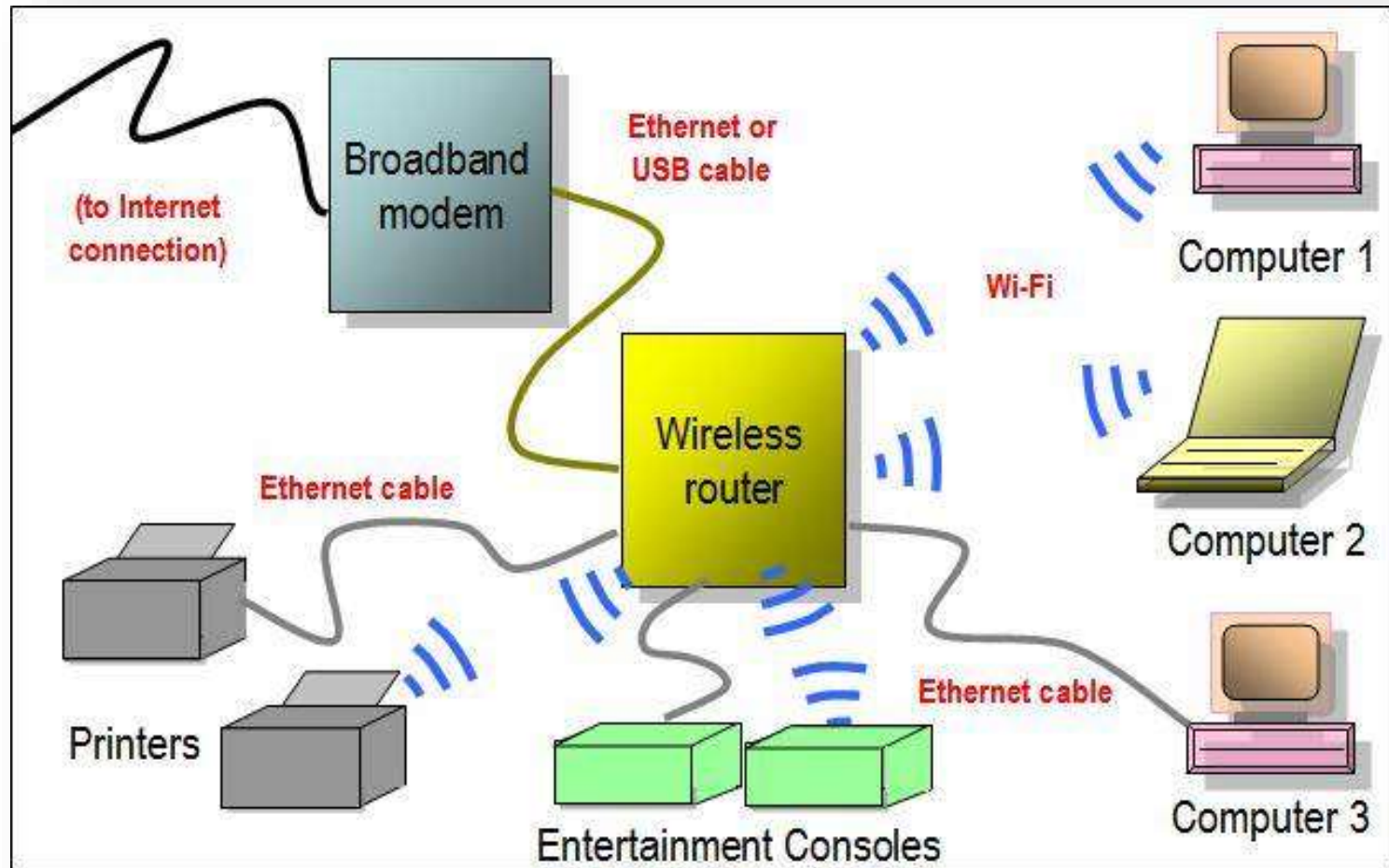
Elements of a WI-FI Network

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- **Access Point (AP)** - The AP is a wireless LAN transceiver or “base station” that can connect one or many wireless devices simultaneously to the Internet.
- **Wi-Fi cards** - They accept the wireless signal and relay information. They can be internal and external.(e.g PCMCIA Card for Laptop and PCI Card for Desktop PC)
- **Safeguards** - Firewalls and anti-virus software protect networks from uninvited users and keep information secure.

