

No You're Geez

Know Your "G"s

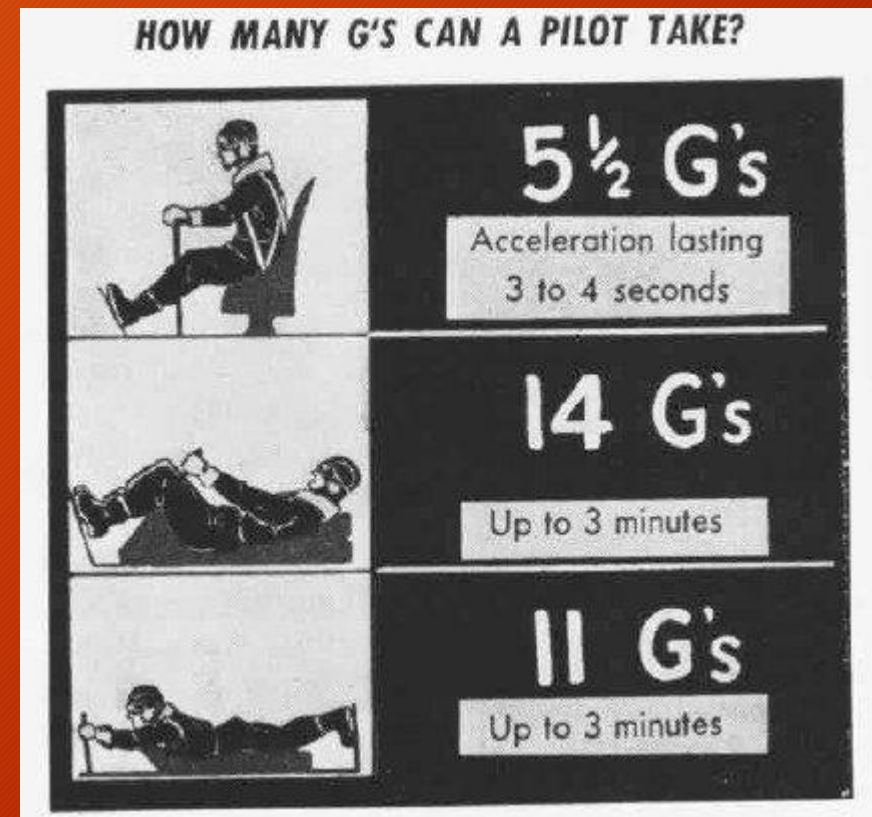
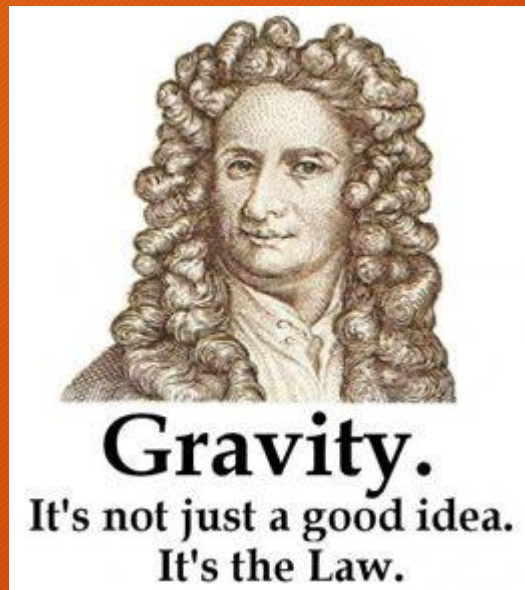
2021-05-31

