

Introduction

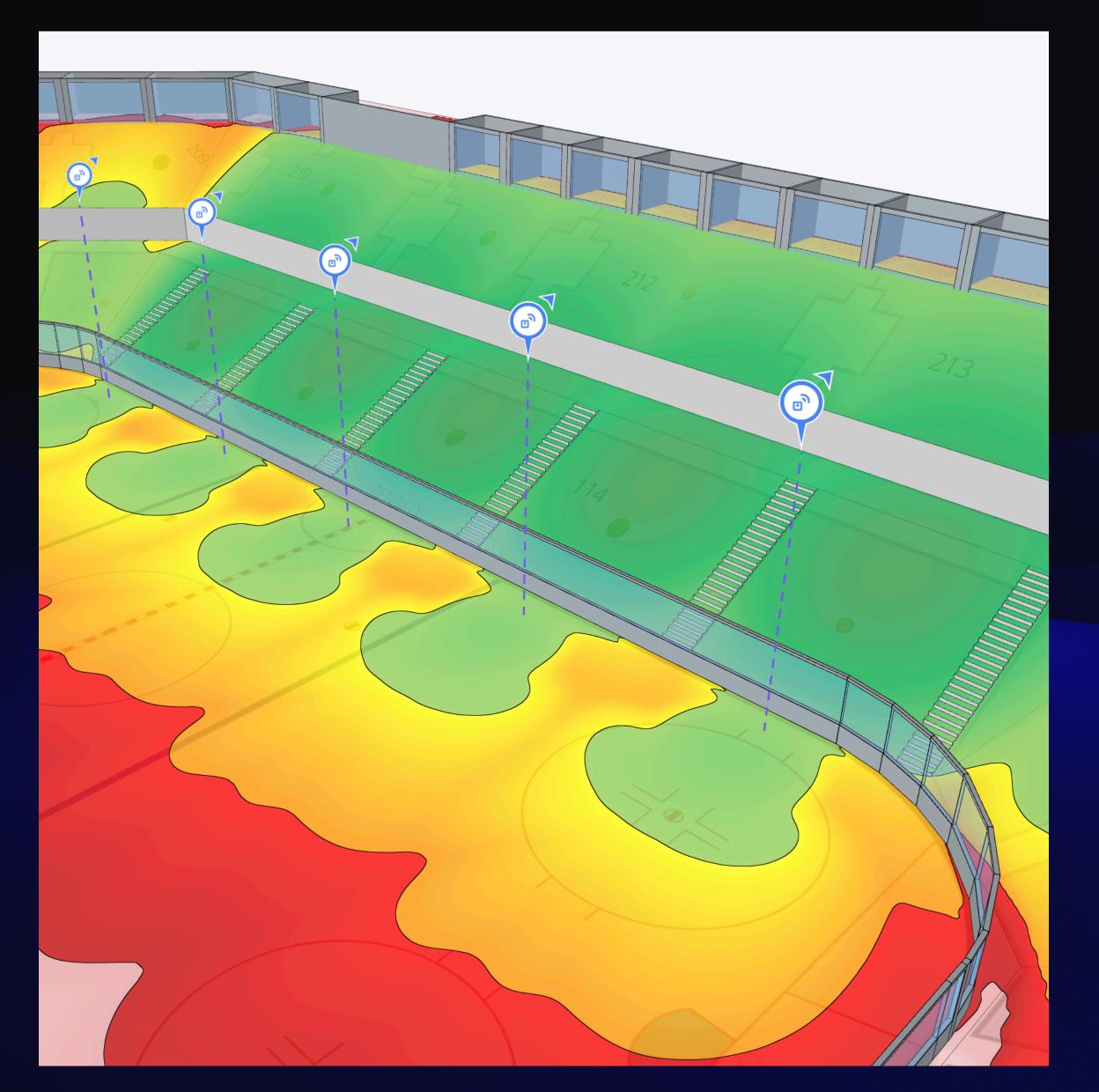
Wi-Fi 101, Part 2

Joel Crane, CWNE #233 Hamina Wireless



Agenda Wi-Fi 101, Part 2

- BSSIDs, SSIDs, and ESSIDs
- Signal Strength
- Signal to Noise Ratio
- Data Rates
- 802.11 Frame Types
- Airtime Arbitration Process
- Roaming
- Security





BSSID

SSID

ESSID

Extended Service Set Identifier

Multiple APs with the same SSID

Basic Service Set Identifier

MAC address of an AP radio

• Example: D4:20:B0:A2:EF:B7

D4:20:B0:A2:EF:B7 D4:20:B0:A2:EF:B8



Service Set Identifier

- Friendly network name
- Example: Aperture Science

Aperture Science



Aperture Science



Aperture Science



Aperture Science





Signal Strength

Rule of 3's and 10's

- +3 dB: Double the signal strength
- -3 dB: Half the signal strength
- +10 dB: 10x the signal strength
- -10 dB: 10x less signal strength

Why dBm?