How a Wi-Fi Network Works

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Wi-Fi Technology

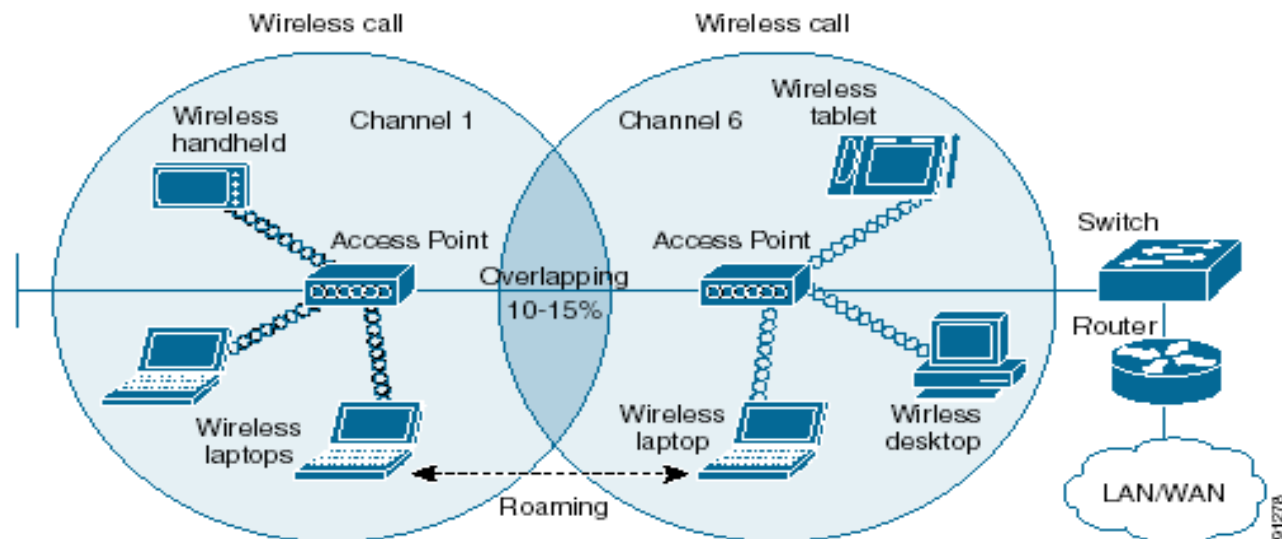
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Topologies & Configurations

AP-based topology

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- The client communicate through Access Point.
- BSA-RF coverage provided by an AP.
- ESA-It consists of 2 or more BSA.
- ESA cell includes 10-15% overlap to allow roaming.



Wi-Fi Technology

Peer-to-Peer topology

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- AP is not required.
- Client devices within a cell can communicate directly with each other.
- It is useful for setting up of a wireless network quickly and easily.

