

# 802.11 WiFi



- WiFi services are defined in the IEEE 802.11 standard
- IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

# Wireless Network Types



## **WPAN:** Wireless Personal Area Network

- Devices are within 10 meters of each other
- Bluetooth is often used

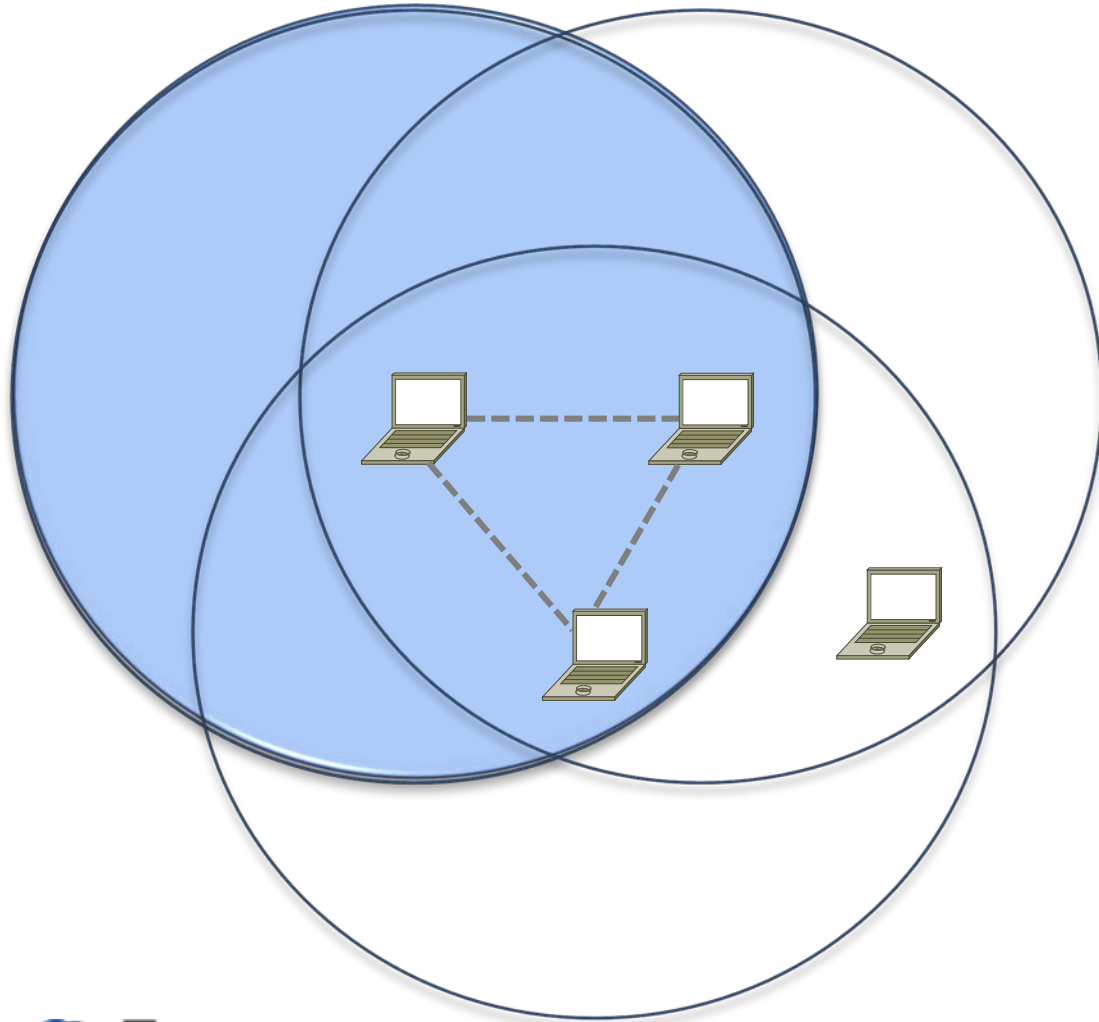
## **WLAN:** Wireless Local Area Network

- Provides access to a campus (typically wired) network, without the need for a cable
- Devices within 100m of a Wireless Access Point