-60 dBm	.000001 mW	
-70 dBm	.000001 mW	
-80 dBm	.0000001 mW	
-90 dBm	.0000001 mW	

What is "Good" Signal Strength?

-30 dBm As good as it gets

-65 dBm Voice applications, mobile devices

-67 dBm Streaming video

-75 dBm Messaging, email

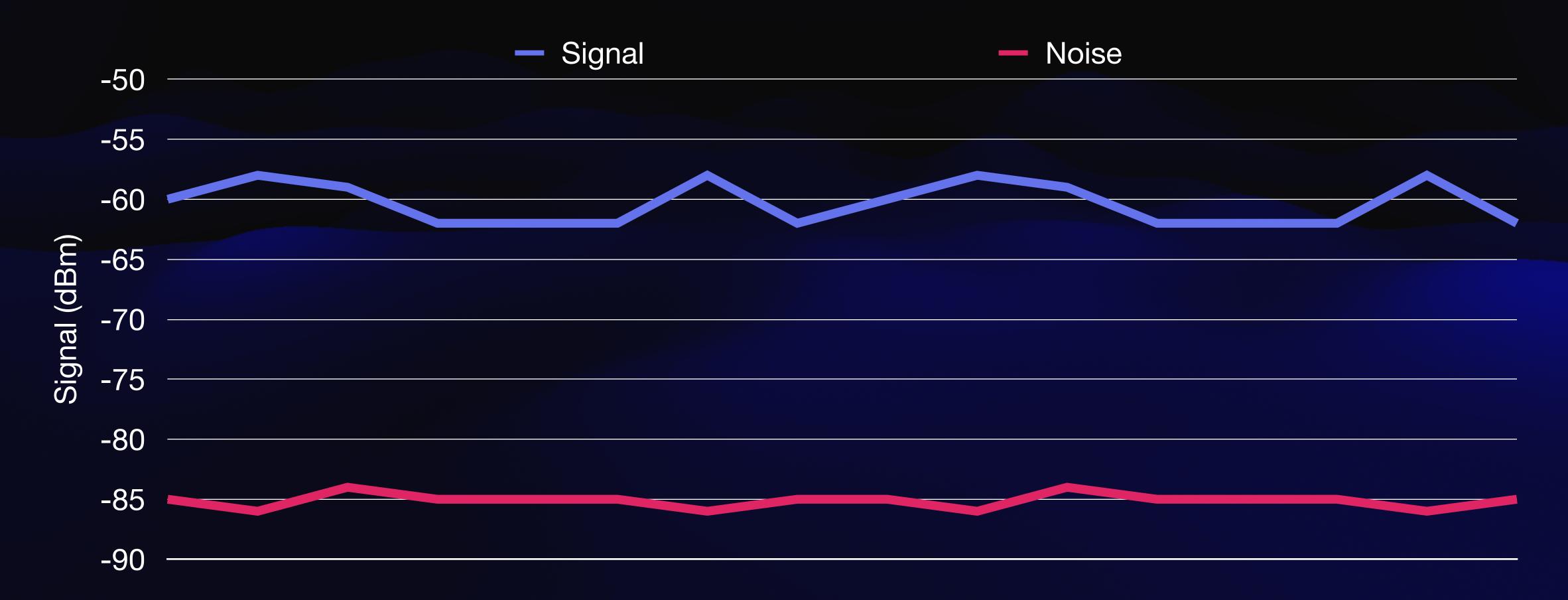
-80 dBm Generally unreliable

-90 dBm Approaching or drowning in the noise floor



SNR

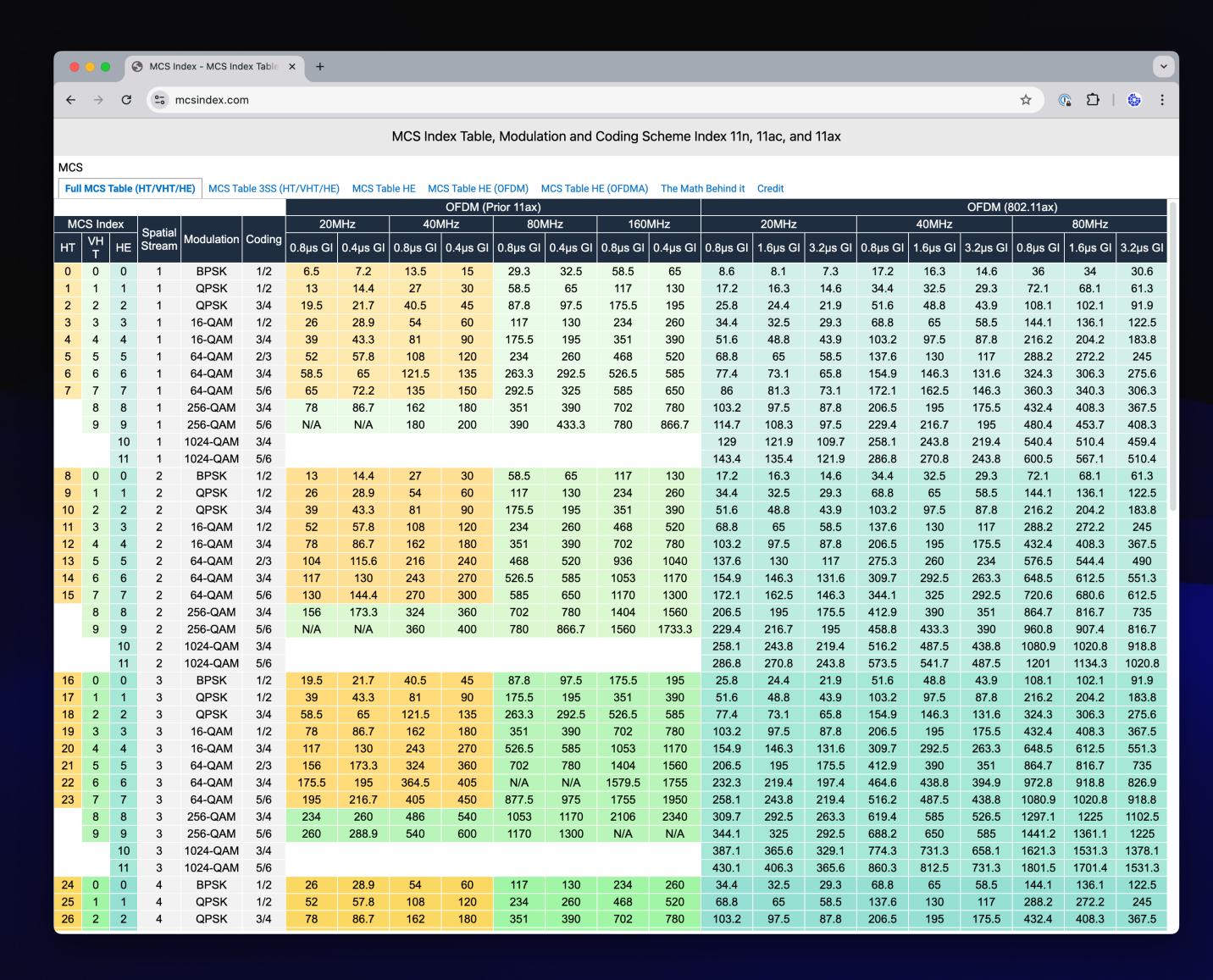
Signal to Noise Ratio: How much signal is there above the background noise?





Data Rates

- 802.11b: 1, 2, 5.5, 11 Mbps
- 802.11a/g: 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54 Mbps
- 802.11n/ac: MCS Index
 - https://mcsindex.com/
- Our goal as engineers: down and to the right





Demo: Simulating SNR and Data Rate in Hamina



802.11 Frame Types

Management

Manages stations joining and leaving wireless networks.

- Beacon
- Probe Request
- Probe Response
- Authentication Request
- Authentication Response
- Association Request
- Association Response

Control

Controls the RF medium and ensures delivery of other frames.

