

2. What is the maximum distance running the lowest data rate for 802.11b?
- [A.](#) About 100 feet
 - [B.](#) About 175 feet
 - [C.](#) About 300 feet
 - [D.](#) About 350 feet

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

The IEEE802.11b standard provides the lowest data rate at 1Mbps, but it also has the longest distance, which is about 350 feet.

4. What is the frequency range of the IEEE 802.11b standard?
- [A.](#) 2.4Gbps
 - [B.](#) 5Gbps
 - [C.](#) 2.4GHz
 - [D.](#) 5GHz

Answer:
Option C

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11b and IEEE 802.11g standards both run in the 2.4GHz RF range.

6. What is the maximum data rate for the 802.11g standard?
- [A.](#) 6Mbps
 - [B.](#) 11Mbps
 - [C.](#) 22Mbps
 - [D.](#) 54Mbps

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11g standard provides a maximum data rate of up to 54Mbps.

8. How many non-overlapping channels are available with 802.11b?

- [A.](#) 3 [B.](#) 12
[C.](#) 23 [D.](#) 40

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11b standard provides 3 non-overlapping channels.

11. What is the maximum distance with maximum data rate for 802.11b?

- [A.](#) About 65-75 feet
[B.](#) About 90-100 feet
[C.](#) About 150 feet
[D.](#) Over 200 feet

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11b standard provides a maximum data rate of up to only 11Mbps, and you can be around 150 feet, maybe farther, depending on conditions.

12. What is the maximum distance with maximum data rate for 802.11g?

- [A.](#) About 65-75 feet
[B.](#) About 90-100 feet
[C.](#) About 150 feet
[D.](#) Over 200 feet

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11g standard provides a maximum data rate of up to 54Mbps, but you need to be close to the access point, somewhere around 90 to 100 feet.

15. What is the maximum data rate for the 802.11b standard?
[A.](#) 6Mbps [B.](#) 11Mbps
[C.](#) 22Mbps [D.](#) 54Mbps

Answer: Option B

15. **Explanation:**

The IEEE 802.11b standard provides a maximum data rate of up to 11Mbps.

18. What is the frequency range of the IEEE 802.11g standard?
[A.](#) 2.4Gbps [B.](#) 5Gbps
[C.](#) 2.4GHz [D.](#) 5GHz

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11b and IEEE 802.11g standards both run in the 2.4GHz RF range.

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19. How many non-overlapping channels are available with 802.11g?
[A.](#) 3 [B.](#) 12
[C.](#) 23 [D.](#) 40

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11g standard provides 3 non-overlapping channels.

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20. What is the maximum distance running the lowest data rate for 802.11g?
[A.](#) About 100 feet
[B.](#) About 175 feet
[C.](#) About 300 feet

[D.](#)

About 350 feet

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11g standard's lowest data rate is 6Mbps, but it can run from a distance of about 300 feet.

Five ways to secure WIRELESS NETWORKS

1. Update the default router basic settings

Most routers are, by default, open networks – and therefore unsecure. Choosing a strong security certification program such as “wireless protected access 2” (WPA2) is encouraged.

2. Select the right channels

Choosing a channel that fits the geographic dimensions of the location helps prevent the signal from traveling too far and attracting unwanted guests.

3. Control network users

WLAN routers provide multiple methods to control network access. Administrators can grant access to users by adding them to a whitelist and, conversely, restricting or

denying access by adding names to a blacklist.

4. Look for rogue access points

Hackers like to install wireless access points on secure networks without authorization. The idea is other users will connect to such networks, not realizing it's a trap.

5. Monitor and manage your network remotely

A wireless self-protection system (WSPS) sends instant alerts when it detects issues, and provides the power to take immediate action from anywhere.

6. Set up a Firewall

Immediately set up your firewall otherwise you don't have much protection against anyone trying to access your network. They guy mentioned refusing a job because the client refused to have a firewall.

7. Set up a hardware Firewall

Your firewall doesn't have to be a software firewall. There are also hardware firewalls that you can place before your router. It also never hurts to have more than one, either.