## **WMAN:** Wireless Metropolitan Area Network

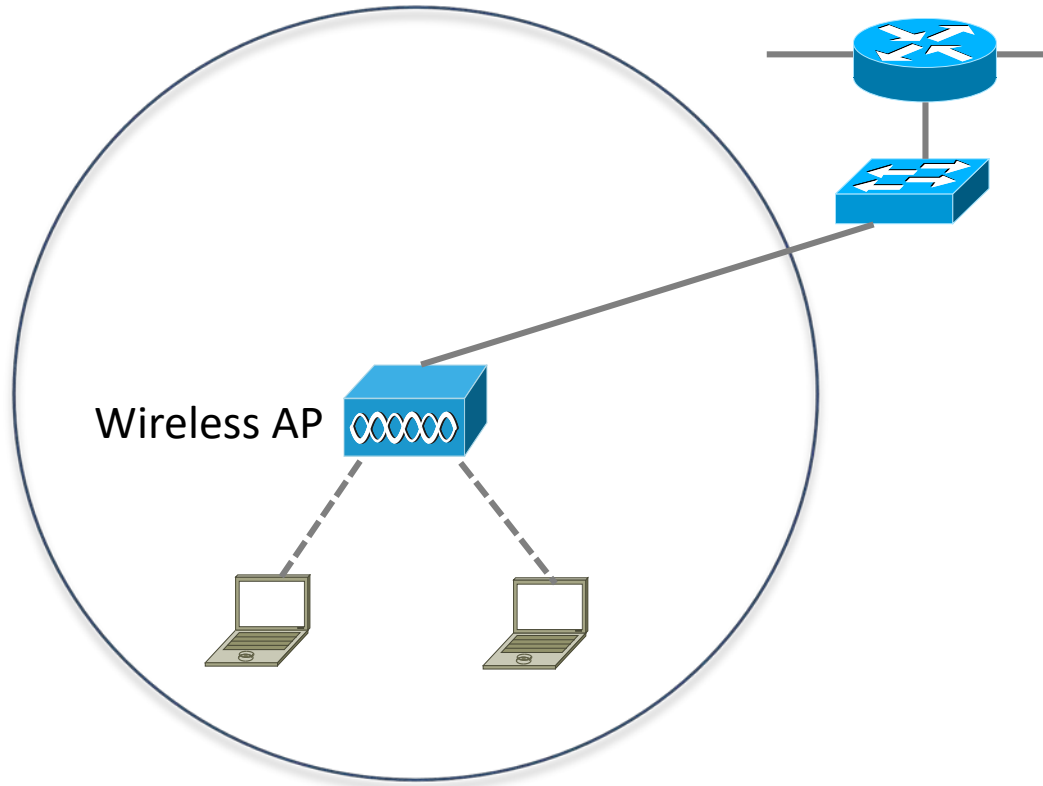
- Covers a large area such as a city

# Ad Hoc Networks



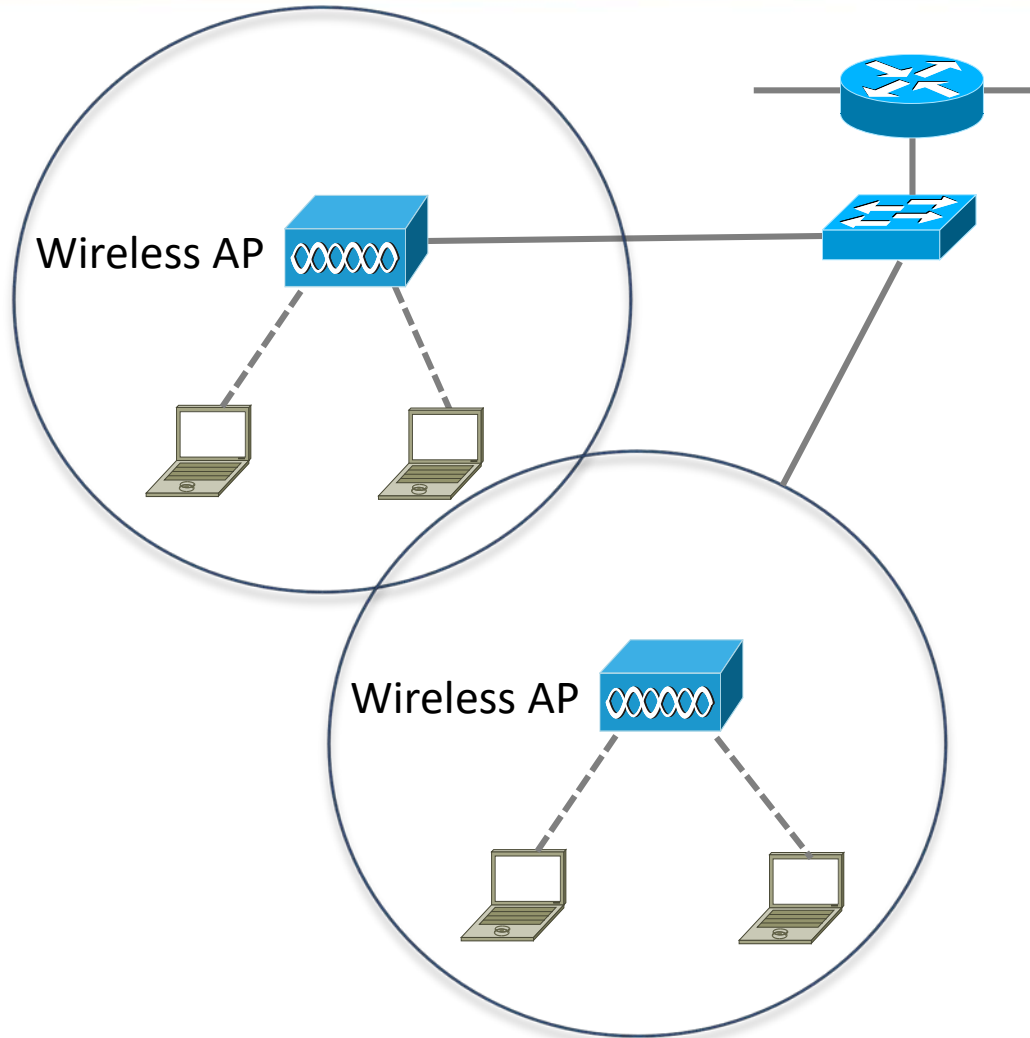
- Two or more wireless stations communicate directly with each other
- IBSS Independent Basic Service Set