- Ack
- Block-Ack
- RTS/CTS

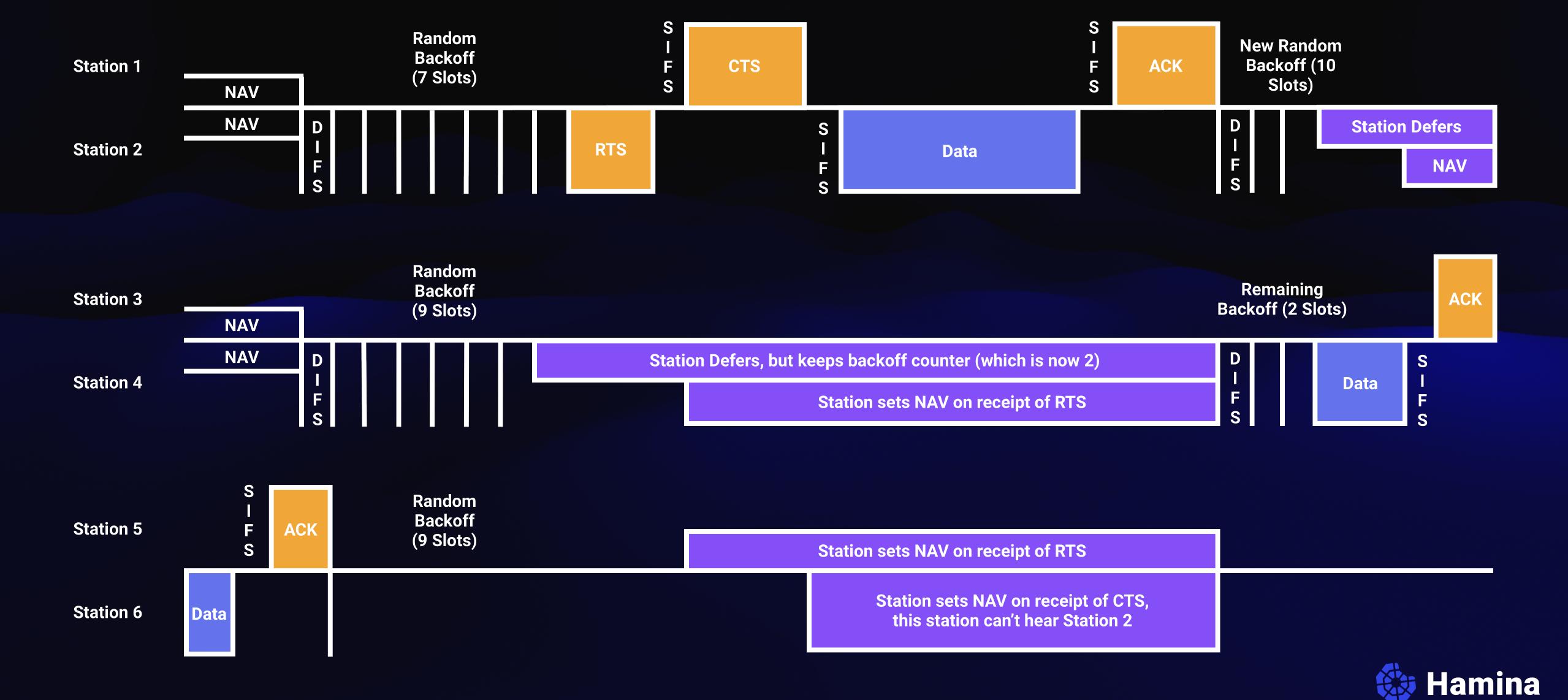
Data

Carries higher-level protocol data (actual network traffic).