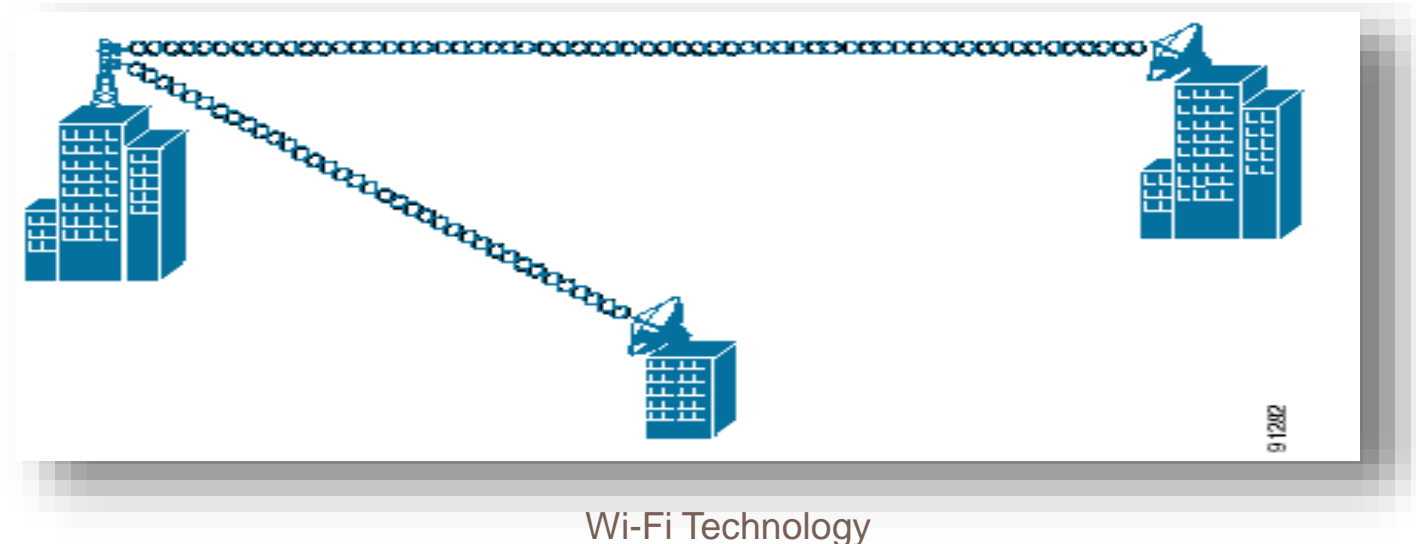


Wi-Fi Technology

Point-to-Multipoint bridge topology

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- This is used to connect a LAN in one building to LANs in other buildings even if the buildings are miles apart. These conditions receive a clear line of sight between buildings.
- The line-of-sight range varies based on the type of wireless bridge and antenna used as well as the environmental conditions.



Wi-Fi Configurations

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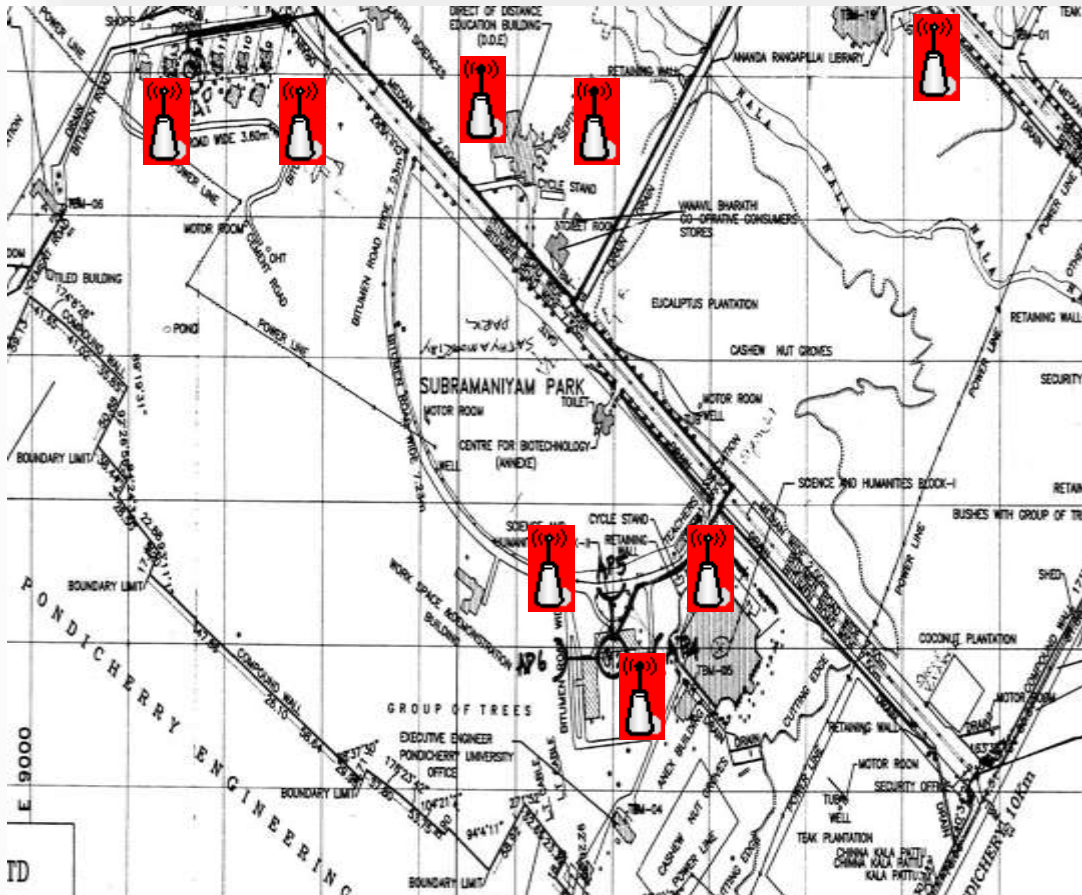
- Wi-Fi is composed of three main sectors:
 - Home (individual residences and apartment buildings)
 - Public (Round about 70,000 “hotspots” through out the world)
 - Enterprise (corporations, universities, office parks)



Wi-Fi Technology

Wi-Fi Configurations Contd.

