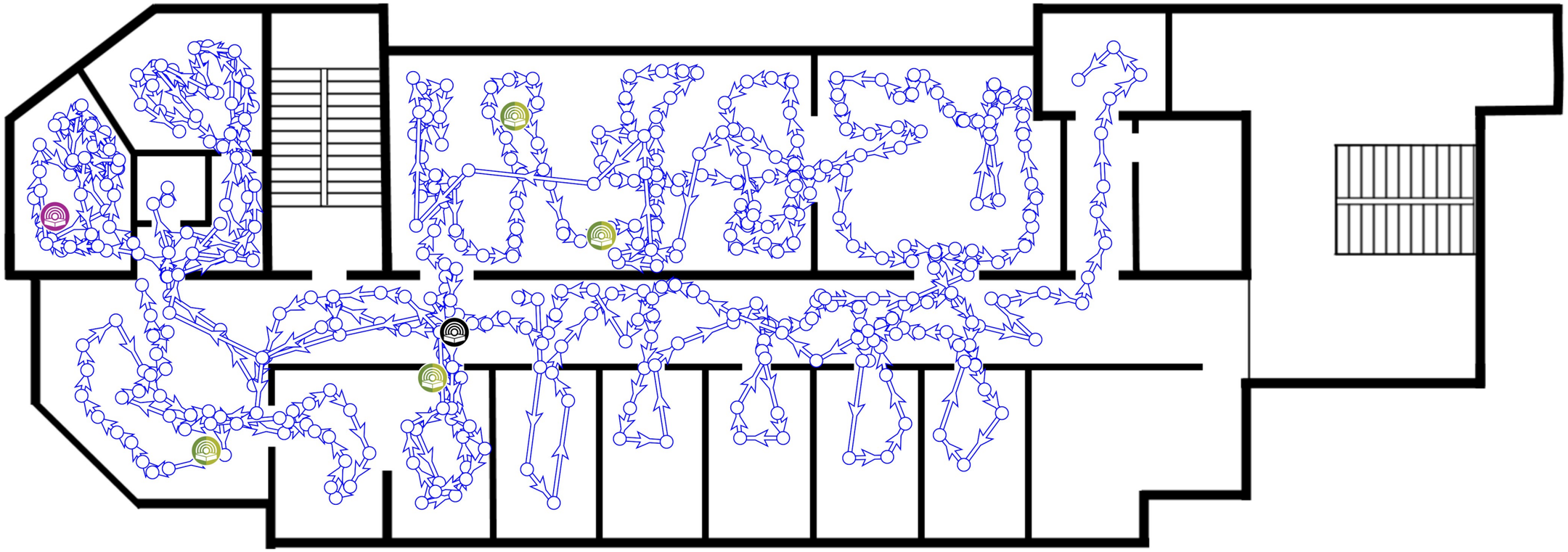
# Site Survey Report

## Powered by TamoGraph ®

| | |
|---|---|
| Survey Name | PassiveSurvey_SampleReport_mod3 |
| Surveyor | Milla B. |
| Location | Floor 2 |
| Description | Passive Survey v3 |
| Date(s) | Thursday, February 18, 2021 |

# Map with no visualizations

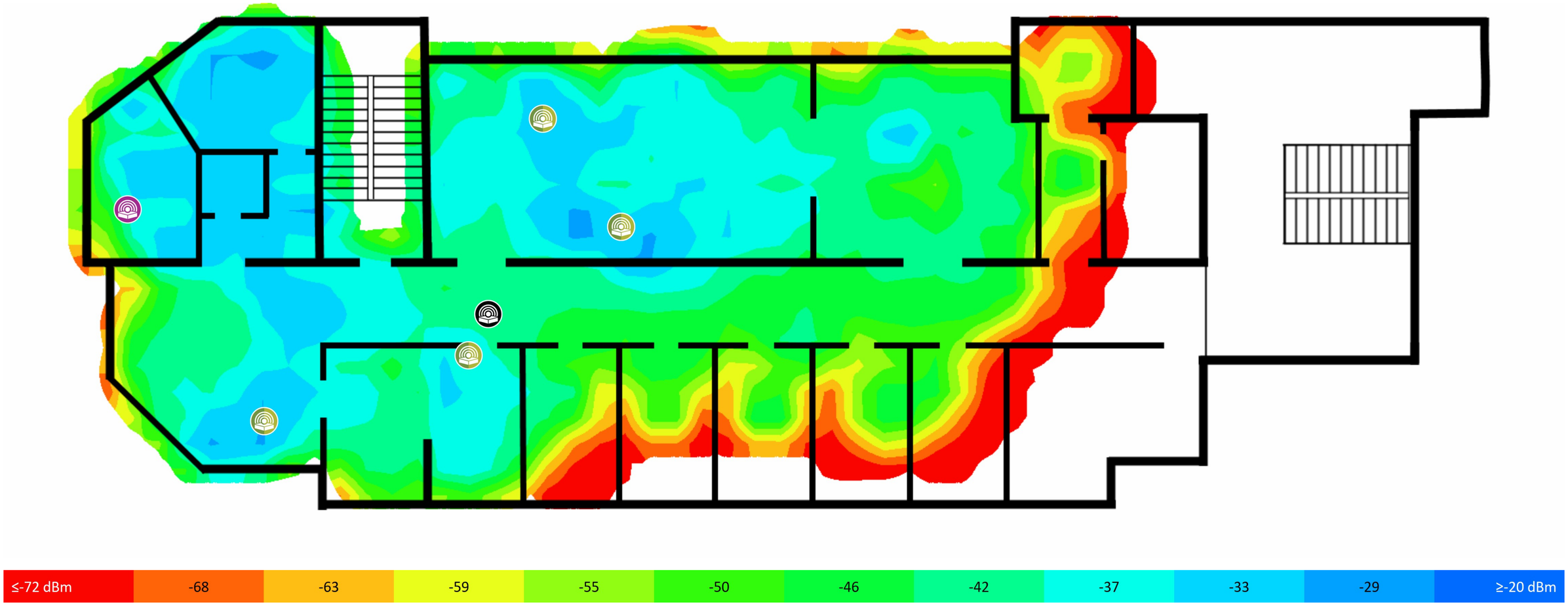


# List of APs

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neighbors3rdFloor | Cookies | F0:79:00:00:00:64 | | 1 | 216.7 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -40 |
| Aruba 802.11ax | Espresso | 00:0B:86:00:00:11 | ArubaaHe | 1 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -19 |
| Aruba 802.11ax | Tiramisu | 00:0B:86:00:00:90 | ArubaaHe | 6 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -41 |
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino | 00:0B:86:00:00:A4 | ArubaaHe | 1 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -17 |
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino-5 | 00:0B:86:00:00:A6 | ArubaaHe | 44 (44-48@40, 36-48@80, 36-64@160) | 2402.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -10 |
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino | 00:0B:86:00:00:4A | ArubaaHe | 6 (6-8@40) | 573.5 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -17 |
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino-5 | 00:0B:86:00:00:4C | ArubaaHe | 44 (44-48@40, 36-48@80) | 1201.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -22 |
| Cisco 802.11n (5 GHz) | SenchaTea | 58:6D:00:00:00:7D | | 36 (36-40@40) | 450.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -35 |
| Cisco 802.11n (2.4 GHz) | SenchaTea | 58:6D:00:00:00:7C | | 11 | 144.4 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -33 |

# Signal Level

This visualization shows the signal strength map (also called the coverage map) measured in dBm. Signal strength is one of the most important factors that influence WLAN performance, as in the areas with low signal, establishing a reliable and high-throughput link between the AP and client devices is impossible.



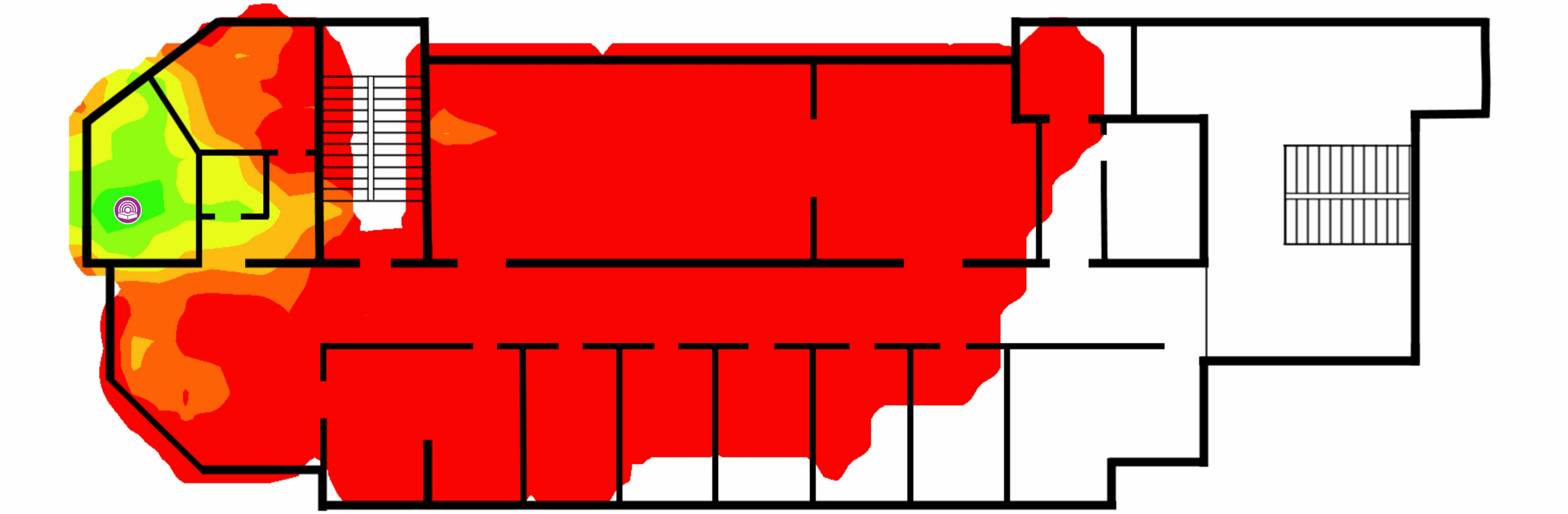
| ≤-72 dBm | -68 | -63 | -59 | -55 | -50 | -46 | -42 | -37 | -33 | -29 | ≥-20 dBm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Signal Level (Neighbors3rdFloor - F0:79:00:00:00:64)

This visualization shows the signal strength map (also called the coverage map) measured in dBm. Signal strength is one of the most important factors that influence WLAN performance, as in the areas with low signal, establishing a reliable and high-throughput link between the AP and client devices is impossible.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neighbors3rdFloor | Cookies | F0:79:00:00:00:64 | | 1 | 216.7 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -40 |



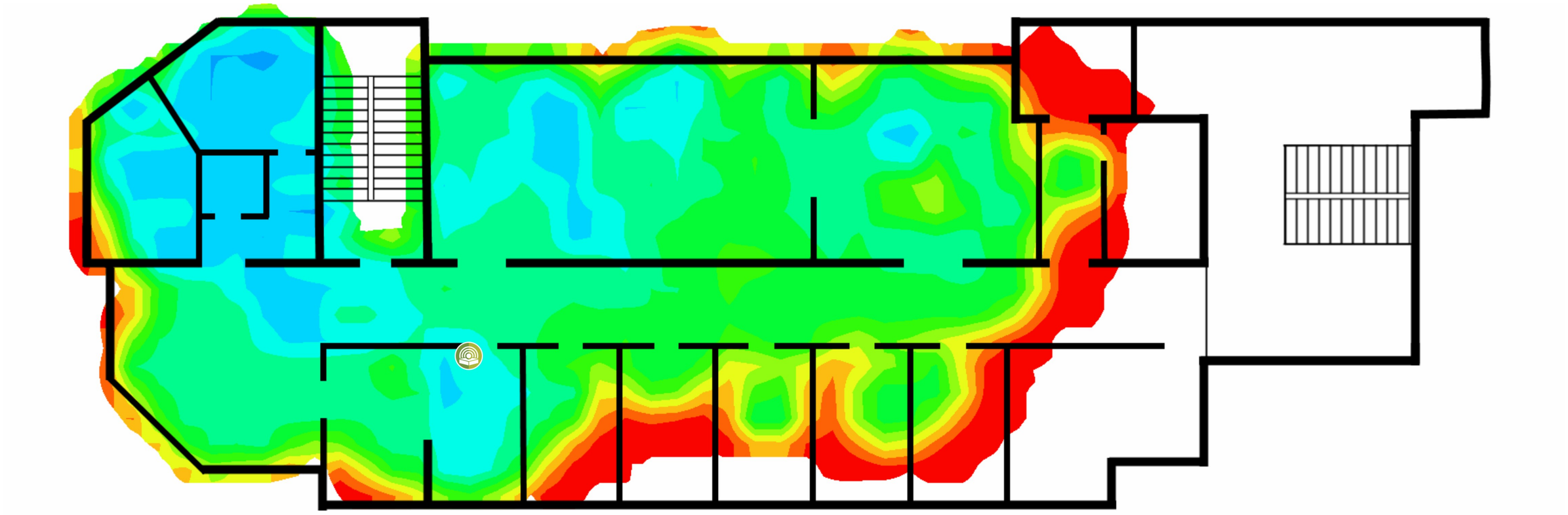
| ≤-72 dBm | -68 | -63 | -59 | -55 | -50 | -46 | -42 | -37 | -33 | -29 | ≥-20 dBm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Signal Level (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:11)

This visualization shows the signal strength map (also called the coverage map) measured in dBm. Signal strength is one of the most important factors that influence WLAN performance, as in the areas with low signal, establishing a reliable and high-throughput link between the AP and client devices is impossible.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Espresso | 00:0B:86:00:00:11 | ArubaaHe | 1 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -19 |



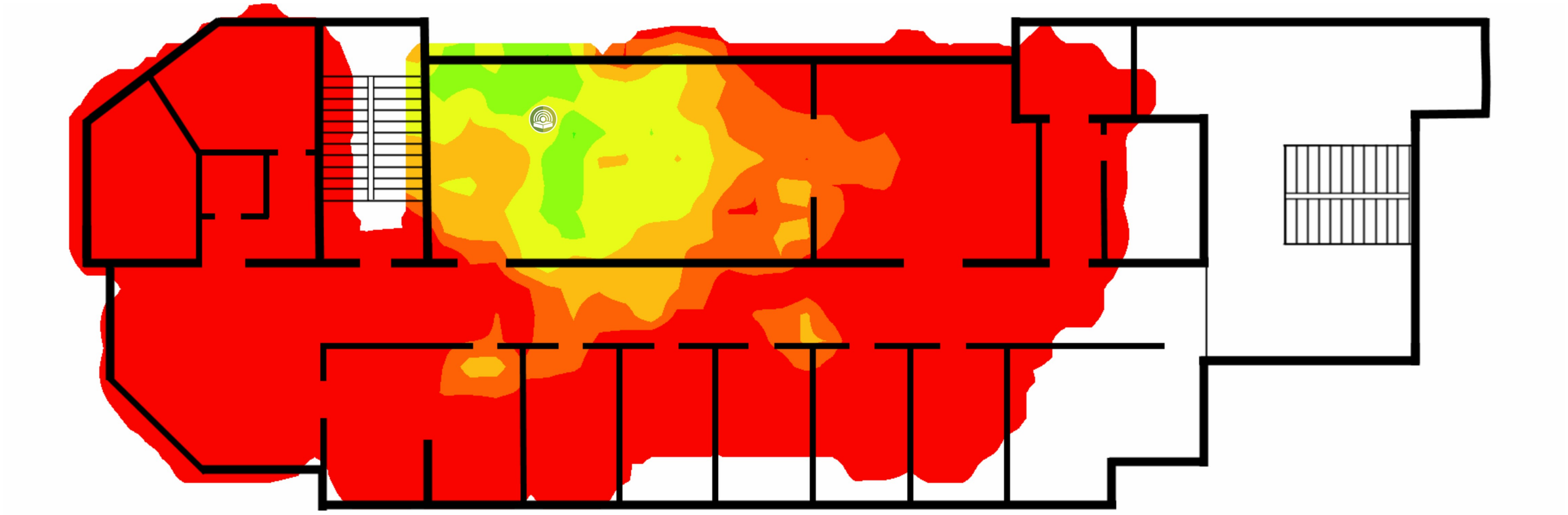
| ≤-72 dBm | -68 | -63 | -59 | -55 | -50 | -46 | -42 | -37 | -33 | -29 | ≥-20 dBm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Signal Level (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:90)

