

## Wi Fi

1. In WiMAX, with outdoor CPE, what is the Maximum distance covered?  
a)12km      b)18km      c)15km      d)10km  
Ans c)15 km (2012 LDCE Gen Paper Question. Answer is as per BSNL WiMAX tender requirement)
2. Wi-Fi is a registered trademark by the -----  
a)Wi-Fi Alliance b) 3GPP c)IEEE d)ETSI      Ans a) Wi-Fi Alliance
3. Say True or False . WiFi certified products are not interoperable  
Ans. False
4. WiFi is the short form of -----  
a) Wired Fidelity      b) Wireless-Fidelity      c)Wireless Field d)Wireless Form  
Ans. b) Wireless-Fidelity
5. WiFi is a standard developed by  
a)ETSI, b)IEEE c)3GPPP d)TEC      Ans b)IEEE
6. IEEE standard of WiFi  
a)802.3      b)802.16e      c) 802.11      d)802.2      Ans c) 802,11
7. Say True or false. A Wi-Fi network provides the features and benefits of traditional LAN technologies.  
Ans True
8. Wifi provides the final -----of connectivity between a wired network and the mobile user thereby providing mobility, scalability of networks and the speed of installation.  
a) few hundred metres b) few metres c)few Kms d)few mms      Ans b) few metres
9. WIFI is a wireless LAN Technology to deliver wireless broad band speeds up to -----to Laptops, PCs, PDAs , dual mode WiFi enabled phones etc.  
a) 254 Mbps      b) 54 Mbps      c)1 Gbps      d)1 Tbps      Ans b) 54 Mbps
10. In a typical Wi-Fi configuration, a transmitter/receiver (transceiver) device, called the-----, connects to the wired network from a fixed location using standard cabling.  
a)BTS      b)BSC c) Access Point (AP)      d)Node      Ans. c) Access Point (AP)
11. A wireless Access Point combines -----and -----functions, it -----network traffic, usually from Ethernet to the airwaves, where it -----to computers with **wireless adapters**.  
a) router, bridging, bridges, routes b) bridging, router, routes, bridges      Ans a)
12. The AP can reside at -----of the wired network and acts as a -----for wireless data to be routed onto the wired network.  
a) any node, gateway b) Some specific nodes only, gateway c)any node, exit, d)gateway,gateway  
Ans. a) any node, gateway
13. An access point supports ----- no of mobile devices  
a) 1 to 3      b)10 to 30      c)1000-3000      d)100000 to 300000      Ans b)10 to 30
14. say true or false. WiFi AP does not support roaming.      Ans false

15. Which of the following is not a Wi-Fi Mode  
 a) Wireless Peer-To-Peer Network/ADHOC mode    b) Client and Access Point/ INFRASCTURE mode  
 c) Multiple Access Points and Roaming    d)Hub    Ans d)Hub
16. Which of the Wi-Fi Mode does not require any Access point , requires no administration or pre-configuration  
 a) Wireless Peer-To-Peer Network/ADHOC mode    b) Client and Access Point/ INFRASCTURE mode  
 c) Multiple Access Points and Roaming    d)Hub  
 Ans a) Wireless Peer-To-Peer Network/ADHOC mode
17. WiFi Peer to peer network can be setup between two PCs , if they are equipped with -----.  
 a)wireless adapter cards b)LAN card c) USB port d)memory card reader  
 Ans. a)wireless adapter cards
18. Most basic Wi-Fi Mode is -----  
 a) Wireless Peer-To-Peer Network/ADHOC mode    b) Client and Access Point/ INFRASCTURE mode  
 c) Multiple Access Points and Roaming    d)Hub  
 Ans a) Wireless Peer-To-Peer Network/ADHOC mode.
19. Which is the normally/ commonly employed Wi-Fi mode  
 a) Wireless Peer-To-Peer Network/ADHOC mode    b) Client and Access Point/ INFRASCTURE mode  
 c) Multiple Access Points and Roaming    d)Hub  
 Ans b) Client and Access Point/ INFRASCTURE mode.
20. Say True or False. Infra structure Wi-Fi mode does not support peer to peer communication.  
 Ans False
21. In -----WiFi mode each client would only have access to the resources of the other client and not to a central server.  
 a) Wireless Peer-To-Peer Network/ADHOC mode    b) Client and Access Point/ INFRASCTURE mode  
 c) Multiple Access Points and Roaming    d)Hub  
 Ans a) Wireless Peer-To-Peer Network/ADHOC mode.
22. Which of the Wi-Fi Mode does require Access point  
 a) Wireless Peer-To-Peer Network/ADHOC mode    b) Client and Access Point/ INFRASCTURE mode  
 c) Multiple Access Points and Roaming    d)b&c    Ans d) b&c.
23. In which Wi-Fi mode "each client would have access to server resources as well as to other clients"  
 a) Wireless Peer-To-Peer Network/ADHOC mode    b) Client and Access Point/ INFRASCTURE mode  
 c) Multiple Access Points and Roaming    d)b&c    Ans d) b&c.
24. For Roaming mode Wi-Fi Access points can be inter connected via -----  
 a) using UTP cable b) over radio through wireless bridging c) a&b d)none    Ans c) a&b
25. Which Wi-Fi Architecture support "in event of a fault in an access point the network heals itself and connectivity is ensured through other access point"  
 a) Hub b) Mesh    c)a&b    d) Token Ring    Ans b)Mesh
26. In WiFi mesh architecture change over , incase of failure of one access point , happens -----  
 a) manual reconfiguration b) statically, c) dynamically d) both a&b    Ans c) dynamically.
27. Range of WiFi access point is of the order of ----feet indoor and -----feet outdoors  
 a) 500,1000 b)1000,500 c)100000,50000 d) None    Ans. a) 500,1000.
28. Site Survey is used for what purpose in case of Wi-Fi Networking.  
 a) Access Point positioning b) Product development c) a&b d) None    Ans. a) Access Point positioning
29. In Wifi "the ability of clients to move seamlessly among a cluster of Access Points is called " -----  
 a)roaming    b) ADHOC networking    c) a&b    d)None    Ans. a)roaming