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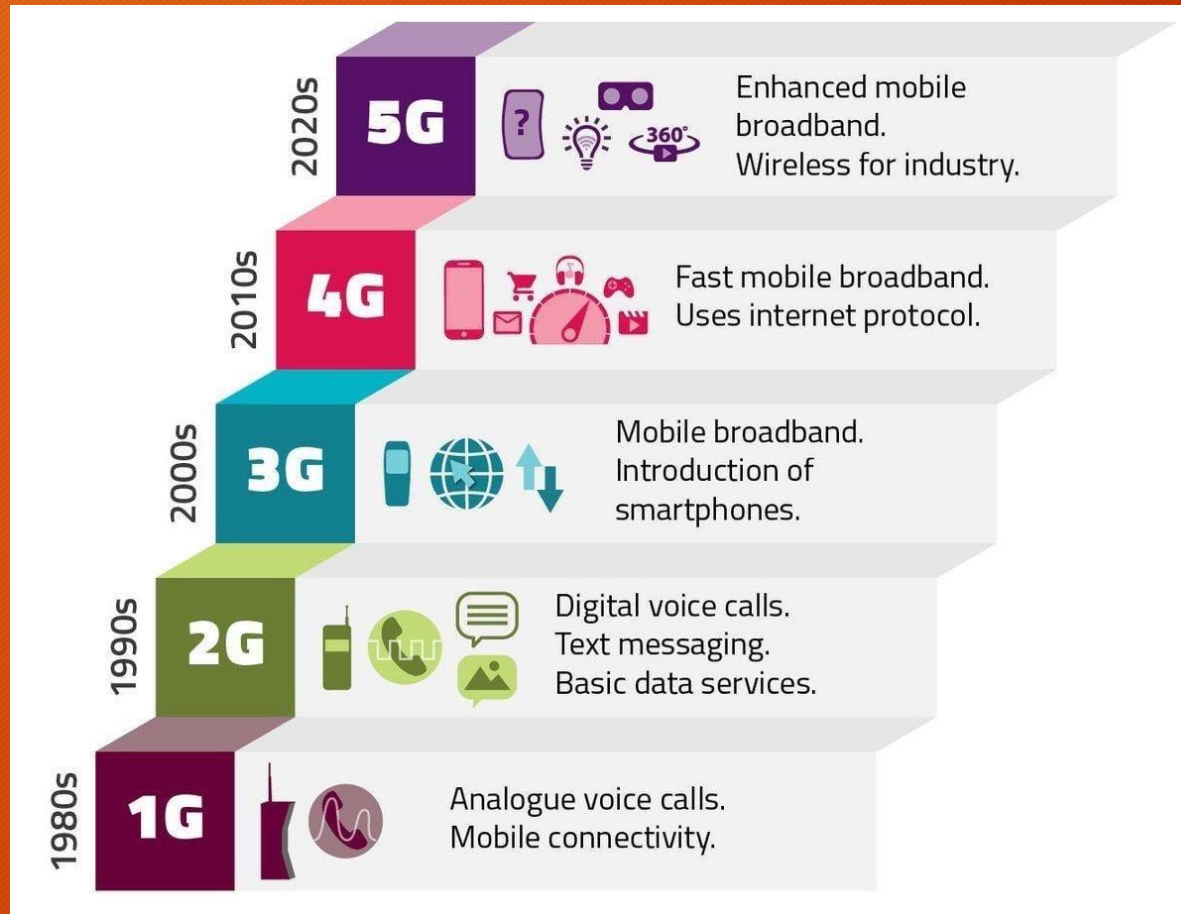
How the question arose ...

- Friend wanted new phone, but not iPhone expense
- I suggested Google Pixel 4a
- Not the 5G version - \$150 more for no real gain
- He said they didn't have 5G at home anyway ...
- WHAAA?
- He (and I) were confused by the different Gs

How many Gs can you pull?



Cellular Gs are “generations”



WiFi Gs refer to frequency (gigahertz)

System Status

Wireless Status

2.4 GHz

Network Name (SSID)
goaway-2G

Authentication Method
WPA2-Personal

WPA Encryption
AES

5 GHz

Network Name (SSID)
goaway-5G

Authentication Method
WPA2-Personal

WPA Encryption
AES

What Are Frequency Bands?



Wi-Fi signals can use two different areas of the radio spectrum, depending on device and access point capabilities.



- Longer range
- High interference
- Lower speeds



Older devices and access points. Sensors and IoT devices.