This visualization shows the signal strength map (also called the coverage map) measured in dBm. Signal strength is one of the most important factors that influence WLAN performance, as in the areas with low signal, establishing a reliable and high-throughput link between the AP and client devices is impossible.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Tiramisu | 00:0B:86:00:00:90 | ArubaaHe | 6 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -41 |



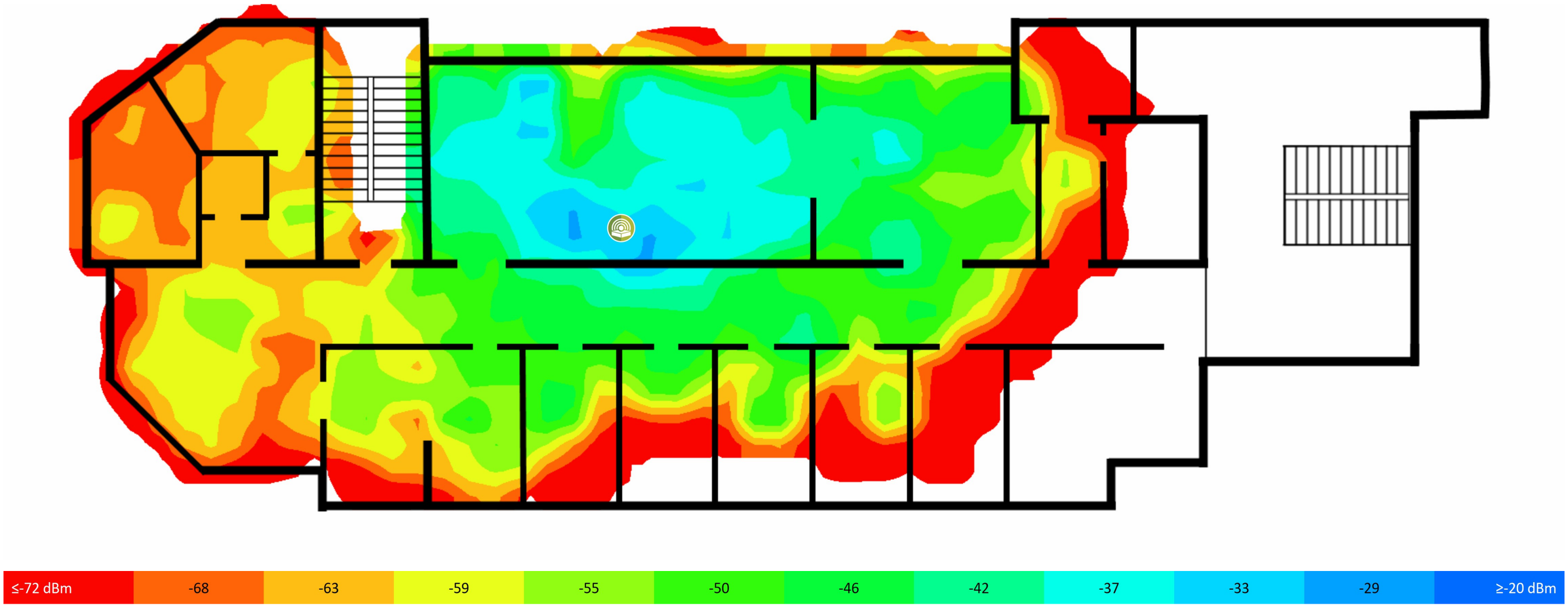
| ≤-72 dBm | -68 | -63 | -59 | -55 | -50 | -46 | -42 | -37 | -33 | -29 | ≥-20 dBm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Signal Level (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:A4)

This visualization shows the signal strength map (also called the coverage map) measured in dBm. Signal strength is one of the most important factors that influence WLAN performance, as in the areas with low signal, establishing a reliable and high-throughput link between the AP and client devices is impossible.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino | 00:0B:86:00:00:A4 | ArubaaHe | 1 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -17 |

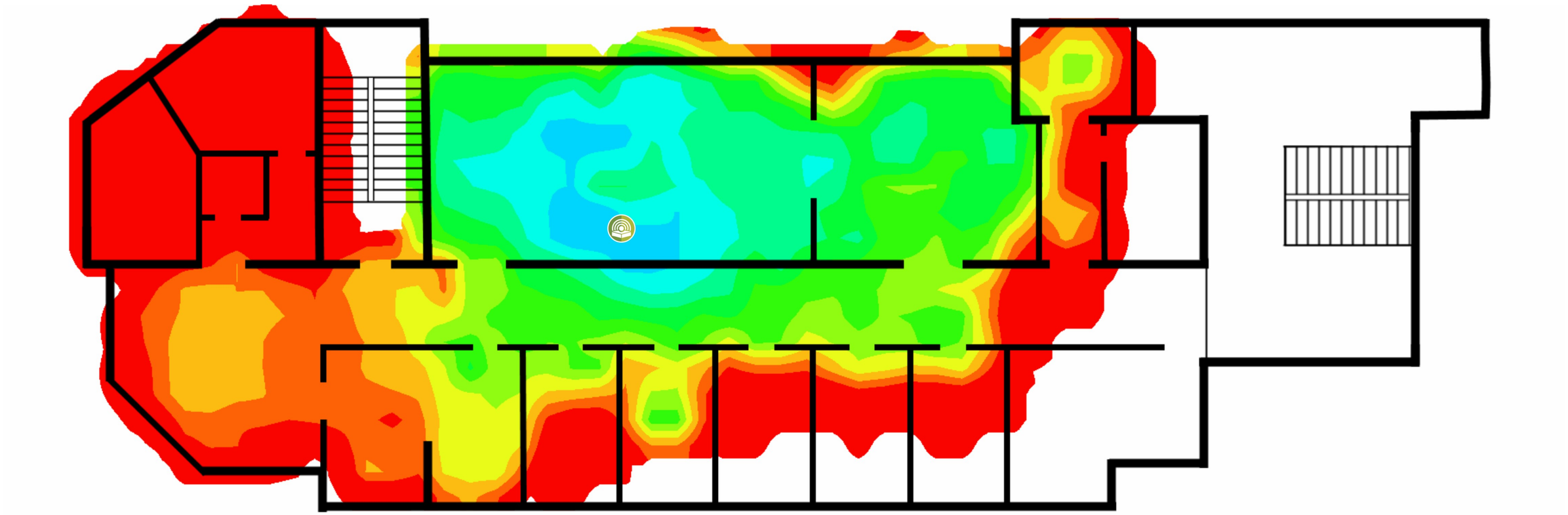


# Signal Level (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:A6)

This visualization shows the signal strength map (also called the coverage map) measured in dBm. Signal strength is one of the most important factors that influence WLAN performance, as in the areas with low signal, establishing a reliable and high-throughput link between the AP and client devices is impossible.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino-5 | 00:0B:86:00:00:A6 | ArubaaHe | 44 (44-48@40, 36-48@80, 36-64@160) | 2402.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -10 |



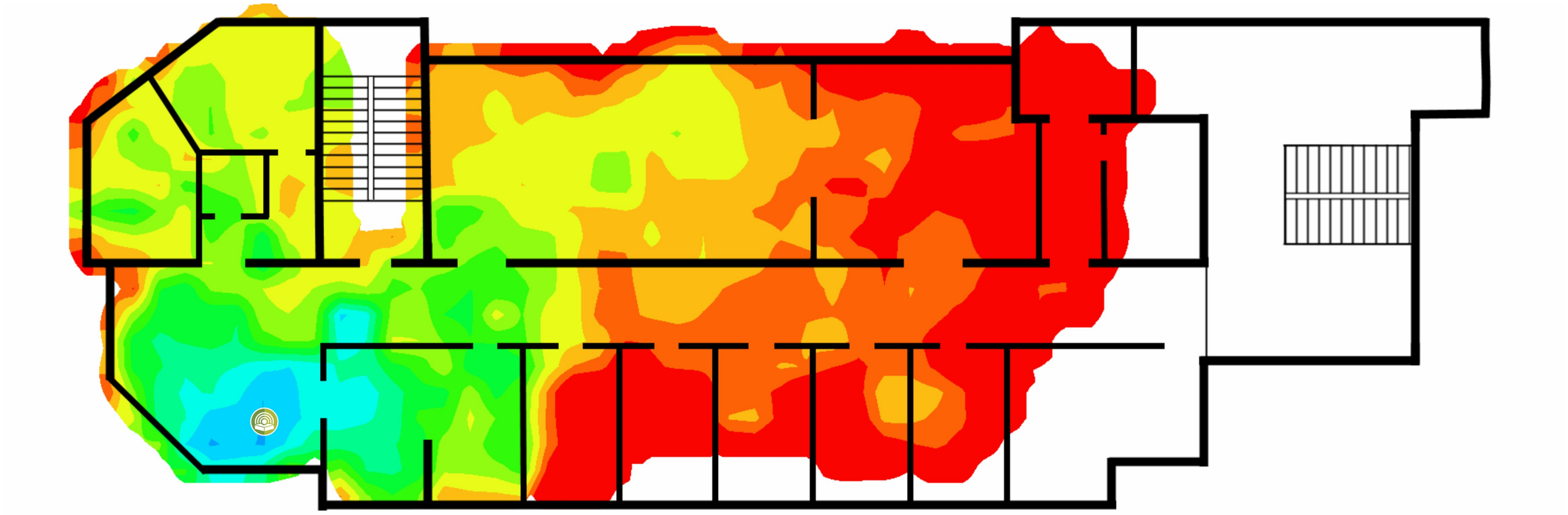
| ≤-72 dBm | -68 | -63 | -59 | -55 | -50 | -46 | -42 | -37 | -33 | -29 | ≥-20 dBm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Signal Level (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:4A)

This visualization shows the signal strength map (also called the coverage map) measured in dBm. Signal strength is one of the most important factors that influence WLAN performance, as in the areas with low signal, establishing a reliable and high-throughput link between the AP and client devices is impossible.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino | 00:0B:86:00:00:4A | ArubaaHe | 6 (6-8@40) | 573.5 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -17 |



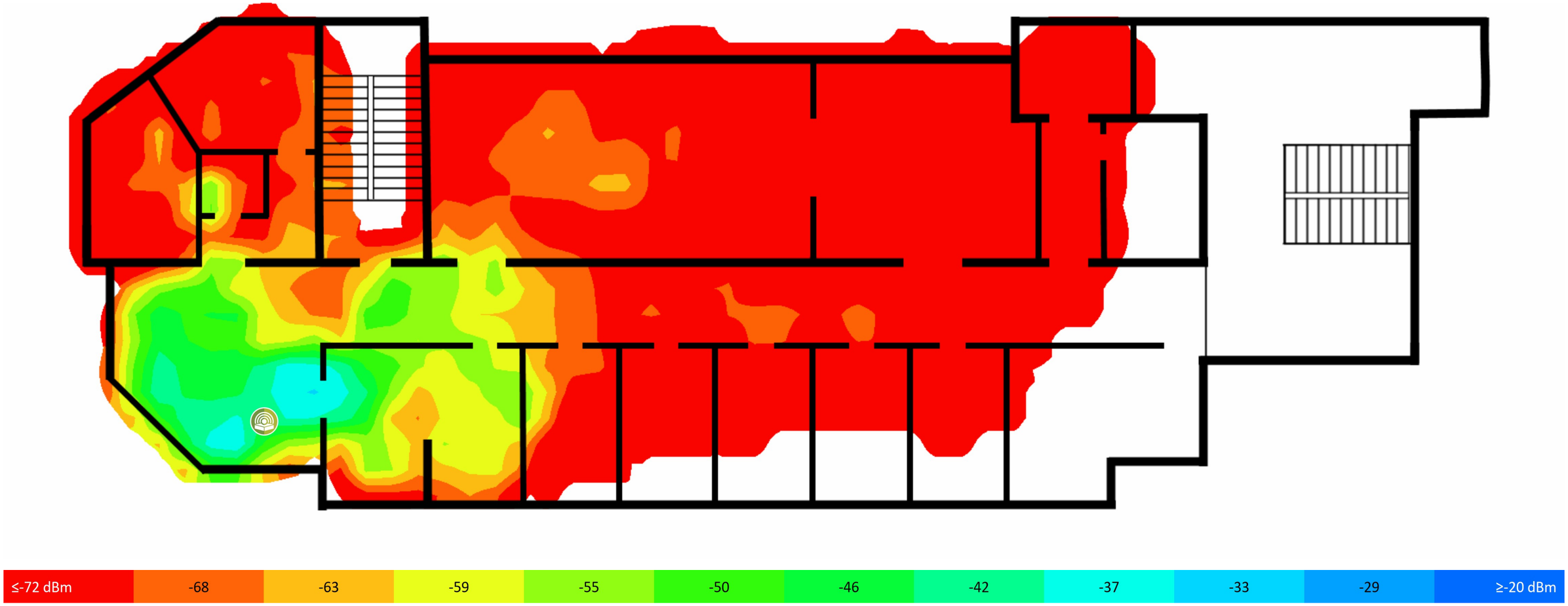
| ≤-72 dBm | -68 | -63 | -59 | -55 | -50 | -46 | -42 | -37 | -33 | -29 | ≥-20 dBm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Signal Level (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:4C)

This visualization shows the signal strength map (also called the coverage map) measured in dBm. Signal strength is one of the most important factors that influence WLAN performance, as in the areas with low signal, establishing a reliable and high-throughput link between the AP and client devices is impossible.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino-5 | 00:0B:86:00:00:4C | ArubaaHe | 44 (44-48@40, 36-48@80) | 1201.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -22 |



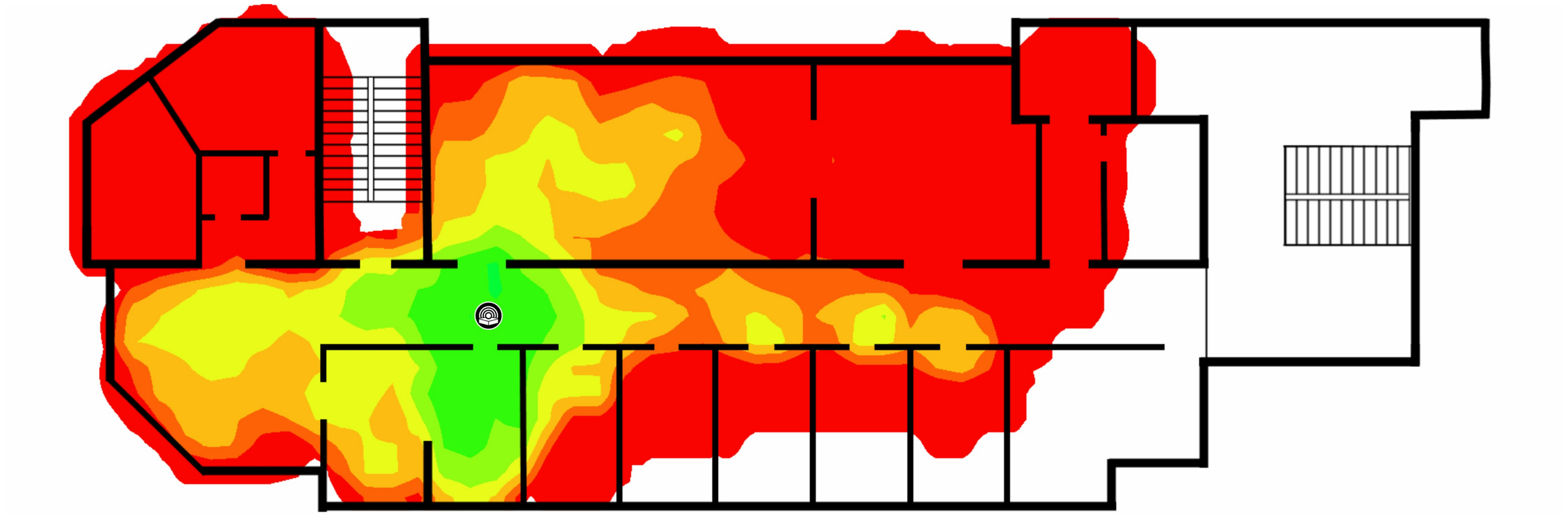
| ≤-72 dBm | -68 | -63 | -59 | -55 | -50 | -46 | -42 | -37 | -33 | -29 | ≥-20 dBm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Signal Level (Cisco 802.11n (5 GHz) - 58:6D:00:00:00:7D)

