

# WIRELESS SITE SURVEY

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## ABOUT

Whether you are looking to get a coverage plan or to validate your predictive design before a full site deployment - we've got you covered. CCNA will set up and provide support from start to end to ensure your site guarantees optimal wireless coverage.

## OUR OFFERINGS

### 1 PURE WIRELESS SITE SURVEY ONLY

CCNA will provide a full report of a wireless heat map so you can visualise the Wi-Fi signal coverage and strength and where the wireless network will be installed.

### 2 COVERAGE PLANNING WITH NO SURVEY

Refresh your wireless with a simple coverage planning to identify where the access points (APs) without conducting a site survey. A predictive plan will be provided to indicate the anticipated signal coverage and strength of the wireless network.

## WIRELESS SITE SURVEY

Wireless Site Survey can maximise your facility's Wi-Fi capabilities to improve Wi-Fi performance without disrupting workflow. Identify poor signal coverage or congested areas within current wireless networks.

### 3 COVERAGE PLANNING WITH SURVEY

Ensure your Wi-Fi-enabled devices have sufficient signal strength in all of the places your users need to connect to Wi-Fi. The survey explains what the current coverage looks like, identify blackspots, APs and take proper readings of wall attenuation.

### 4 TAKE THAT EXTRA STEP

Ensure optimal wireless coverage and reduce risk of the unknown. With AP on a stick, our goal is to ensure the right number of APs are optimally deployed across your site to avoid costly mistakes and design Wi-Fi with a higher degree of accuracy.

# COVERAGE REFERENCE GUIDE

## Signal Strength

Also known as coverage, signal strength is the most basic requirement for a wireless network. Measured in dBm, as a general guideline, low/weak signal strength or poor coverage means unreliable connections, and low data throughput.

## Signal-To-Noise Ratio (SNR)

Indicates how much the access point (AP) signal strength is stronger than the background noise. Signal must be stronger than noise for data transfer to be possible. If the signal is only barely stronger than noise, you may encounter connection drop-offs.

## Co-Channel Interference (CCI)

Indicates the number of APs overlapping at each location in a single channel. CCI hinders performance by increasing the wait time as the same channel is used by different APs. The CCI forces other devices to defer transmissions and wait in a queue until the first device finishes using the transmission line and the channel is free.

