CS 640 Introduction to Computer Networks

Lecture 18

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Today's lecture

- Network adaptors
- 802.11 wireless LANs

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Networking at endhosts What Where Application User space Layer 3 Kernel Layer 4 Layer 2 Adaptor Layer 1 CS 640

Network adaptors

- Device drivers in OS kernel hide details of interaction with network adaptors
- Control interactions
 - Interrupts
 - Registers
- Data transfer
 - Programmed I/O (explicit writes/reads by CPU)
 - Direct memory access (DMA)
 - Data needs not be contiguous in memory

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Wireless LANs (802.11)

- 802.11 uses MACA (collision avoidance)
 - Sender sends Request To Send (RTS) frame
 - Receiver sends a Clear To Send (CTS) frame
 - Sender sends data frame
 - Receiver sends an ACK
 - RTS/CTS are optional (nodes can send data directly and wait for ack)
- 802.11 solves hidden terminal, not exposed terminal

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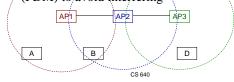
How are 802.11 LANs organized?

- Ad hoc communication between mobile devices
- · Infrastructure mode
 - Mobile nodes talk only to fixed access points
 - Before actual communication, they exchange messages associating mobile host with AP
 - Access points connected by wired network

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Power and frequency bands

- · Power matters
 - Endhosts vs. base stations/access points
 - Range depends on the power levels
- Access points use multiple frequency bands (FDM) to avoid interfering



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802.11 frame format

16	16		48				0. 18,496	
Control	Duration	Addr1	Addr2	Addr3	SeqCtrl	Addr4	Payload 4	CRC

- Has space for four 48-bit addresses
 - Not all 4 are used in all frames
 - All 4 needed when transiting distribution system
 - Example: A, AP-1, AP-3, D

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The 802.11 family

- 802.11b 11 Mbps 2.4 GHz
 - 3 separate channels (frequency bands)
- 802.11a 54Mbps 5 GHz
 - 12 separate channels
- 802.11g 54Mbps 2.4 GHz
 - 3 separate channels
- $\bullet\,$ In the works 802.11n 540Mbps 2.4 or 5 GHz

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