This visualization shows the signal strength map (also called the coverage map) measured in dBm. Signal strength is one of the most important factors that influence WLAN performance, as in the areas with low signal, establishing a reliable and high-throughput link between the AP and client devices is impossible.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cisco 802.11n (5 GHz) | SenchaTea | 58:6D:00:00:00:7D | | 36 (36-40@40) | 450.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -35 |



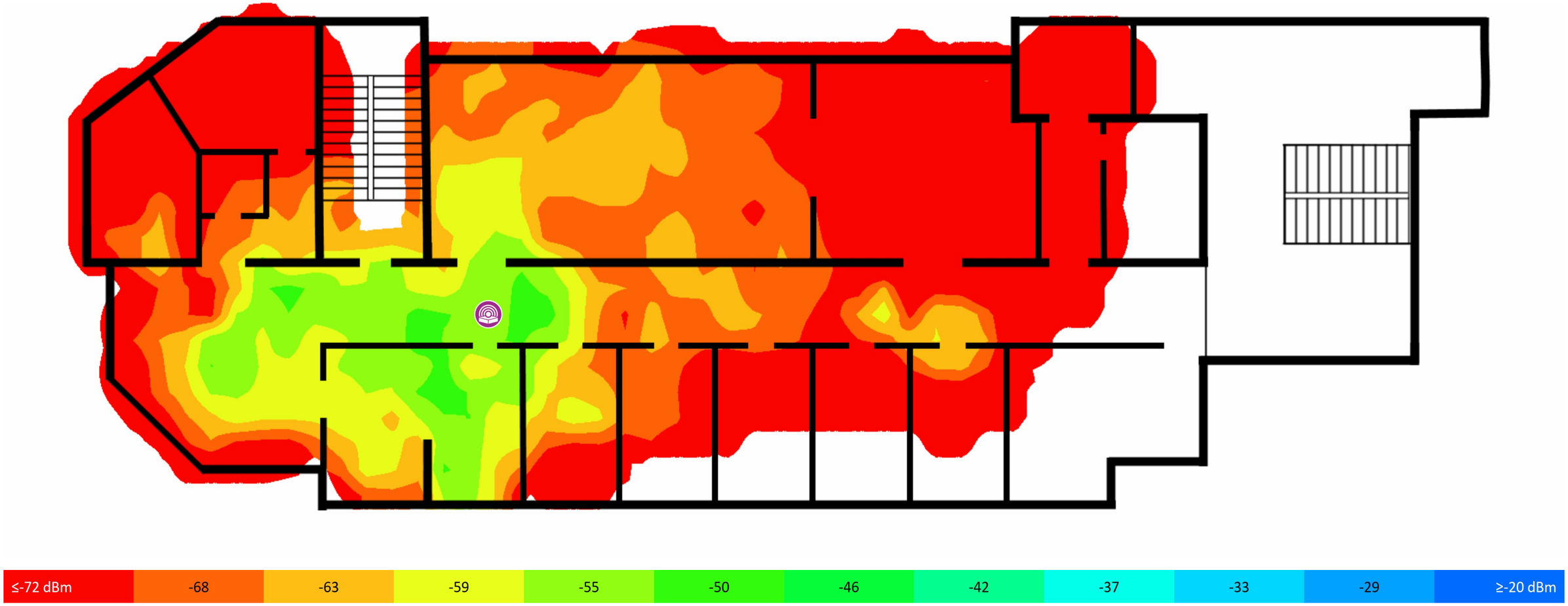
≤-72 dBm | -68 | -63 | -59 | -55 | -50 | -46 | -42 | -37 | -33 | -29 | ≥-20 dBm

# Signal Level (Cisco 802.11n (2.4 GHz) - 58:6D:00:00:00:7C)

This visualization shows the signal strength map (also called the coverage map) measured in dBm. Signal strength is one of the most important factors that influence WLAN performance, as in the areas with low signal, establishing a reliable and high-throughput link between the AP and client devices is impossible.

## AP Information

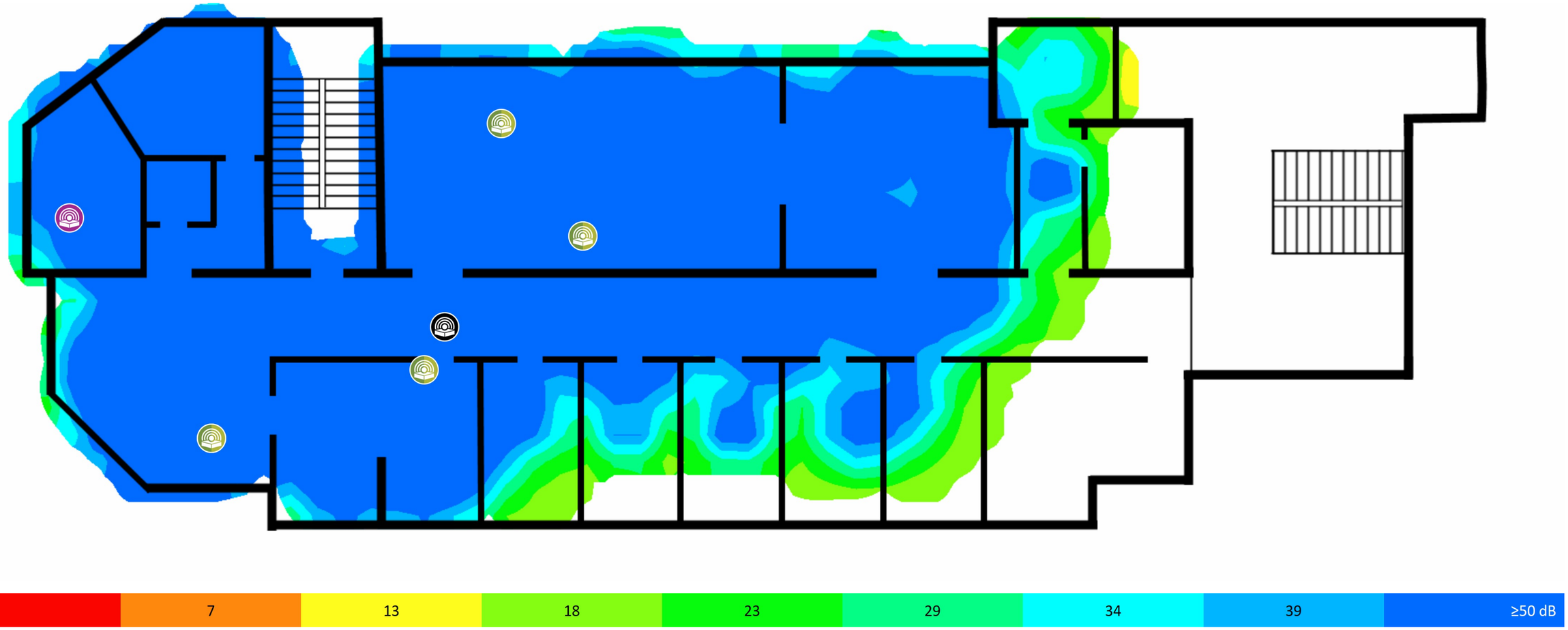
| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cisco 802.11n (2.4 GHz) | SenchaTea | 58:6D:00:00:00:7C | | 11 | 144.4 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -33 |



| ≤-72 dBm | -68 | -63 | -59 | -55 | -50 | -46 | -42 | -37 | -33 | -29 | ≥-20 dBm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

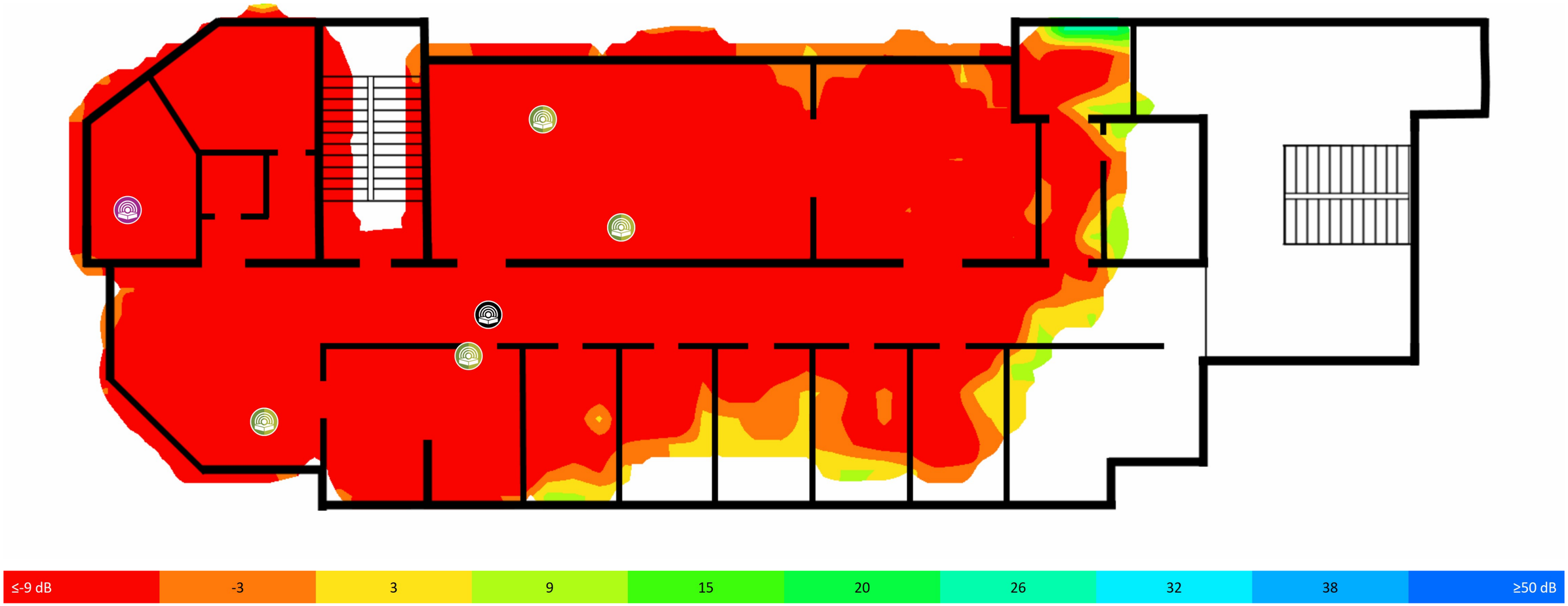
# Signal-to-Noise Ratio

This visualization shows the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) measured in dB. SNR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level exceeds the noise level. Noise is generated by non-802.11 sources of radio waves (this includes 802.11 frames damaged during propagation). In low SNR zones, client devices may not be able to communicate with APs.



# Signal-to-Interference Ratio

This visualization shows the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) measured in dB. SIR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level of an AP (interfered AP) exceeds the interference level. The interfering signal is the signal being transmitted by other APs (interfering APs) that may or may not belong to your WLAN and that use the same or one of the adjacent 802.11 channels. In low SIR zones, client devices may experience low throughput.

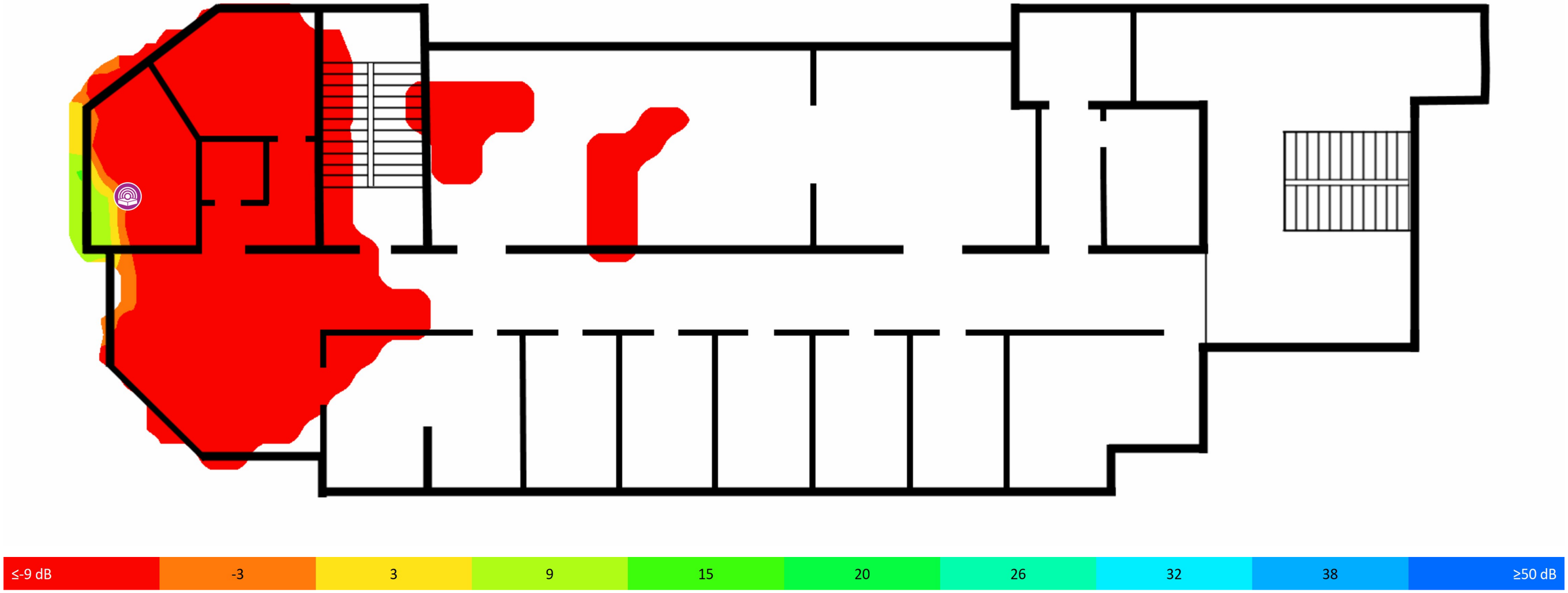


# Signal-to-Interference Ratio (Neighbors3rdFloor - F0:79:00:00:00:64)

This visualization shows the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) measured in dB. SIR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level of an AP (interfered AP) exceeds the interference level. The interfering signal is the signal being transmitted by other APs (interfering APs) that may or may not belong to your WLAN and that use the same or one of the adjacent 802.11 channels. In low SIR zones, client devices may experience low throughput.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neighbors3rdFloor | Cookies | F0:79:00:00:00:64 | | 1 | 216.7 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -40 |