30. Say true or False . Access Points hand the client off from one to another in a way that is invisible to the client, ensuring unbroken connectivity. Ans. True

31. The '802.11' specifications are wireless standards that define as ----- interface between wireless client and a base station or Access Point

a) "over-the-air" b) Copper interface d) between Access points d) b&c Ans a) "over-the-air"

32. Which is the first version of Wi-Fi

a) 802.11a b) 802.11b c) 802.11g, d) 802.11e Ans b) 802.11b

33. ----- Wi-Fi standard tries to solve the distance/ smaller range due to higher frequency band problem by using more power and more efficient data encoding schemes.

a) 802.11a b) 802.11b c) 802.11g, d) 802.11e Ans c) 802.11g

34. The spectrum of '802.11'a is divided into ----- or channels of about **20 MHz** each

a) 18 sub-network segments b) 8 sub-network segments c) 81 sub-network segments d) 80 sub-network segments Ans b) 8 sub-network segments

35. In 802.11a each channels are made up of ----- carriers of ----- KHz each, and can present a maximum of 54 Mbps

a) 52,300 b) 300,52 c) 300,300, d) 52,52 Ans a) 52,300

36. In 802.11 the OFDM system provides ----- different data rates between 6 to 54 Mbps.

a) 8 b) 7 c) 15 d) 78 Ans a) 8

37. Say True or False, '802.11'b is completely compatible with '802.11'a

Ans False

38. Which Wi-Fi standard aim is to enhance the current '802.11' MAC to expand support for LAN applications **with Quality of Service requirements**, to provide improvements in **security and in the capabilities & efficiency of the protocol**.

a) 802.11a b) 802.11b c) 802.11g, d) 802.11e Ans d) 802.11e

39. Which Wi-Fi standard will allow an '802.11' device to receive the regulatory information required to configure itself properly to operate anywhere on earth.

a) 802.11a b) 802.11b c) 802.11g, d) 802.11d Ans d) 802.11d

40. Match the following

	Standard		Frequency Band	Throughput in Mbps	Comment	Modulation and Antenna technology
1	802.11b	a	2.4/5 GHz			OFDM & MIMO 4
2	802.11g	b			For Roaming purpose	
3	802.11a	c			For supporting QoS in other standards	
4	802.11e	d	5 GHz	54	Due to Higher frequency, smaller range	OFDM
5	802.11d	e	2.4 G	54	Extension of 802.11b	OFDM, DSSS
6	802.11n	f	2.4 G ISM	7	First standard, slowest, least expensive	DSSS

Ans

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3	802.11a		d	5 GHz	54	Due to Higher frequency, smaller range	OFDM
4	802.11e		c			For supporting QoS in other standards	
5	802.11d		b			For Roaming purpose	
6	802.11n		a	2.4/5 GHz			OFDM & MIMO 4

41. Say True or False. "Most Wi-Fi wireless Access Points come with default values built-in. Once you plug them in, they start working with these default values in 90 percent of the cases."

Ans True

42. Things to be configured, normally, in Wi-Fi Access point

a)SSID,Location,height      b) SSID      c)SSID,Channel, WEP Key d) a&b

Ans c)SSID,Channel, WEP Key

42) Say True or False . "will normally default to the manufacturer's name (e.g. "Linksys" or "Netgear")"

Ans . Yes

43) Say True or False . "Same SSID need not be configured in all access points to allow seamless roaming between access points.      Ans False

44) The normal default channel in a WiFi hotspot

a)1    b)11    c)3    d)6    Ans d)6

45) In order to turn Wired Equipment Privacy (WEP) on, you have to enter

a) a WEP key and turn on 128-bit encryption b) a WEP key c) 128-bit encryption d)none

Ans a) a WEP key and turn on 128-bit encryption

46.WEP should be enabled to secure the network against-----, Even though it is not full proof.

a) eavesdropping and hacking b)interference c)sound d)none

Ans a) eavesdropping and hacking

47. Say True or false "On the newest machines, an '802.11' card will automatically connect with an '802.11' hotspot and a network connection will be established"

Ans True.

48. Say true or false. "On older machines you often have to go through these simple 3-steps process to connect to a hotspot, 1) Access the software for the '802.11' card:2) Click the Search button 3) Double-click on one of the hotspots to connect to it "

Ans True

49. For oldest Macines, You have to enter ----- and ----- for connecting to a WiFi

a) SSID      b) Channel no      c)a&b d)None      Ans c)a&b

50) Say true or false. In a Wi-Fi users can access shared information without looking for a place to plug in, and network managers can set up or augment networks without installing or moving wires. An True.

51) Which all are the advantages of WiFi

a) Mobility b)Installation Speed and Simplicityc)Installation Flexibility d)Reduced Cost-of-Ownership e)Scalability f)all

Ans f) All