# Infrastructure Mode



- Stations communicate via a Wireless Access Point (AP)
- This can provide access to a wired network

# Infrastructure Mode



- Multiple Access Points can be deployed to provide the required coverage area

# Ad-Hoc vs Infrastructure Mode



- Wireless stations work in either Ad-Hoc or Infrastructure Mode
- They can not operate in both at the same time

# WiFi Direct



- WiFi Direct allows devices to be connected to an Access Point and also be part of a peer-to-peer wireless network
- It does not operate in Ad-Hoc IBSS mode, it is an extension to Infrastructure Mode
- WPS WiFi Protected Setup enables connection setup by pushing a button
- It is WPAN Wireless Personal Area Network

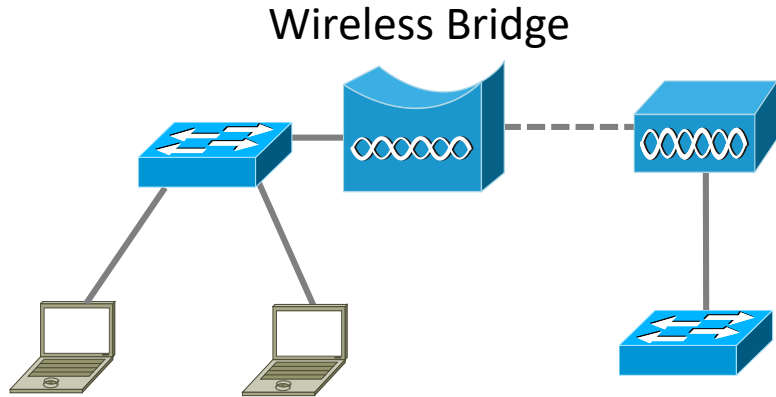
# WiFi Direct Predefined Services



- Miracast to wireless external monitor
- DLNA Digital Living Network Alliance allows devices to stream music and video
- Direct Print

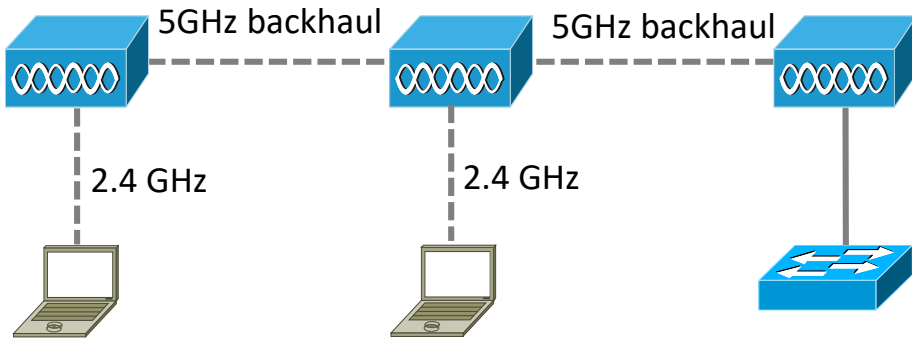


# Wireless Bridges



- Wireless Bridges can be used to connect areas which are not reachable via cable to the network

# Mesh Networks



- Another option to spread the coverage area of a WLAN is Mesh
- One AP radio is used to serve clients
- The other radio connects to the backhaul network