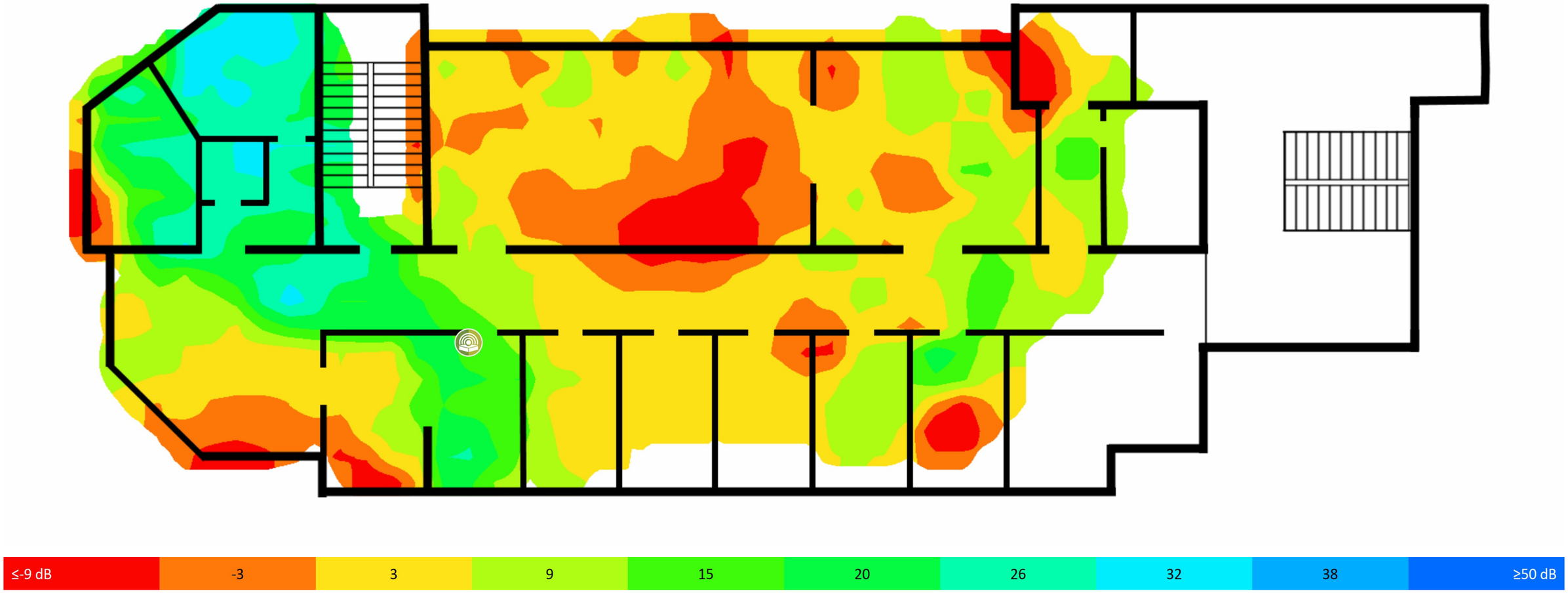


# Signal-to-Interference Ratio (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:11)

This visualization shows the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) measured in dB. SIR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level of an AP (interfered AP) exceeds the interference level. The interfering signal is the signal being transmitted by other APs (interfering APs) that may or may not belong to your WLAN and that use the same or one of the adjacent 802.11 channels. In low SIR zones, client devices may experience low throughput.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Espresso | 00:0B:86:00:00:11 | ArubaaHe | 1 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -19 |



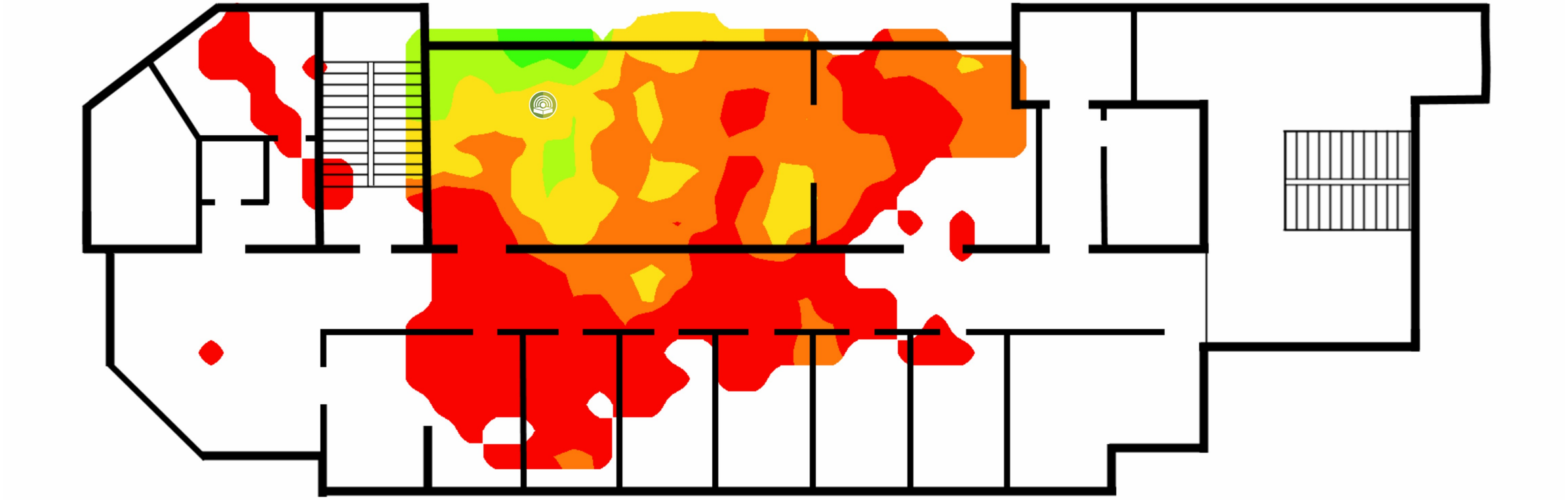
| ≤-9 dB | -3 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 38 | ≥50 dB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Signal-to-Interference Ratio (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:90)

This visualization shows the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) measured in dB. SIR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level of an AP (interfered AP) exceeds the interference level. The interfering signal is the signal being transmitted by other APs (interfering APs) that may or may not belong to your WLAN and that use the same or one of the adjacent 802.11 channels. In low SIR zones, client devices may experience low throughput.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Tiramisu | 00:0B:86:00:00:90 | ArubaaHe | 6 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -41 |

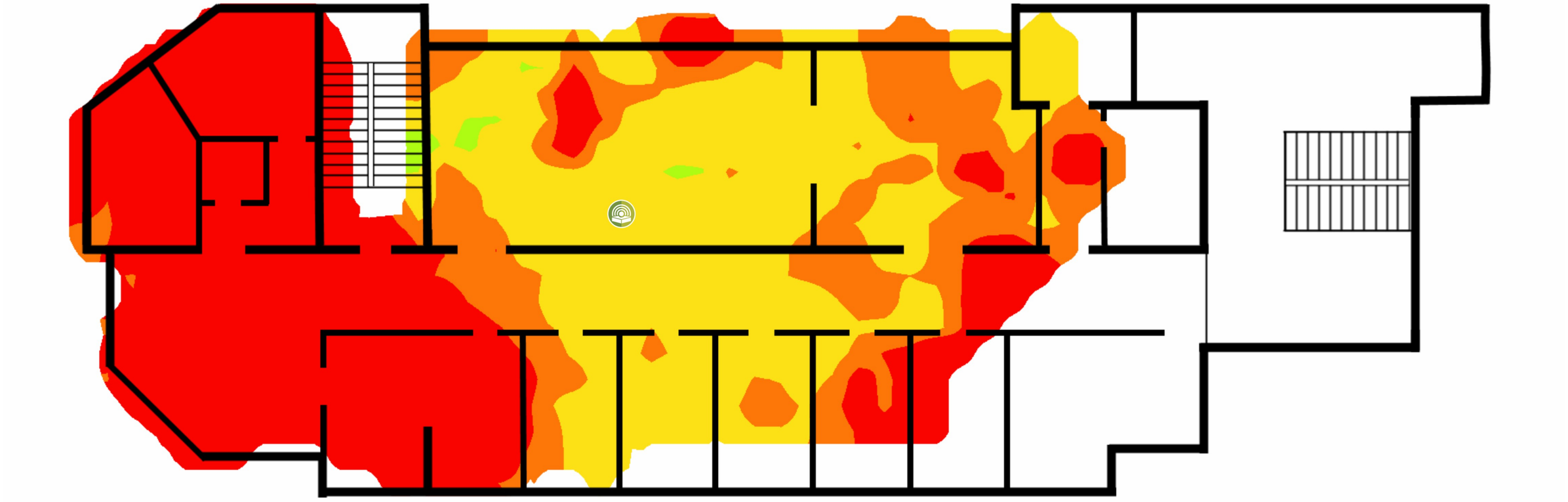


# Signal-to-Interference Ratio (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:A4)

This visualization shows the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) measured in dB. SIR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level of an AP (interfered AP) exceeds the interference level. The interfering signal is the signal being transmitted by other APs (interfering APs) that may or may not belong to your WLAN and that use the same or one of the adjacent 802.11 channels. In low SIR zones, client devices may experience low throughput.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino | 00:0B:86:00:00:A4 | ArubaaHe | 1 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -17 |



| ≤-9 dB | -3 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 38 | ≥50 dB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Signal-to-Interference Ratio (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:A6)

This visualization shows the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) measured in dB. SIR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level of an AP (interfered AP) exceeds the interference level. The interfering signal is the signal being transmitted by other APs (interfering APs) that may or may not belong to your WLAN and that use the same or one of the adjacent 802.11 channels. In low SIR zones, client devices may experience low throughput.

## AP Information

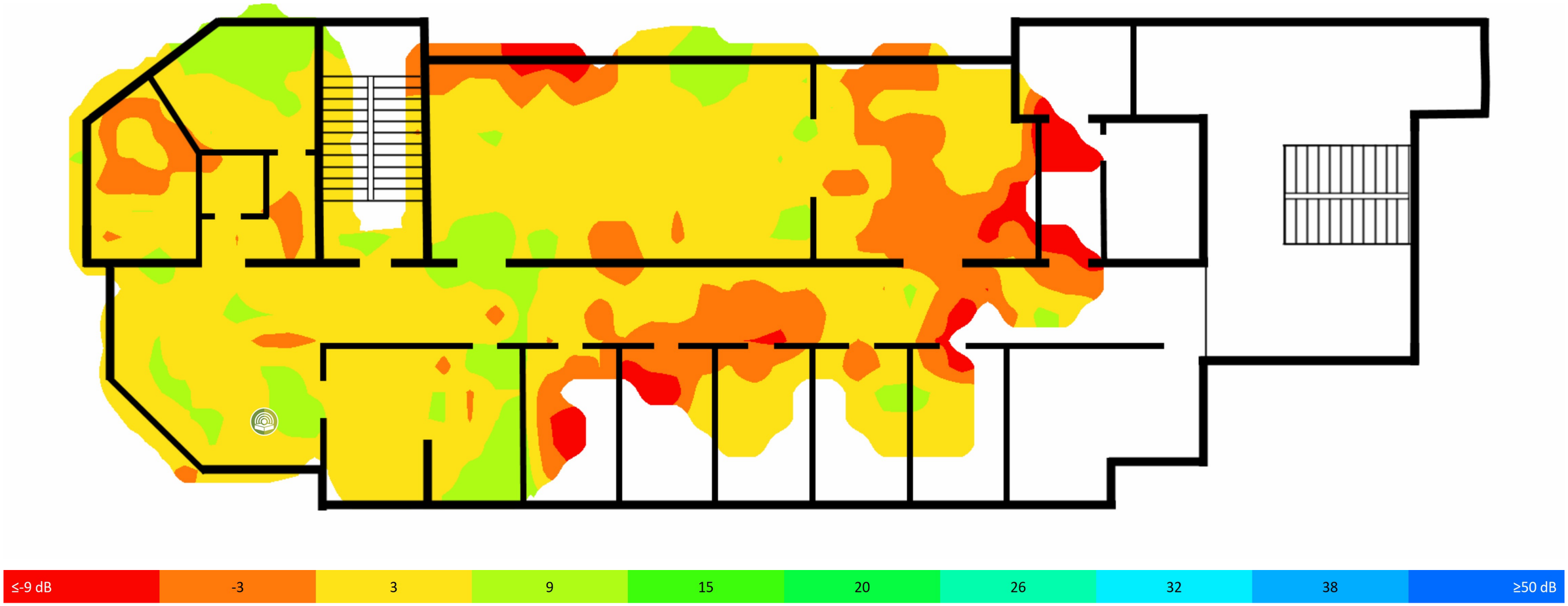
| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino-5 | 00:0B:86:00:00:A6 | ArubaaHe | 44 (44-48@40, 36-48@80, 36-64@160) | 2402.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -10 |

# Signal-to-Interference Ratio (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:4A)

This visualization shows the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) measured in dB. SIR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level of an AP (interfered AP) exceeds the interference level. The interfering signal is the signal being transmitted by other APs (interfering APs) that may or may not belong to your WLAN and that use the same or one of the adjacent 802.11 channels. In low SIR zones, client devices may experience low throughput.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino | 00:0B:86:00:00:4A | ArubaaHe | 6 (6-8@40) | 573.5 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -17 |

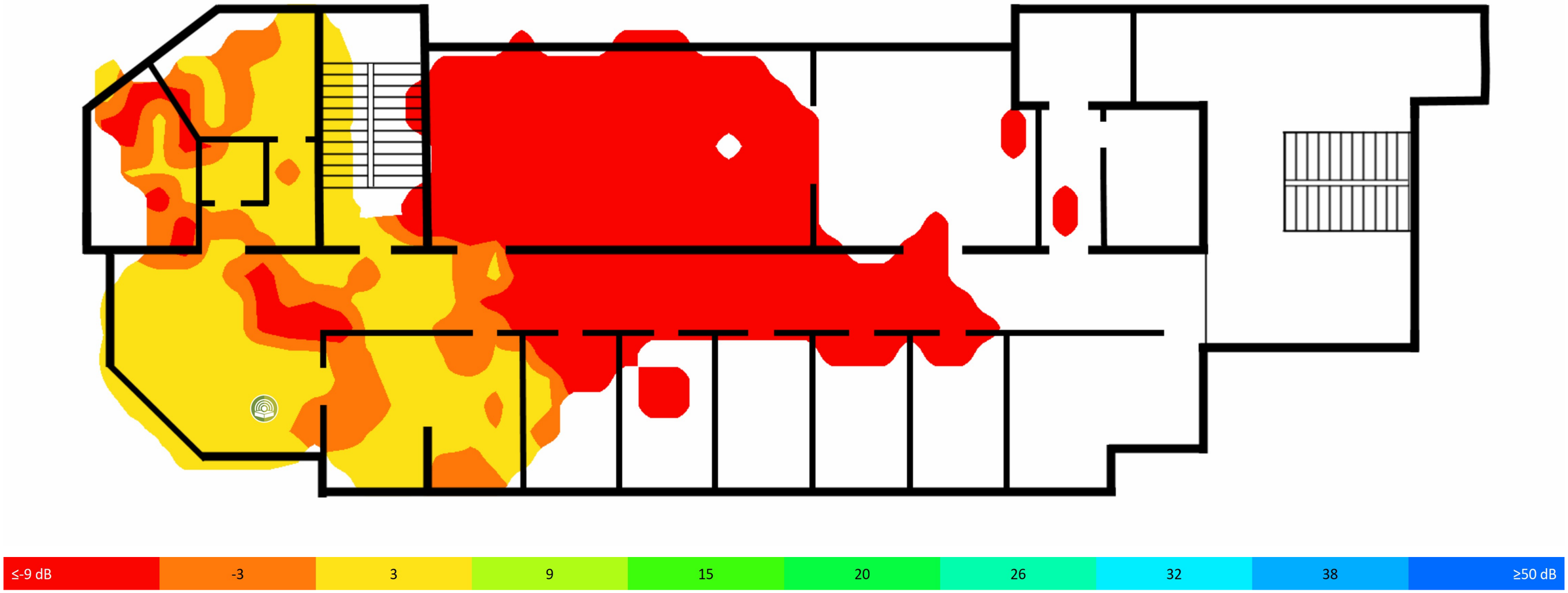


# Signal-to-Interference Ratio (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:4C)

This visualization shows the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) measured in dB. SIR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level of an AP (interfered AP) exceeds the interference level. The interfering signal is the signal being transmitted by other APs (interfering APs) that may or may not belong to your WLAN and that use the same or one of the adjacent 802.11 channels. In low SIR zones, client devices may experience low throughput.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino-5 | 00:0B:86:00:00:4C | ArubaaHe | 44 (44-48@40, 36-48@80) | 1201.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -22 |

