

Wireless LAN for the Classroom

Margaret A. Sosinski

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
United States Military Academy
West Point, New York 10996

Tel: (845) 938-5555, Fax: (845) 938-5956
Email: dm8281@usma.edu

Abstract:

With the world trying to go to paperless classrooms/offices the wireless classroom/office is a long overdue concept. After attending a class where the use of the wireless LAN was implemented quickly and effectively, it was important to capture the strengths and weaknesses of the wireless LAN in a classroom environment. The setup of the classroom consisted of twenty-four students each assigned a laptop with a wireless LAN card. The instructor had a laptop with a wireless LAN card and in the classroom were a network printer, an overhead projector and a wireless hub (hung near the ceiling in the corner of the room). The strengths of the wireless LAN include the ease of setup requiring no wires be run, the ease with which each student could access the network to do research, and the ease of electronic turn in of assignments. The weakness of the wireless LAN was evident when students went to print. Printing large jobs tied the network up and limited printing capability. Another weakness of the wireless LAN is the sense of knowing that the connection to the network only exists in the classroom, once the laptop is taken out of the classroom and a hub is not available the connection is lost. Security of the Wireless LAN is a challenge to the business world as it is to protecting our national security. The layered approach should be taken to protect a Wireless Network. One weakness, which occurs with wired networks too, is network outage. If a test or assignment is to be turned in and the network is not available, backup means need to be addressed. The experience I had as a student in a wireless network environment was a positive one. More classrooms and offices should use wireless LAN technology to effectively bring information to students and workers, as did the Information Resource Management College at Ft. McNair.

Wireless LAN for the Classroom

A user's perspective

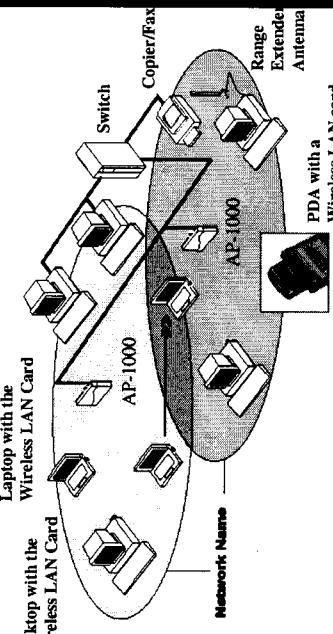
Agenda

- Network Layout
- Performance Tests for Wireless Access Points
- Performance Characteristics for the Orinoco AP-1000 and the Xircom Springport
- Uses and Applications
 - Ft. McNair, Information Resource Management College
 - West Point, United States Military Academy
- Network Security
- Advantages
- Disadvantages
- Conclusion

Performance Tests for Wireless Access Points²

- **Throughput** test to determine the data-transmission speeds
- **Range** test to show how performance was affected by distance from the access point
- **Interference** test to show the affect of other devices operating in the same range (such as a microwave oven)
- **Rush Hour** test to gauge performance under busy conditions

Sample Network Layout¹



1- Network modified from the CD-ROM for the Orinoco AP-1000

2- Based on the article *Wireless LANs for All* printed in Mobile Computing & Communications August 2001

Performance Characteristics for the Orinoco AP-1000

3. Performance Characteristics for the Orinoco AP-1000					
RF Frequency Band	2.4 GHz (2400-2500 MHz)				
Number of selectable sub-channels	11				
North America (FCC)	13				
Europe (ETSI)	1				
France (FR)	4				
Japan (JP)	1				
Other Countries:	FCC 11, ETSI 13				
Modulation Techniques	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum ■ CCK for High & Medium Transmit Rate ■ DBPSK for Standard Transmit Rate ■ DQPSK for Low Transmit Rate ■ 11-chip Barker Sequence				
Spreading	Better than 10 ⁻³				
Bit Error Rate (BER)	15 dBm				
Terminal Output Power	11 Mbps				
Ranges (100 bytes User Data) / Transmit Rate	High Speed Medium Speed Standard Speed Low Speed				
(Open Office Environment)	150 m (525 ft.)	270 m (885 ft.)	400 m (1300 ft.)	550 m (1750 ft.)	750 m (2500 ft.)
Semi-Open Office Environment	50 m (165 ft.)	70 m (230 ft.)	90 m (300 ft.)	115 m (375 ft.)	150 m (500 ft.)
Closed Office	20 m (80 ft.)	35 m (115 ft.)	40 m (130 ft.)	50 m (165 ft.)	65 m (220 ft.)
Receiver Sensitivity	-83 dBm	-87 dBm	-91 dBm	-94 dBm	-97 dBm
Data Rates	85 ns	225 ns	400 ns	500 ns	500 ns

