



IMPLEMENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF WI-FI STANDARDS AND ITS SCOPE

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ABSTRACT: Wi-Fi allows to connect to the internet from virtually anywhere at speeds of up to 54Mbps. The computers and handsets enabled with this technology use radio technologies based on the IEEE 802.11 standard to send and receive data anywhere within the range of a base station. To understand the wireless technology

let us consider a pair of Walkie-Talkies. These are small radios that can transmit and receive radio signals. When we talk into a Walkie-Talkie, our voice is picked up by a microphone, encoded onto a radio frequency and transmitted with the antenna. Another Walkie-Talkie can receive the transmission with its antenna, decode our voice from the radio signal and drive a speaker. Simple Walkie-Talkies like this transmit at a signal strength of about 0.25 watts, and they can transmit about 500 to 1,000 feet.



[1] Introduction

Wi-Fi is a term that most of us hear almost every day and is a service most would consider an integral part of our lives. From our smart phones to our game consoles and computers, most devices on the market today are equipped to use Wi-Fi. While WiFi has become critical to routines of many, a large portion of us don't know anything more than the basics.

Wireless Fidelity is the wireless way to handle networking. It is also known as 802.11 networking and wireless networking. Using this technology we can connect computers anywhere in a home or office without the need of any wires. The computers connect to the network using radio signals, and they can be up to 100 feet or so apart.

Wi-Fi allows to connect to the internet from virtually anywhere at speeds of up to 54Mbps. The computers and handsets enabled with this technology use radio technologies based on the IEEE 802.11 standard to send and receive data anywhere within the range of a base station.

How was Wi-Fi invented?

Wi-Fi was born in 1985 after the United States FCC opened up the wireless frequencies 900Mhz, 2.4Ghz, and 5.8Ghz to

be used without a license. These radio bands were used by household appliances such as microwaves, and were assumed to have no practical application in communications due to interference from the aforementioned appliances. To make these frequencies useable for communication, the FCC mandated usage of spread spectrum technology over these bands.

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