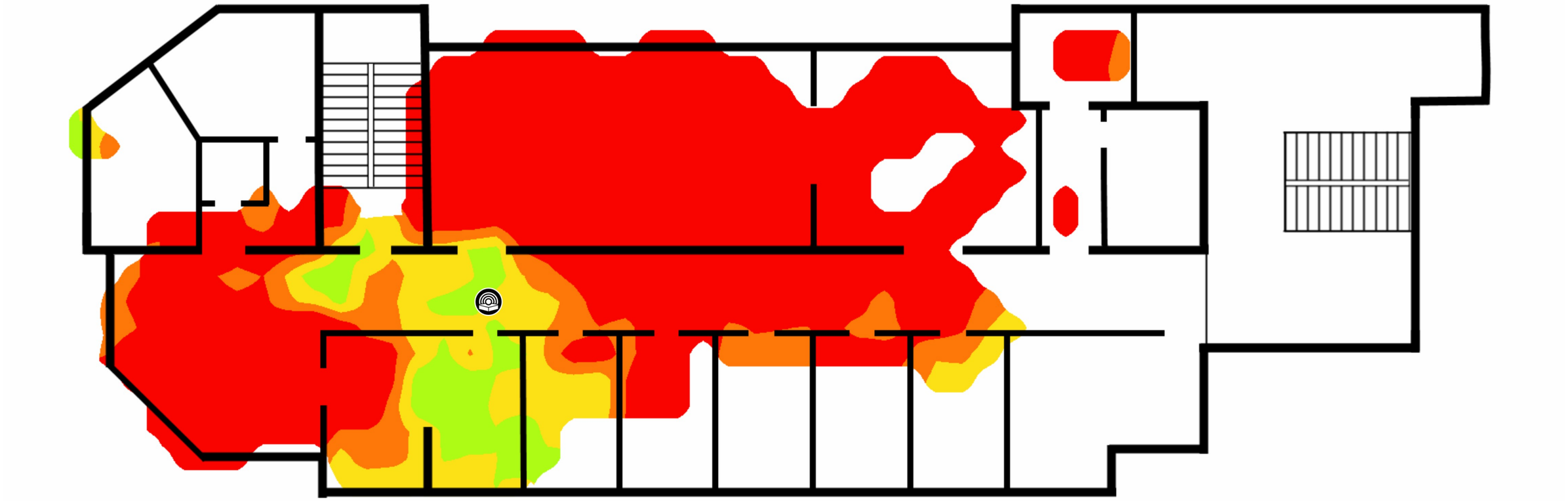


# Signal-to-Interference Ratio (Cisco 802.11n (5 GHz) - 58:6D:00:00:00:7D)

This visualization shows the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) measured in dB. SIR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level of an AP (interfered AP) exceeds the interference level. The interfering signal is the signal being transmitted by other APs (interfering APs) that may or may not belong to your WLAN and that use the same or one of the adjacent 802.11 channels. In low SIR zones, client devices may experience low throughput.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cisco 802.11n (5 GHz) | SenchaTea | 58:6D:00:00:00:7D | | 36 (36-40@40) | 450.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -35 |



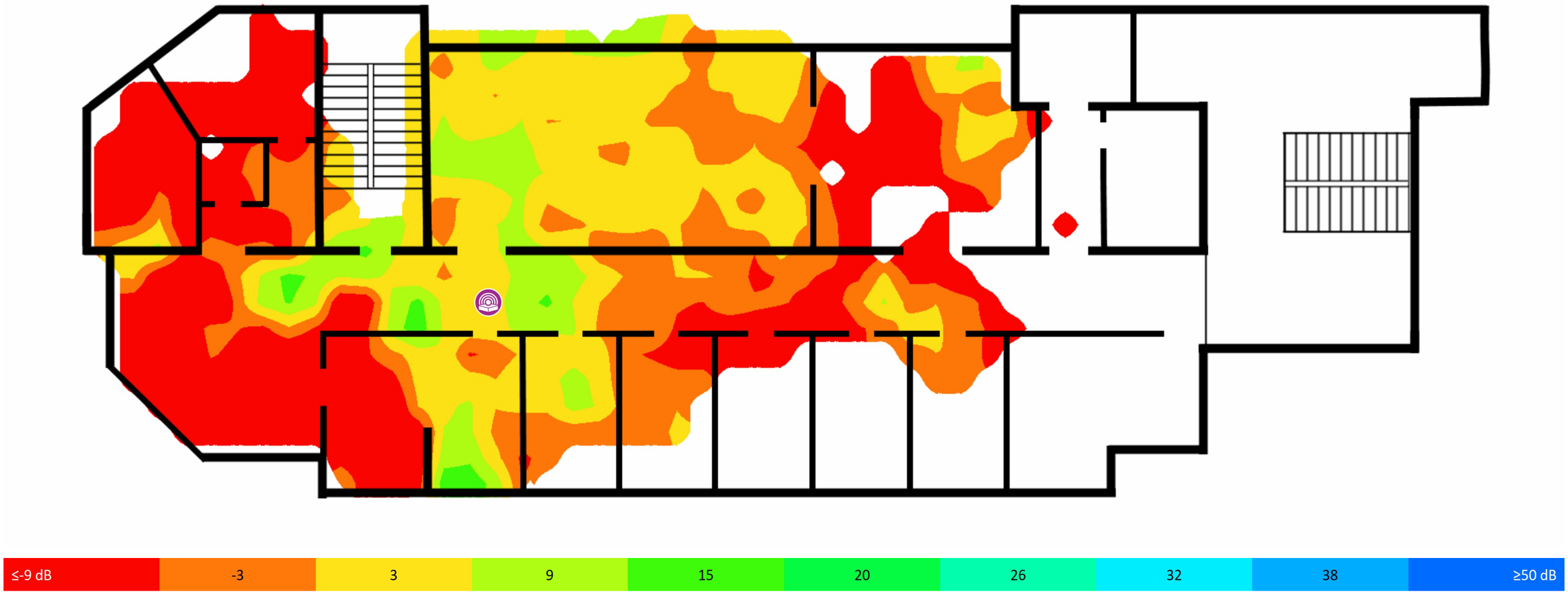
| ≤-9 dB | -3 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 38 | ≥50 dB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Signal-to-Interference Ratio (Cisco 802.11n (2.4 GHz) - 58:6D:00:00:00:7C)

This visualization shows the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) measured in dB. SIR is a measure to quantify by how much the signal level of an AP (interfered AP) exceeds the interference level. The interfering signal is the signal being transmitted by other APs (interfering APs) that may or may not belong to your WLAN and that use the same or one of the adjacent 802.11 channels. In low SIR zones, client devices may experience low throughput.

## AP Information

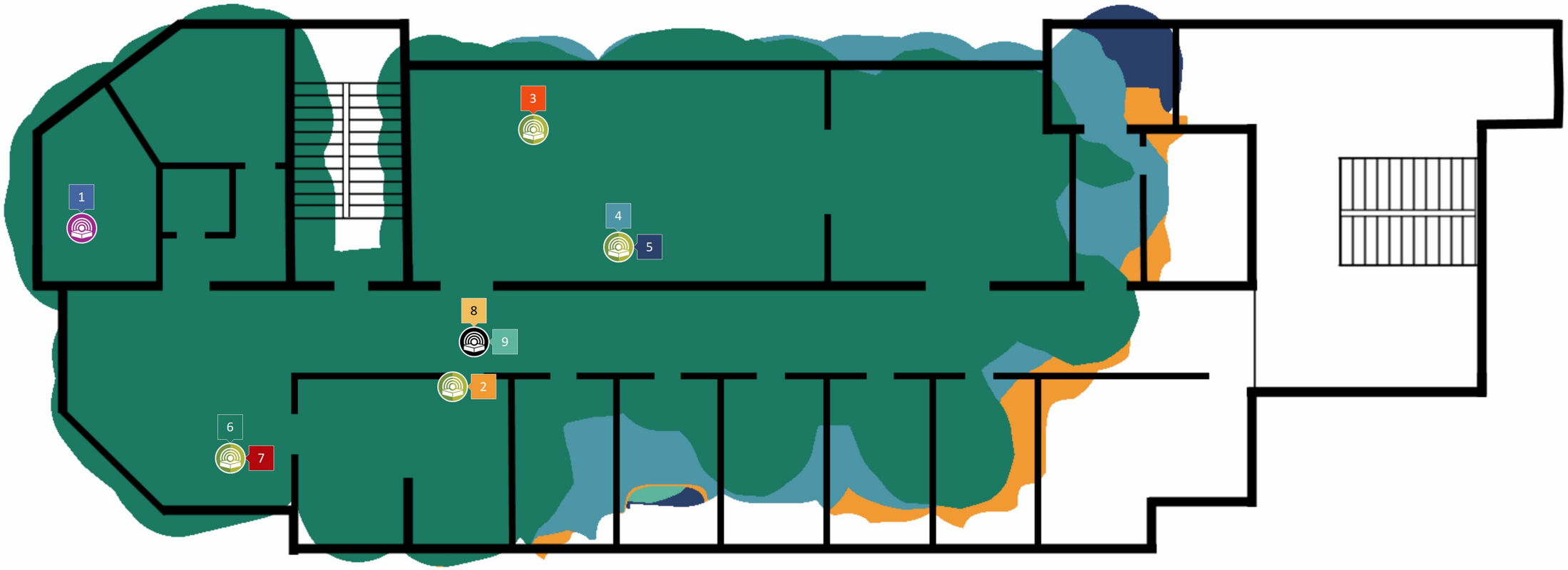
| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cisco 802.11n (2.4 GHz) | SenchaTea | 58:6D:00:00:00:7C | | 11 | 144.4 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -33 |



| ≤-9 dB | -3 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 38 | ≥50 dB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# AP Coverage Areas

This visualization shows the areas covered by the APs. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate to the AP. Coverage areas are color-coded: For each AP, a small colored square is shown next to the AP icon. The corresponding color is used to display the coverage area contour or fill.



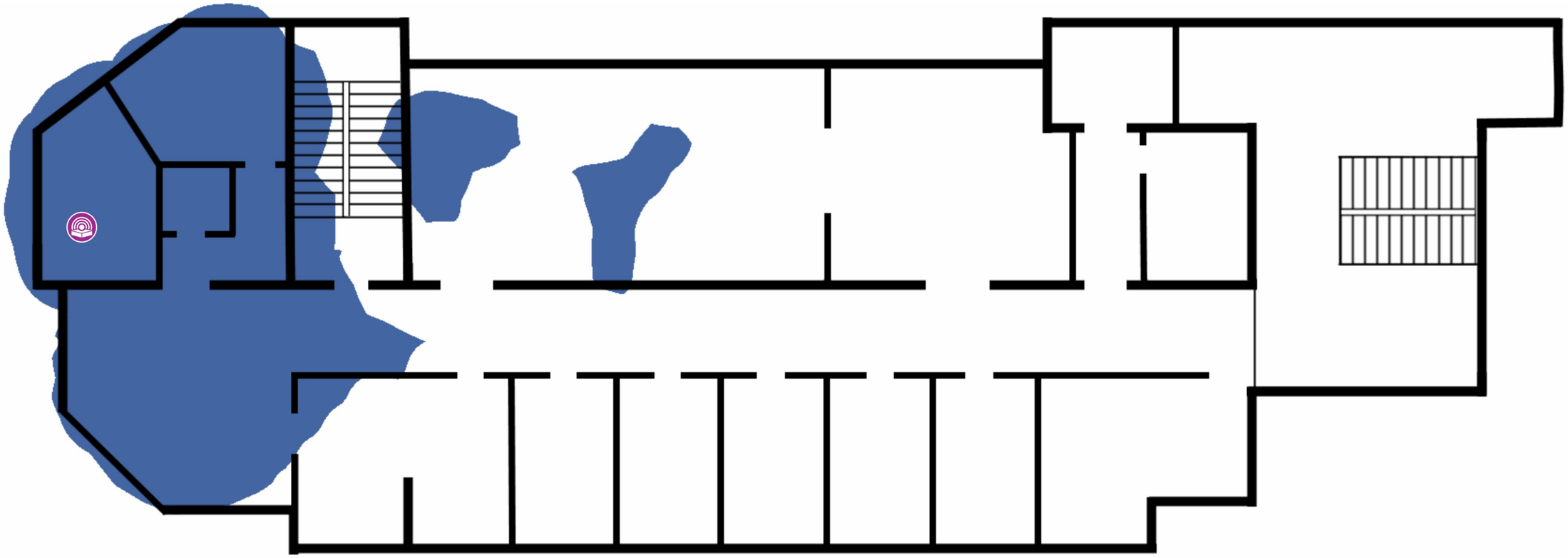

1 Neighbors3rdFloor
2 Aruba 802.11ax
3 Aruba 802.11ax
4 Aruba 802.11ax
5 Aruba 802.11ax
6 Aruba 802.11ax
7 Aruba 802.11ax
8 Cisco 802.11n (5 GHz)
9 Cisco 802.11n (2.4 GHz)

# AP Coverage Areas (Neighbors3rdFloor - F0:79:00:00:00:64)

This visualization shows the areas covered by the APs. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate to the AP. Coverage areas are color-coded: For each AP, a small colored square is shown next to the AP icon. The corresponding color is used to display the coverage area contour or fill.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neighbors3rdFloor | Cookies | F0:79:00:00:00:64 | | 1 | 216.7 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -40 |