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Wi-Fi Technology

Devices & Components

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PCMCIA Card (Portables)



**PCI adapter
(inside)**



**USB adapter
(outside)**

Devices Contd.

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Clients

- 2.4 GHz client adapter (802.11b)
- 5 GHz client adapter (802.11a)
- Workgroup bridge (802.11b)



Antenna

- 2.4GHz
- 5 GHz Antennas

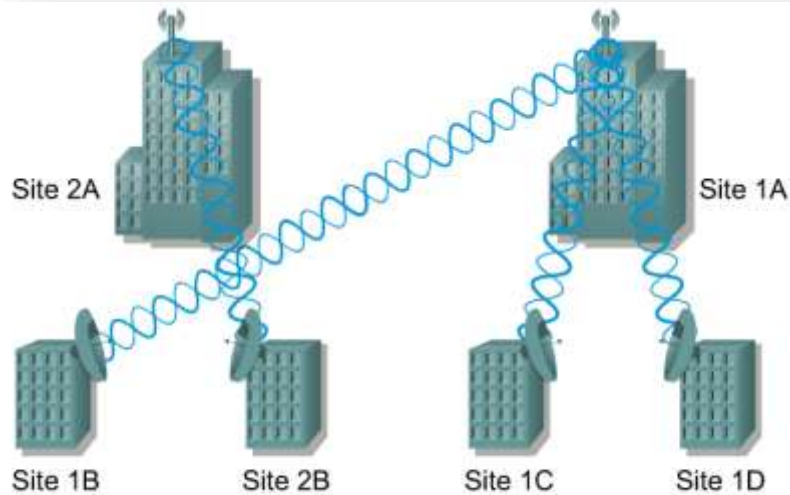


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Challenges and Issues

Radio Signal Interference

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Radio and Infrared transmissions
susceptible to noise and
interference

Interference Contd.

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Cardboard



Wood



Paper



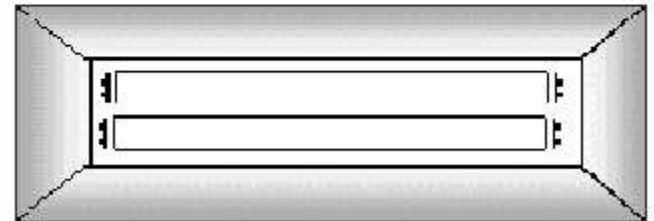
Firewalls



**Electrical
Transformers**



**Microwave
Ovens**



**Fluorescent
Lighting**

Wi-Fi Technology

Applications



Wi-Fi Security

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- Service Set Identifier (SSID)
 - Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)
 - Wireless Protected Access (WPA)
 - IEEE 802.11i
-
- WEP and WPA are encryption protocols that you can choose from in your router's firmware.
 - Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA), a subset of the upcoming 802.11i security standard, will replace the flawed Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP).
 - Without your SSID, people will not be able to join your Wi-Fi hotspot.

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Advantages & Limitations

Advantages

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- Mobility
- Ease of Installation
- Flexibility
- Cost
- Reliability
- Security
- Use unlicensed part of the radio spectrum
- Roaming
- Speed

Limitations

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- Interference
- Degradation in performance
- High power consumption
- Limited range

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Innovations

WiFi Phone

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- A Wi-Fi phone is a wireless device that gives you the dual benefits of wireless connectivity and the cost savings of VoIP.
- From this angle, Wi-Fi phone looks like the next big thing in the telecom revolution.



Wi-Fi Camera

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Wi-Fi Technology

Mobile Energy Management

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Wi-Fi Technology

Where to find me..

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@ chd.naveen@gmail.com



/chd.naveen



@saini_naveen87



/NaveenKumar11



www.elixir-india.com

We WiFi

Thank

You