3. Chart from the CD-ROM for the Orinoco AP-1000

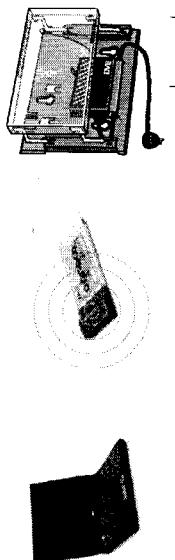
Performance Characteristics for the Xircam Springport™ Wireless Ethernet Adapter

4. Performance Characteristics for the Xircam Springport™ Wireless Ethernet Adapter	
RF Frequency Band	2.4 GHz (2400-2483.5 MHz)
Number of selectable channels	11
North America (FCC)	11
Europe (ETSI)	13
France (FR)	4
Japan (JP)	14
Modulation Techniques	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum ■ CCK for High and Medium Transmit Rate ■ DQPSK for Standard Transmit Rate ■ DBPSK for Low Transmit Rate
Typical Range	11 Mbps
Open Office Environment	90 m (1000 ft)
Closed Office	30 m (100 ft)
Typical Range	11 Mbps
Open Office Environment	300 m (1000 ft)
Closed Office	90 m (300 ft)

4. Chart created from Product Specifications from the Xircam Springport Wireless Ethernet Adapter

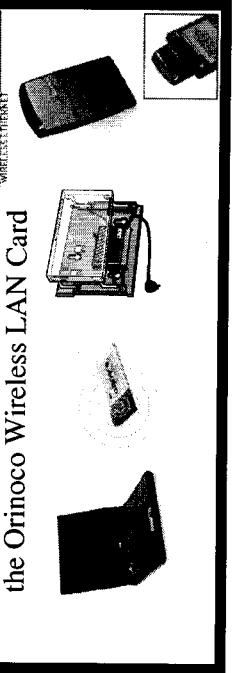
Current Uses at the Information Resource Management College

- Ft. McNair, Washington DC
 - Student Laptops with Wireless LAN access
 - Faculty and Staff using the Wireless LAN daily



Current Uses at the United States Military Academy

- West Point, New York
 - Classroom use with the Visor and the Xircam Springport or the Cassiopeia and the Orinoco Wireless LAN Card



Network Security

- The Orinoco comes in a Silver or Gold version
 - Silver: wired equivalent privacy (WEP) using a 64-bit key
 - Gold: provides enhanced security with a 128-bit key using RC4 encryption
- The Xircom supports 0,40 or 128-bit WEP encryption

Disadvantages

- Network Outage
- Connection is limited to where the AP-500/1000's are placed
- Security must be properly set up in a layered approach
- Speed

Theoretical Speeds	Test Results
Wired 100 Mbps	49.89 Mbps
10 Mbps	8.55 Mbps
Wireless 11 Mbps	5.53 Mbps

5. Based on the article *Wireless LANs for All* printed in Mobile Computing & Communications August 2001

Advantages

- Installation Time
- Mobility
- Easy Access to the Internet and Network
- Signal Strength Monitoring Software lets the user know if they have connection to the Wireless Access Point

Conclusion

- By setting up each Access Point on a different channel the throughput can increase versus keeping all Access Points on the same frequency
- For security minded classes and offices, wireless networks need layers of security to protect against eavesdropping
- Wireless networks for educational purposes are worthwhile to students, instructors and network administrators