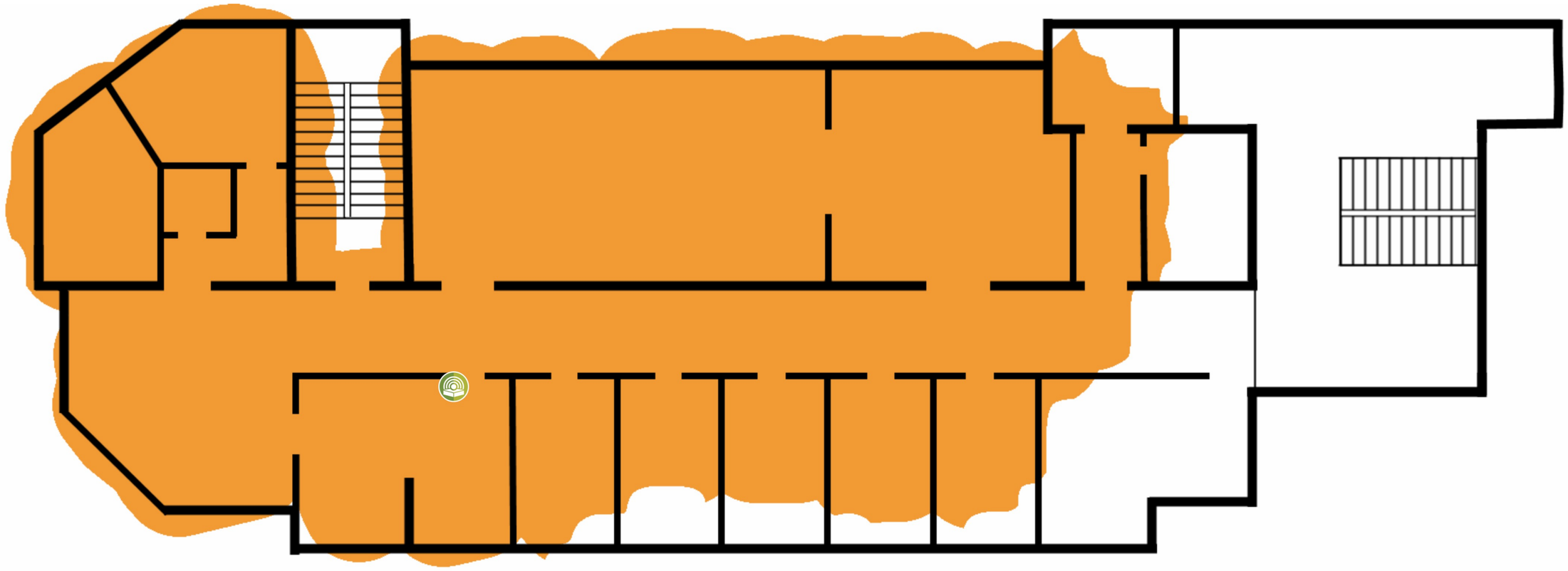


# AP Coverage Areas (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:11)

This visualization shows the areas covered by the APs. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate to the AP. Coverage areas are color-coded: For each AP, a small colored square is shown next to the AP icon. The corresponding color is used to display the coverage area contour or fill.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Espresso | 00:0B:86:00:00:11 | ArubaaHe | 1 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -19 |

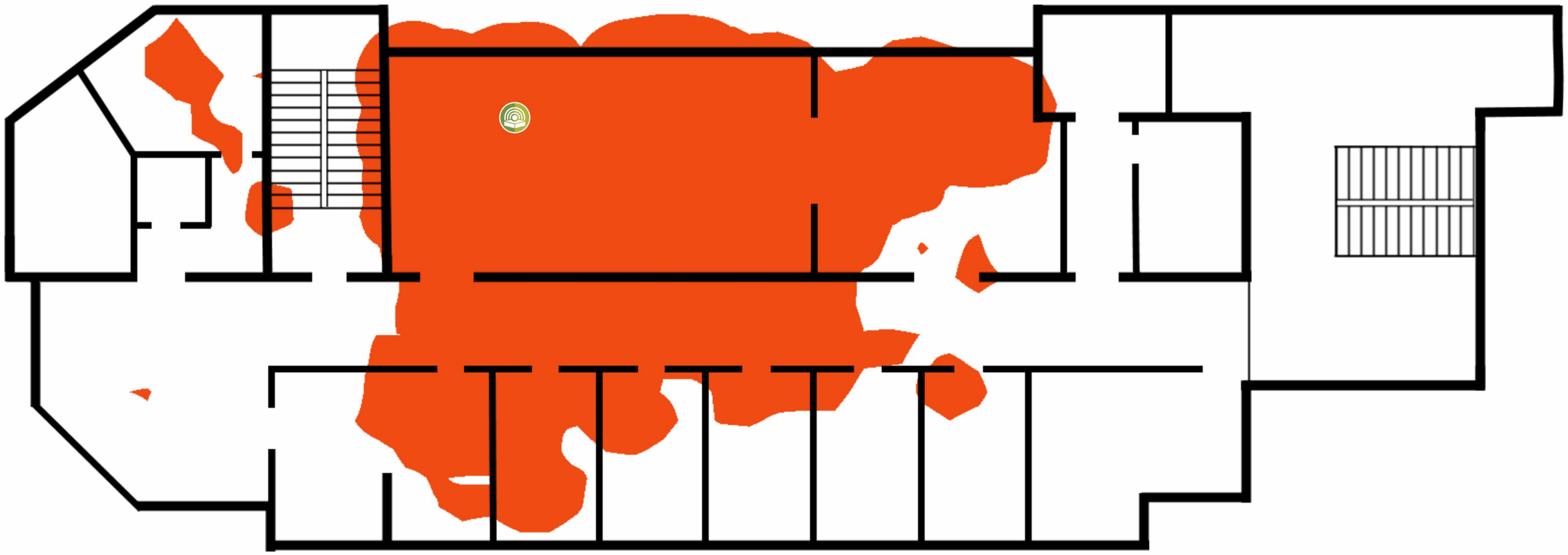


# AP Coverage Areas (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:90)

This visualization shows the areas covered by the APs. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate to the AP. Coverage areas are color-coded: For each AP, a small colored square is shown next to the AP icon. The corresponding color is used to display the coverage area contour or fill.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Tiramisu | 00:0B:86:00:00:90 | ArubaaHe | 6 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -41 |

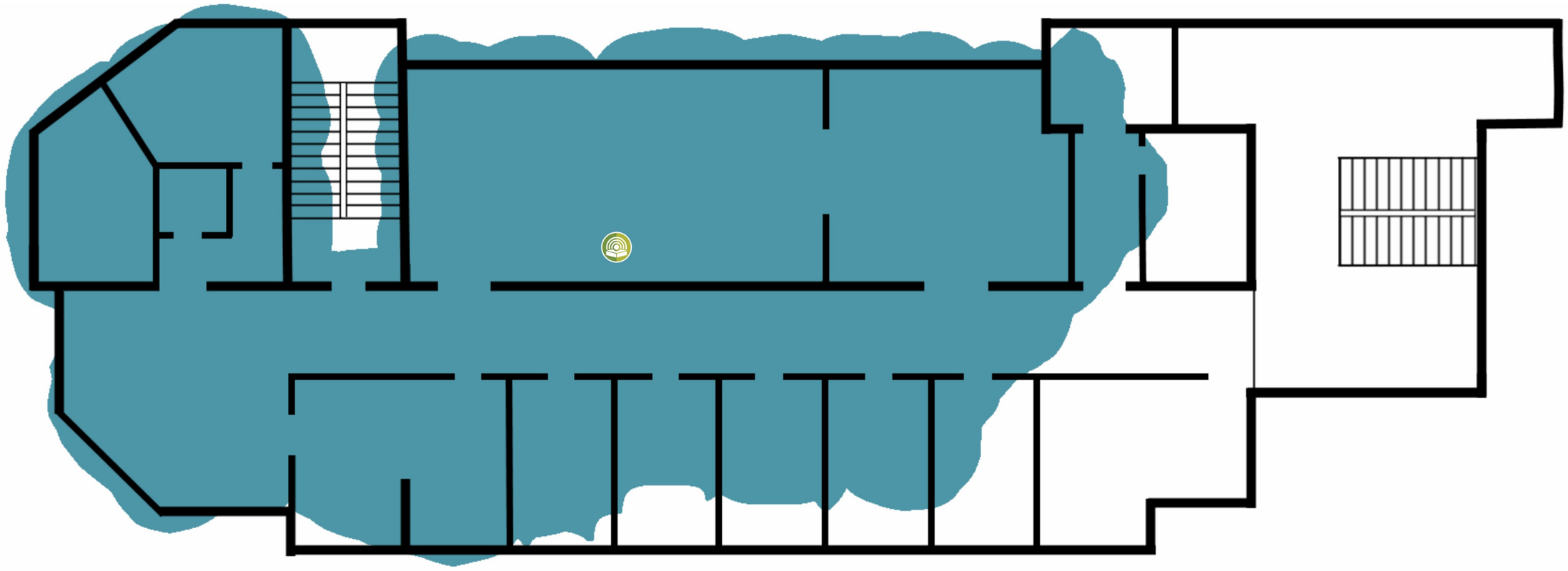


# AP Coverage Areas (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:A4)

This visualization shows the areas covered by the APs. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate to the AP. Coverage areas are color-coded: For each AP, a small colored square is shown next to the AP icon. The corresponding color is used to display the coverage area contour or fill.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino | 00:0B:86:00:00:A4 | ArubaaHe | 1 | 286.8 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -17 |

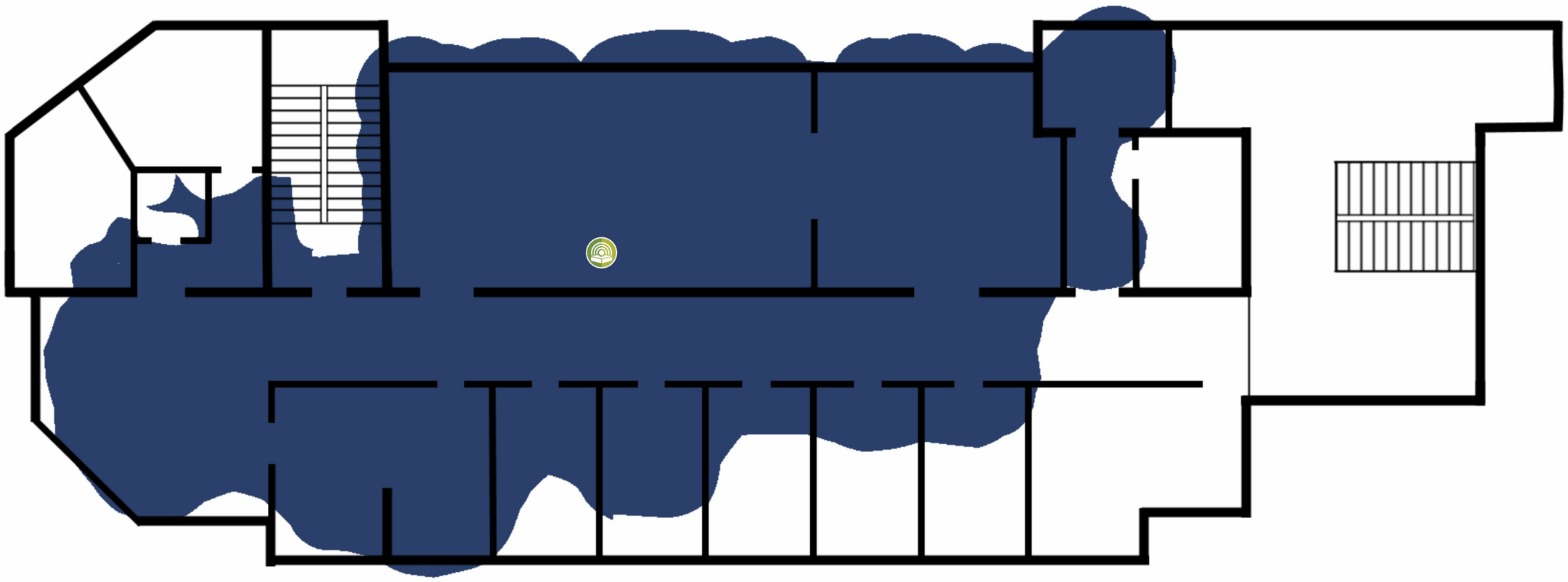


# AP Coverage Areas (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:A6)

This visualization shows the areas covered by the APs. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate to the AP. Coverage areas are color-coded: For each AP, a small colored square is shown next to the AP icon. The corresponding color is used to display the coverage area contour or fill.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino-5 | 00:0B:86:00:00:A6 | ArubaaHe | 44 (44-48@40, 36-48@80, 36-64@160) | 2402.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -10 |

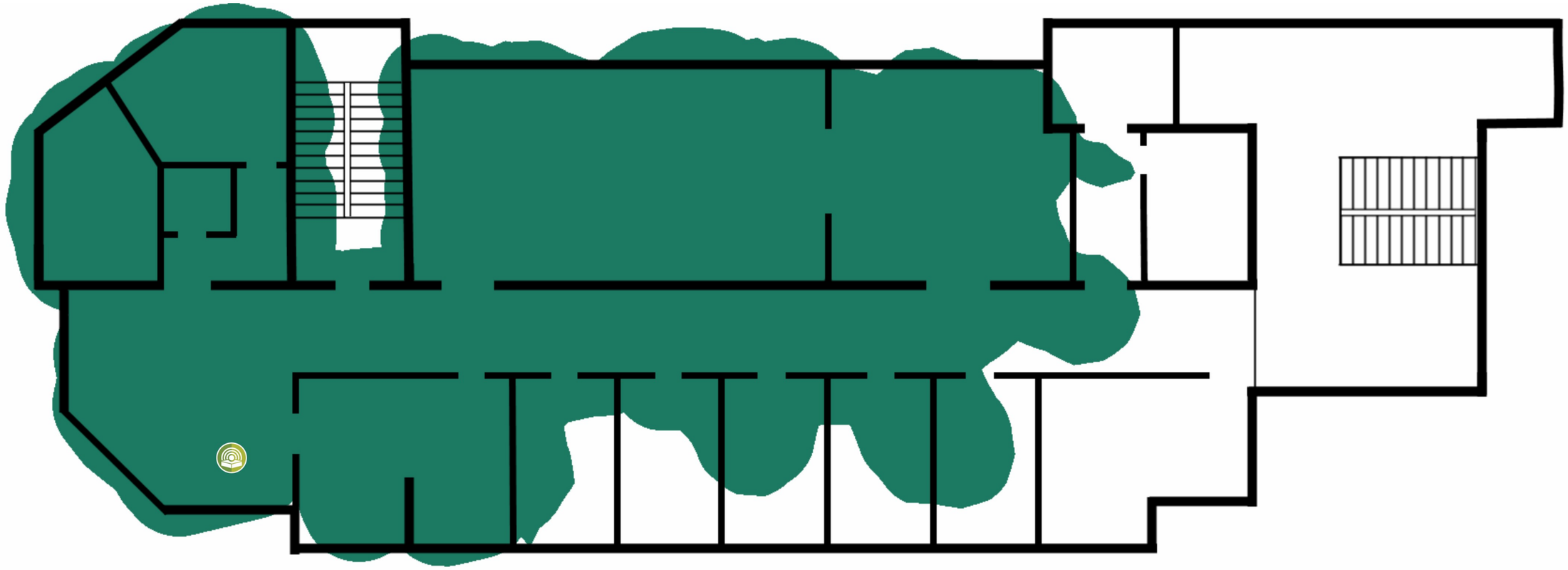


# AP Coverage Areas (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:4A)

This visualization shows the areas covered by the APs. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate to the AP. Coverage areas are color-coded: For each AP, a small colored square is shown next to the AP icon. The corresponding color is used to display the coverage area contour or fill.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino | 00:0B:86:00:00:4A | ArubaaHe | 6 (6-8@40) | 573.5 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -17 |