- Data
- QoS Data
- Null Data



Airtime Arbitration Process



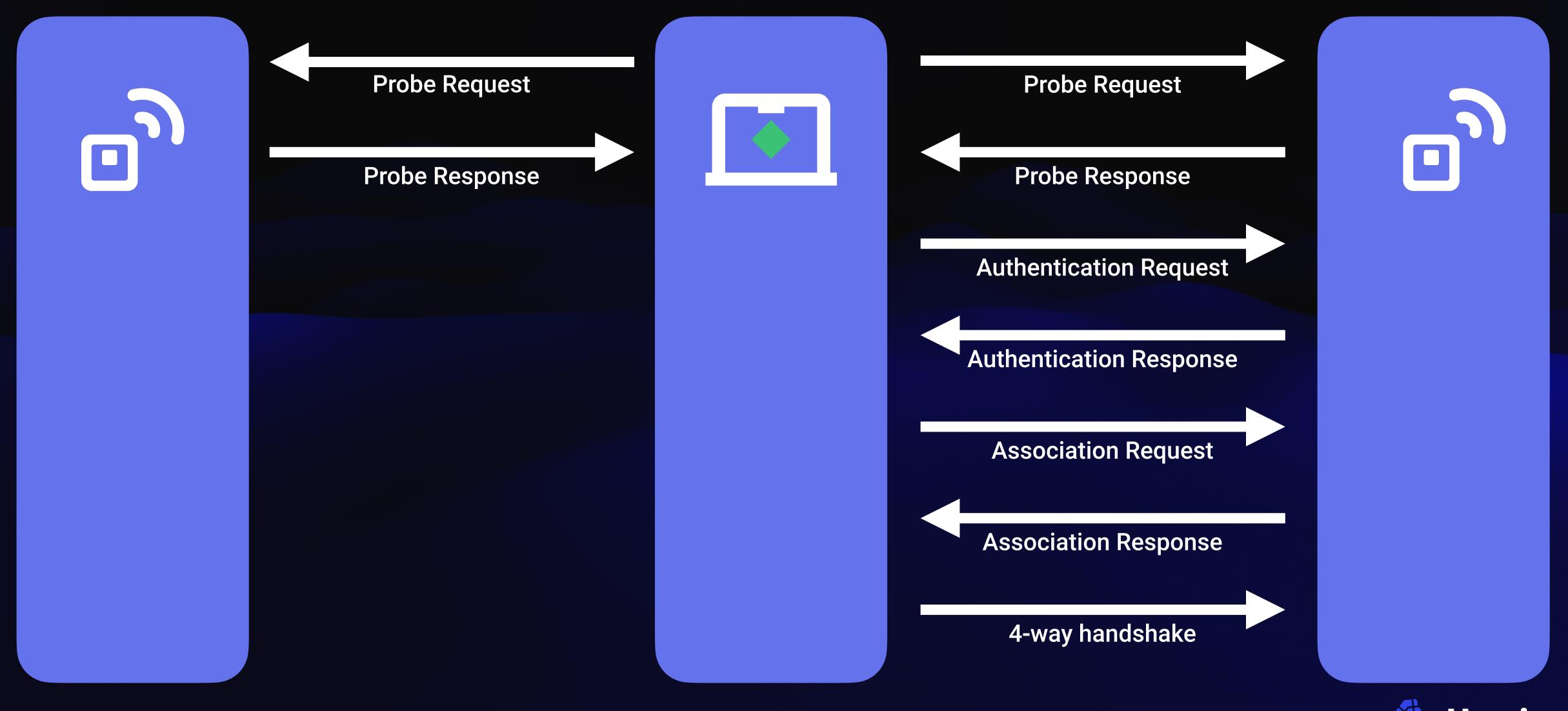
Roaming

- Client devices decide:
 - When to roam
 - How to roam
- Green Diamond
 - Represents a decision matrix
 - Concept by Keith Parsons at Wireless LAN Professionals





Client Association Process





Wi-Fi Security

Open

- Open authentication
- Unencrypted
- No built-in security
- Relies on upper-layer protocols (like HTTPS) for security

WEP

- "Wired Equivalent Privacy"
- Authentication with a hexadecimal key

WPA

- "Wi-Fi Protected Access"
- A stop-gap until WPA2 hardware rolled out
- Limited to 54 Mbps

Two variants

- WPA-Personal / WPA-PSK
 - 8-63 character preshared passkey
- WPA-Enterprise
 - Credentials exchanged with a RADIUS server

WPA2

- "Wi-Fi Protected Access 2"
- New cipher suite
- Required new hardware

Two variants

- WPA2-Personal / WPA2-PSK
 - 8-63 character preshared passkey
- WPA2-Enterprise
 - Credentials exchanged with a RADIUS server

WPA3

 "Wi-Fi Protected Access 3"

Three variants

- Enhanced Open
 - Encryption for open networks with Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE)
- WPA3-Personal
- WPA3-Enterprise



What next?

- Hamina Training:
 - Hamina Certified Network Architect
 - Hamina Planning Specialist
 - Hamina Survey Specialist
 - hamina.com/training
- CWNP Program:
 - cwnp.com







Thank you!

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