- Shorter range
- Low interference
- Higher speeds

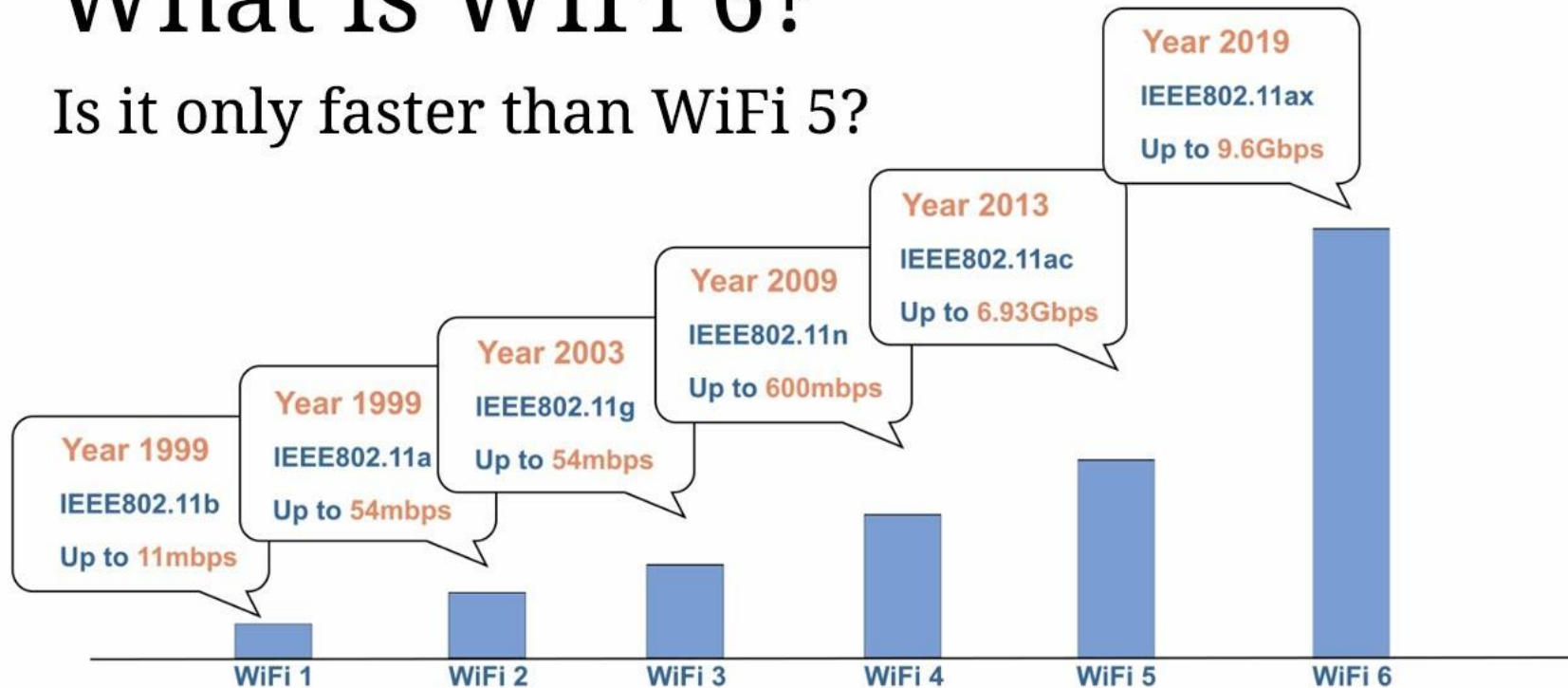


All recent phones and computers. Most new access points.

Don't be confused by WiFi x "generations"

What is WiFi 6?

Is it only faster than WiFi 5?



Phone confusion

- Your phone probably connects to a 4G or 5G cell tower when you are outside
- But anywhere you have WiFi, the phone will try to connect to it instead (no data cost)
- It could be 2.4GHz or 5GHz
- It could be WiFi5 or some other number (the letters are a more reliable indicator)

Are we confused yet????

- How about “beam forming”?



Questions?

- This presentation will be posted at MUGOO.COM