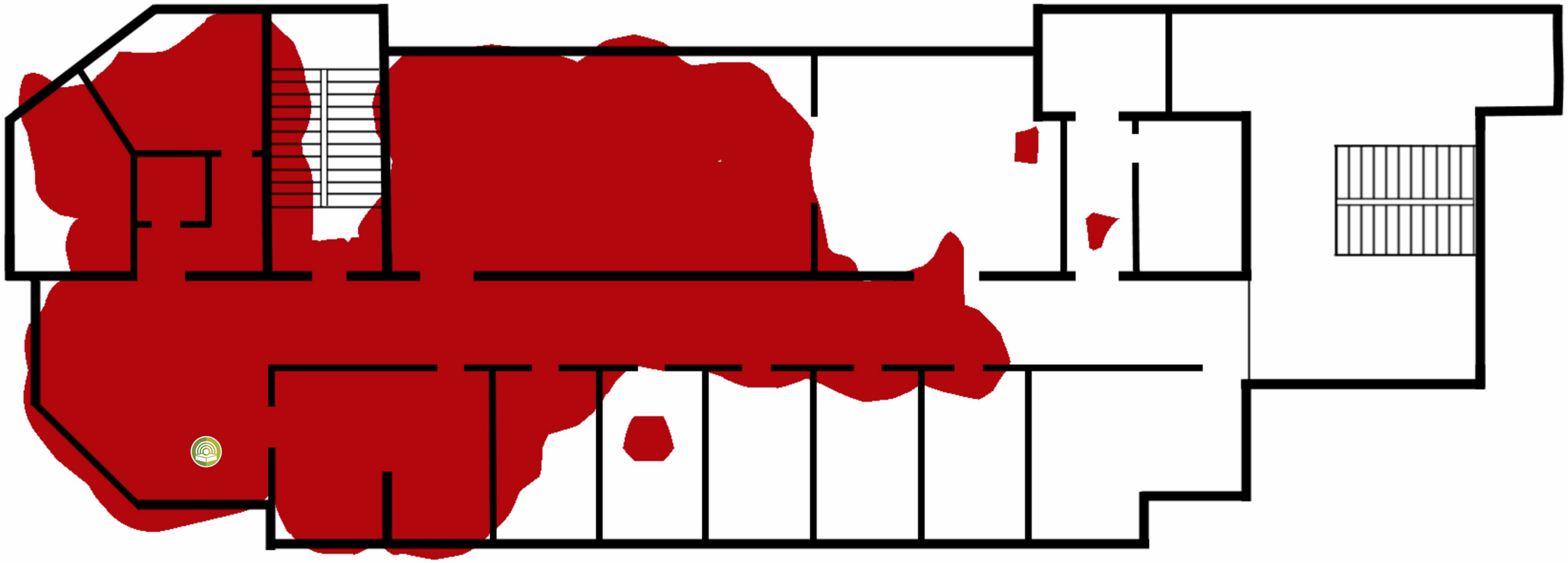


# AP Coverage Areas (Aruba 802.11ax - 00:0B:86:00:00:4C)

This visualization shows the areas covered by the APs. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate to the AP. Coverage areas are color-coded: For each AP, a small colored square is shown next to the AP icon. The corresponding color is used to display the coverage area contour or fill.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aruba 802.11ax | Cappuccino-5 | 00:0B:86:00:00:4C | ArubaaHe | 44 (44-48@40, 36-48@80) | 1201.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -22 |

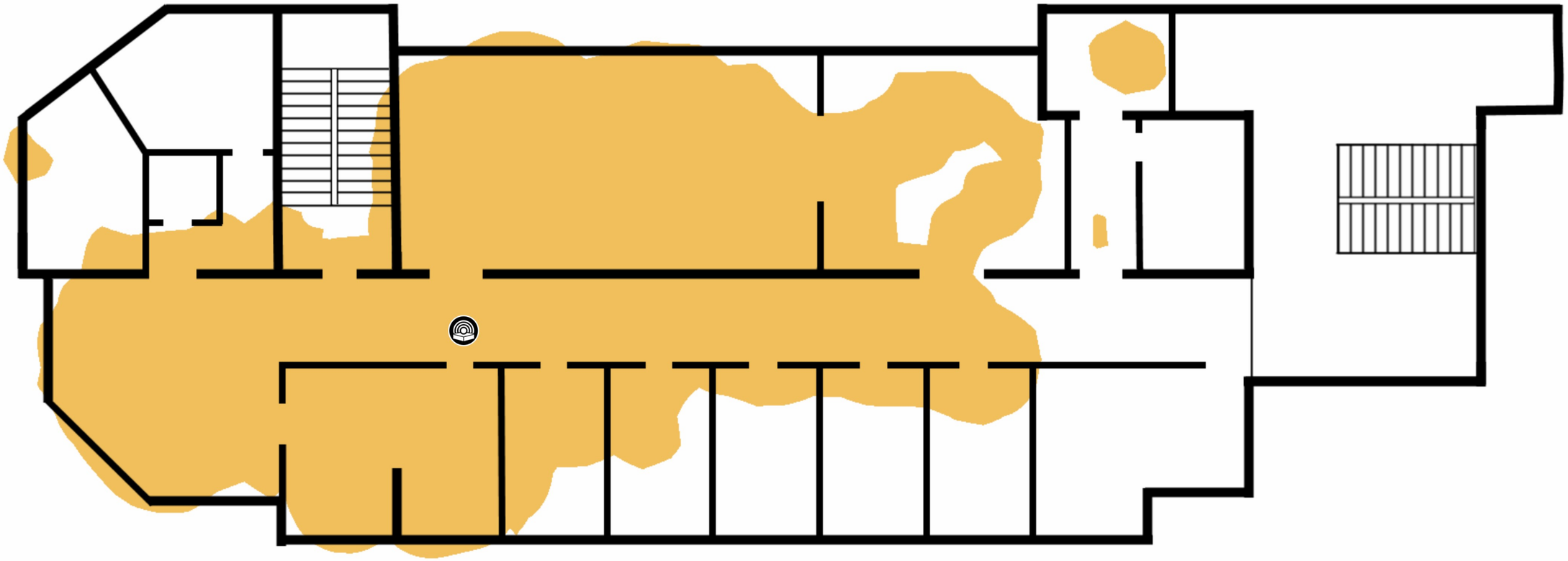


# AP Coverage Areas (Cisco 802.11n (5 GHz) - 58:6D:00:00:00:7D)

This visualization shows the areas covered by the APs. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate to the AP. Coverage areas are color-coded: For each AP, a small colored square is shown next to the AP icon. The corresponding color is used to display the coverage area contour or fill.

## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cisco 802.11n (5 GHz) | SenchaTea | 58:6D:00:00:00:7D | | 36 (36-40@40) | 450.0 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -35 |

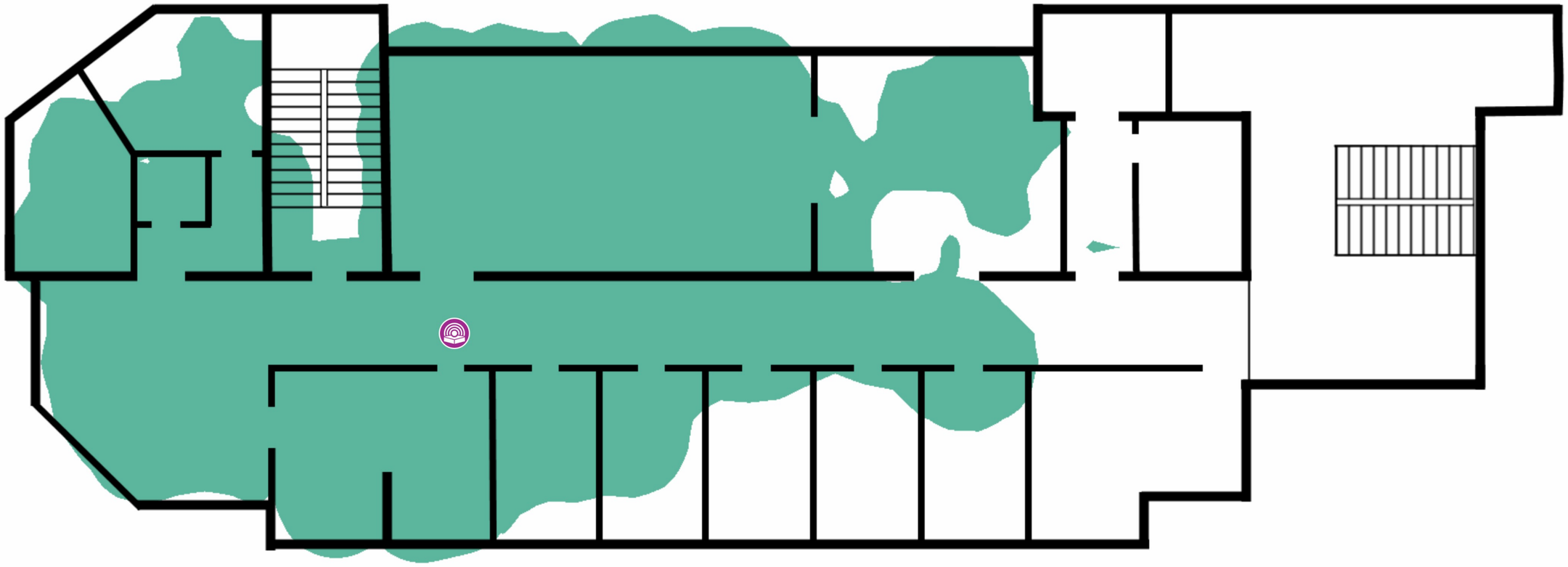


# AP Coverage Areas (Cisco 802.11n (2.4 GHz) - 58:6D:00:00:00:7C)

This visualization shows the areas covered by the APs. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate to the AP. Coverage areas are color-coded: For each AP, a small colored square is shown next to the AP icon. The corresponding color is used to display the coverage area contour or fill.

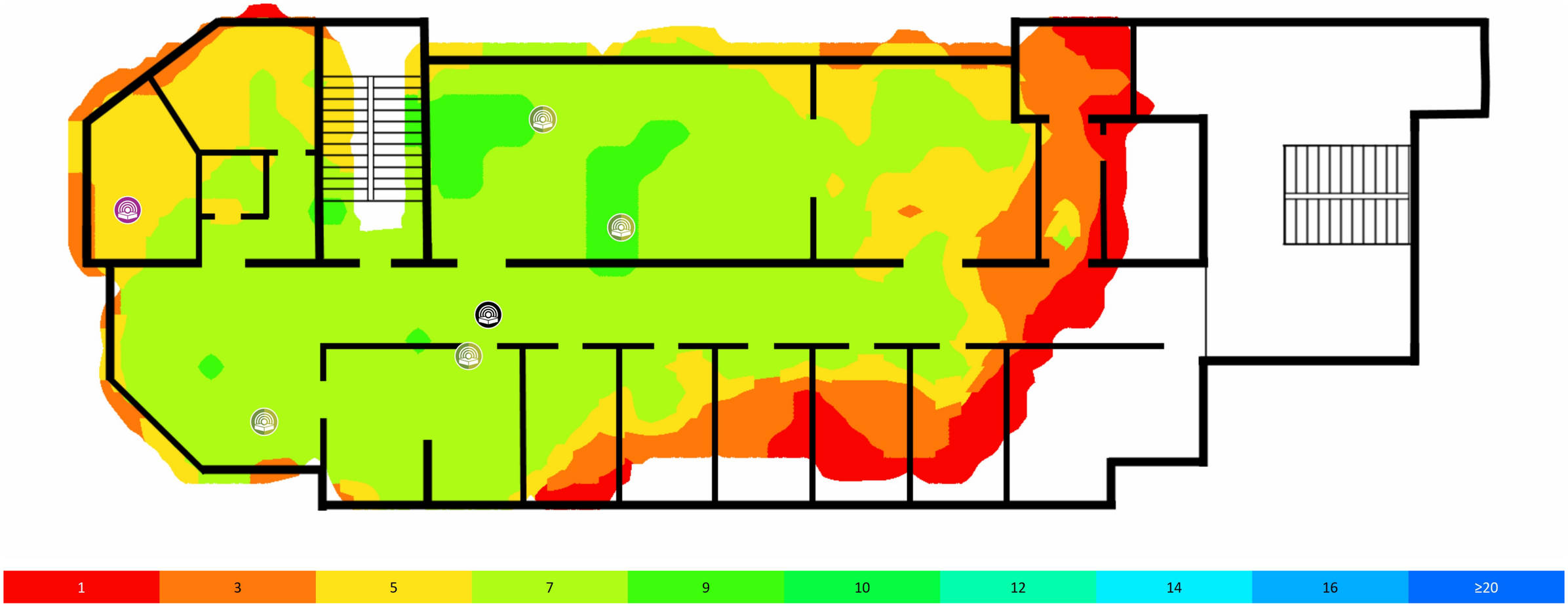
## AP Information

| Name | SSID | MAC | Vendor | Channel | Max Rate | Encryption | Max Signal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cisco 802.11n (2.4 GHz) | SenchaTea | 58:6D:00:00:00:7C | | 11 | 144.4 | WPA2PSK (CCMP) | -33 |



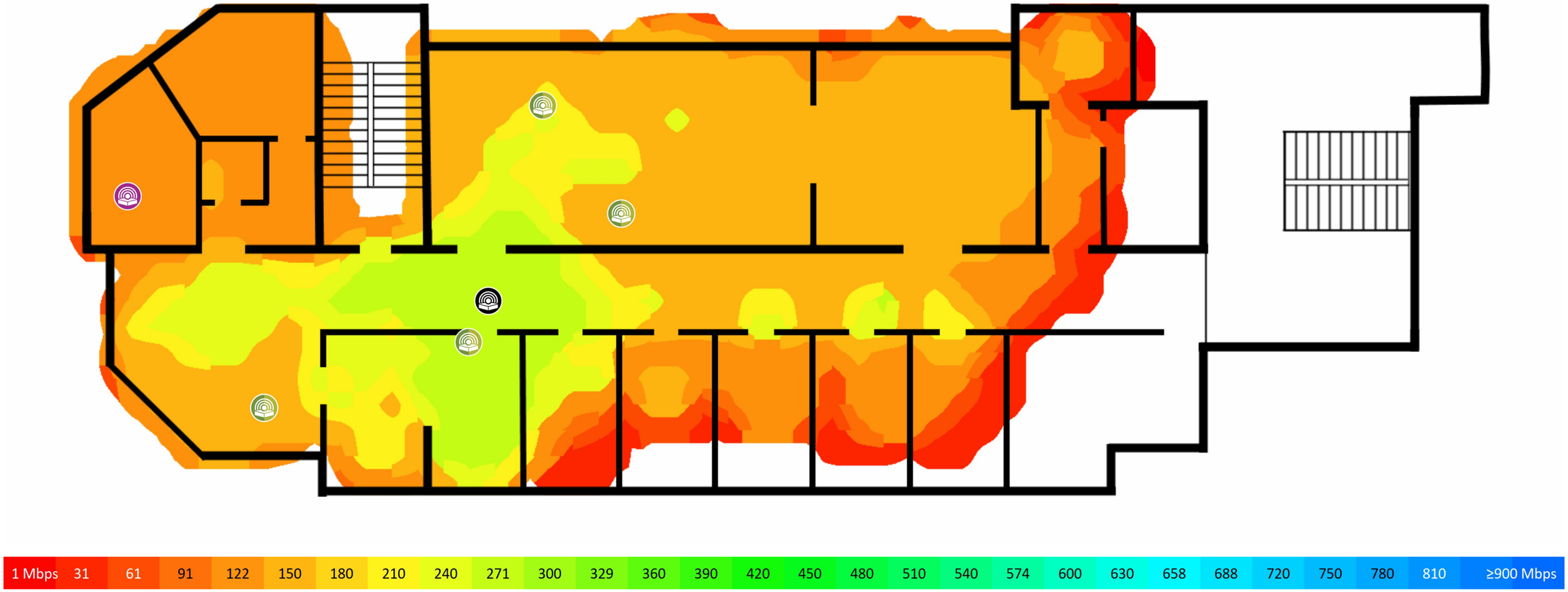
# Number of APs

This visualization shows how many APs cover the given area. An area is considered covered if the signal is strong enough for the clients to communicate with the AP. In many WLANs, multiple AP coverage is an important requirement that ensures uninterrupted connectivity, load balancing, and seamless roaming.



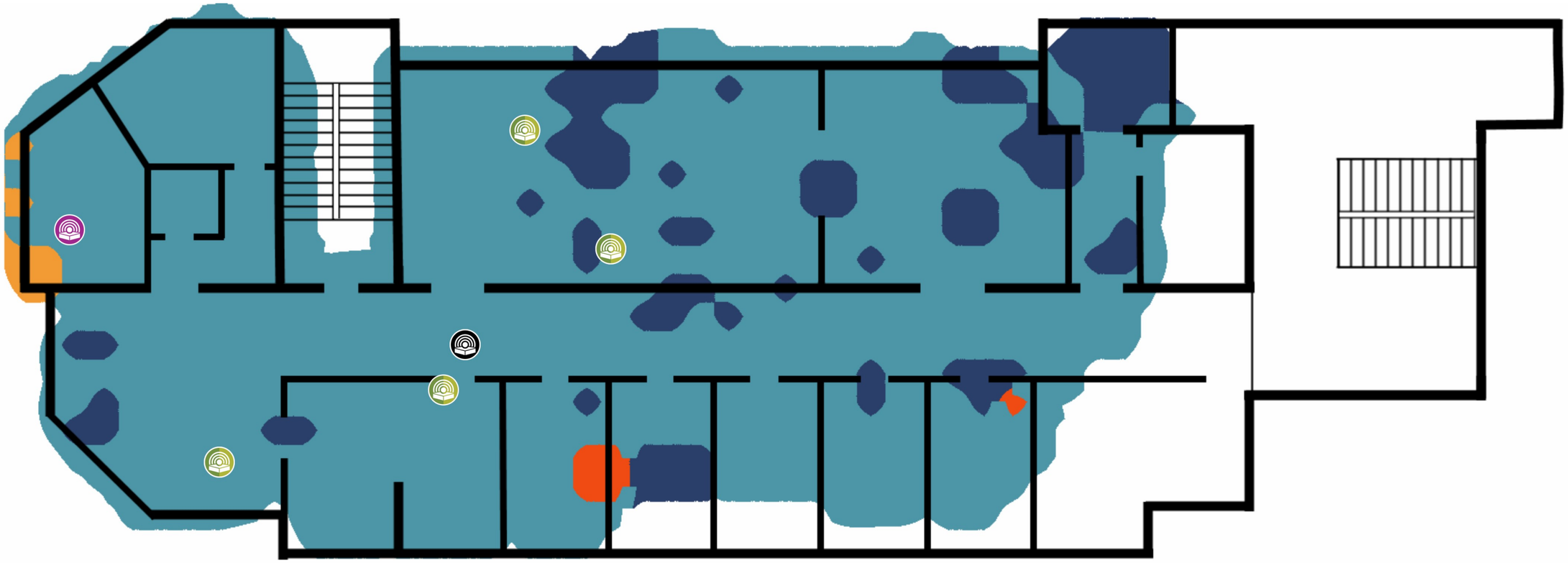
# Expected PHY Rate

The physical layer (PHY) rate is the speed at which client devices communicate with the AP. When you move a computer connected to the AP within the WLAN coverage area, the adapter properties dialog in Windows displays the varying connection speed, which may be as high as 450 or 300 Mbps when you are close to the AP or as low as 1 Mbps when you are 50 meters away from it. The displayed speed is the PHY rate.



# Frame Format

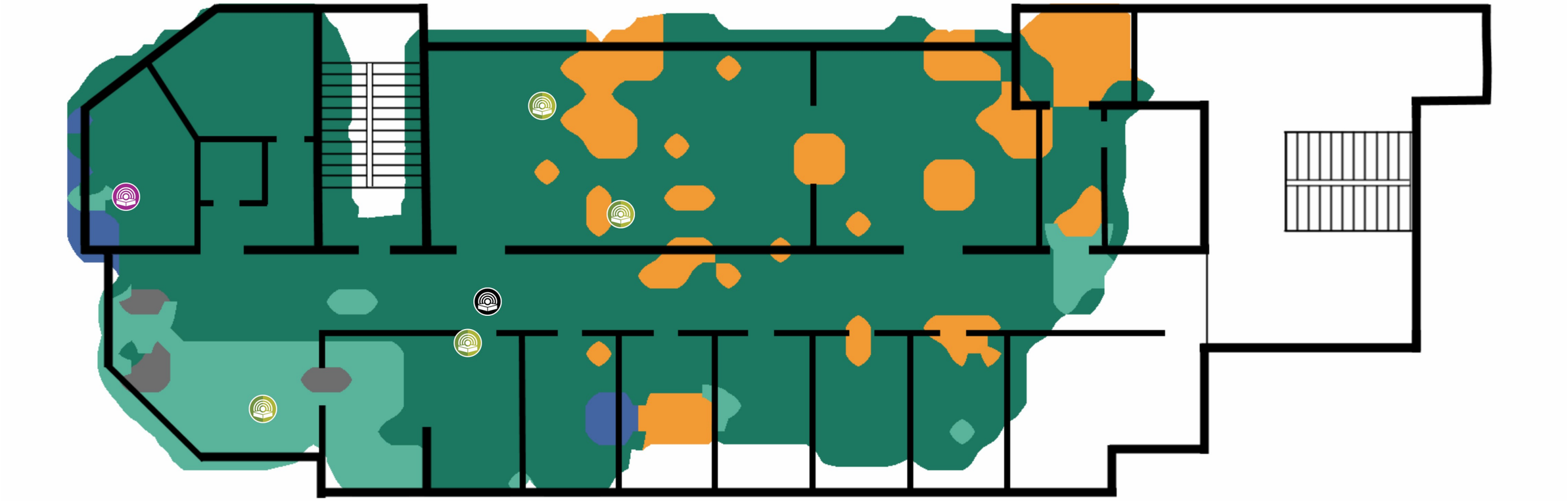
This visualization shows what format of 802.11 frames is being used: Non-HT (a legacy format used by 802.11 a/b/g equipment that is not based on the latest 802.11n standard), HT-mixed (a new format introduced in the 802.11n standard that uses a protection mechanism that allows 802.11n devices to coexist with legacy 802.11 a/b/g devices), or HT-Greenfield (a new format introduced in the 802.11n standard that assumes that there are no legacy 802.11 a/b/g stations around).



Non-HT | HT-mixed | HT-greenfield | VHT | HE

# Channel Bandwidth

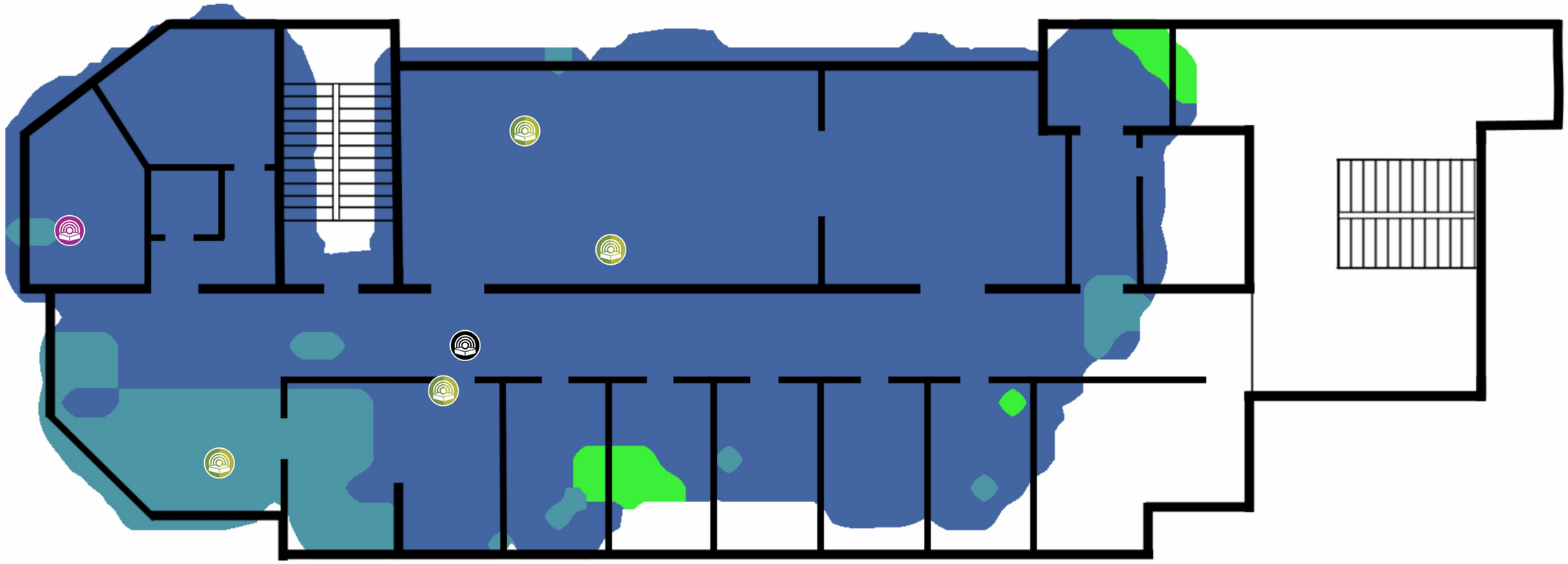
This visualization shows what type of channel bandwidth is being used: 20 MHz Legacy (used by 802.11 a/b/g equipment that is not based on the latest 802.11n standard), 20 MHz HT (a new format introduced in the 802.11n standard that occupies the same 20 MHz spectrum space as the legacy equipment, but uses HT-mixed and HT-Greenfield frame formats), or 40 MHz HT (a new format that uses two 20 MHz channels simultaneously, thus occupying 40 MHz spectrum space).



20 Legacy | 20 HT | 40 HT | 20 VHT | 40 VHT | 80 VHT | 20 HE | 40 HE | 80 HE | 160 HE

# Channel Map 2.4 GHz

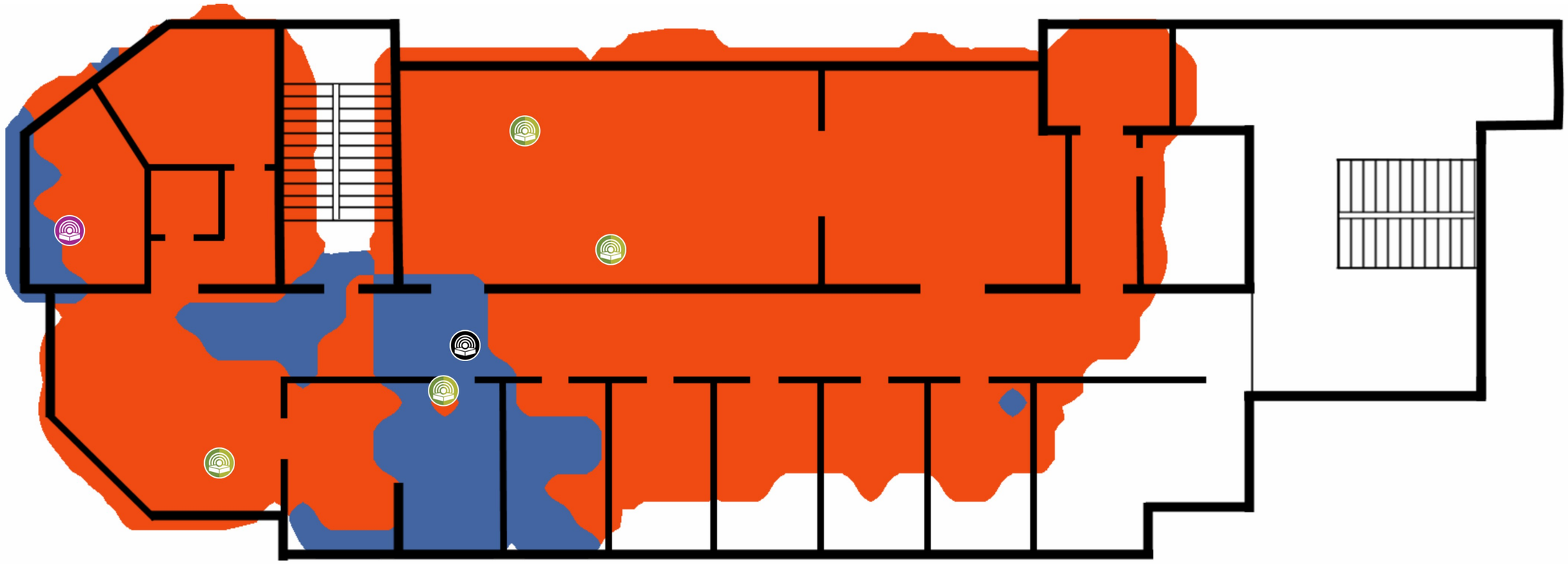
This visualization shows per-channel coverage for the 2.4 GHz band. The predominant channel is determined by the AP that has the strongest signal in the given area. Each channel is marked with the corresponding legend color.



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Channel Map 5 GHz

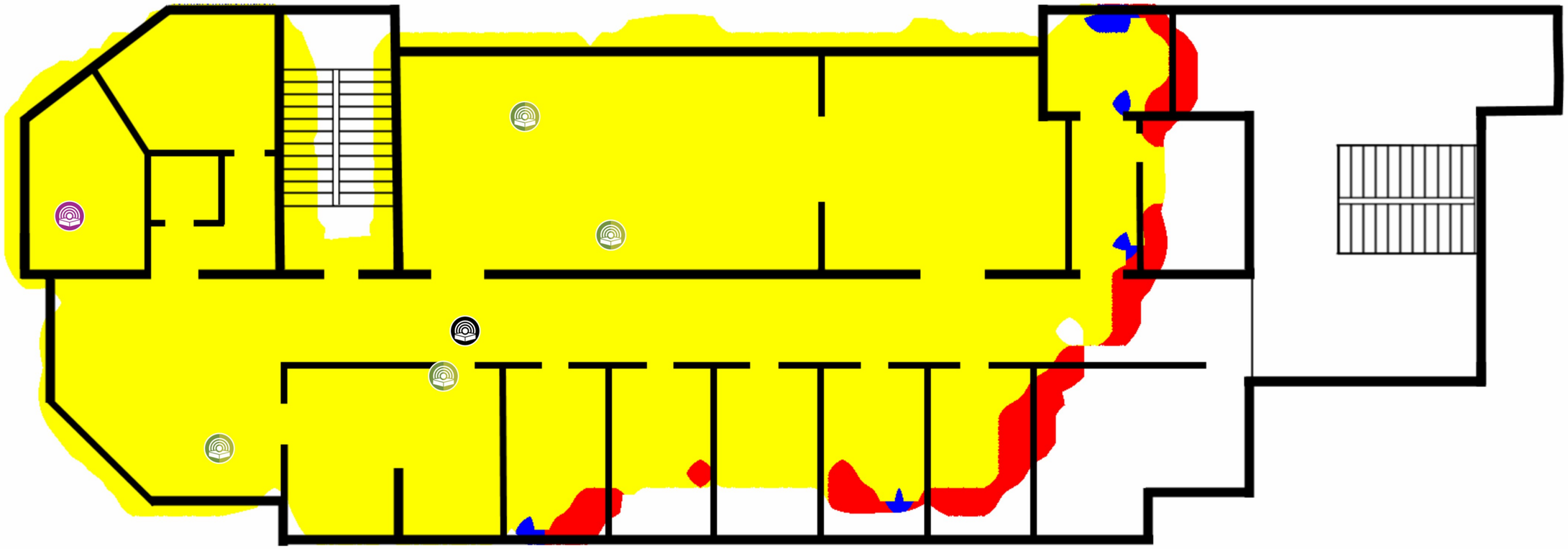
This visualization shows per-channel coverage for the 5 GHz band. The predominant channel is determined by the AP that has the strongest signal in the given area. Each channel is marked with the corresponding legend color.



36 | 40 | 44 | 52 | 132

# Requirements

This visualization shows what requirements set by the user are met. The zones where the requirement is not met are marked with the corresponding legend color. If more than one requirement is not met, only one color will be used. SL - Signal Level; SNR - Signal-to-Noise Ratio; SIR - Signal-to-Interference Ratio; AP - Number of APs; PHY - Expected PHY Rate; FF - Frame Format; CB - Channel Bandwidth.



SL | SNR | SIR | AP | PHY | FF | CB