# Answer by True or False

1- Access Points can just provide access to the WLAN and can not bridge to a wired LAN.

2- APs provide a point of access to the LAN and derive their name from this functionality.

3- When multiple APs work together to form a larger network throughout which clients may roam, they form an BSS.

4- *Lightweight access points* are APs that contain the software for complete management of the WLAN processes within themselves.

5- *Autonomous AP*, also called *Access Port.*

6- *Firmware* of AP devices is internal software used to run and manage the AP.

7- one of the big differences between enterprise-class APs and those designed for SOHO implementations is the processing power and the amount of memory available in the AP.

8- Routing is some of AP feature.

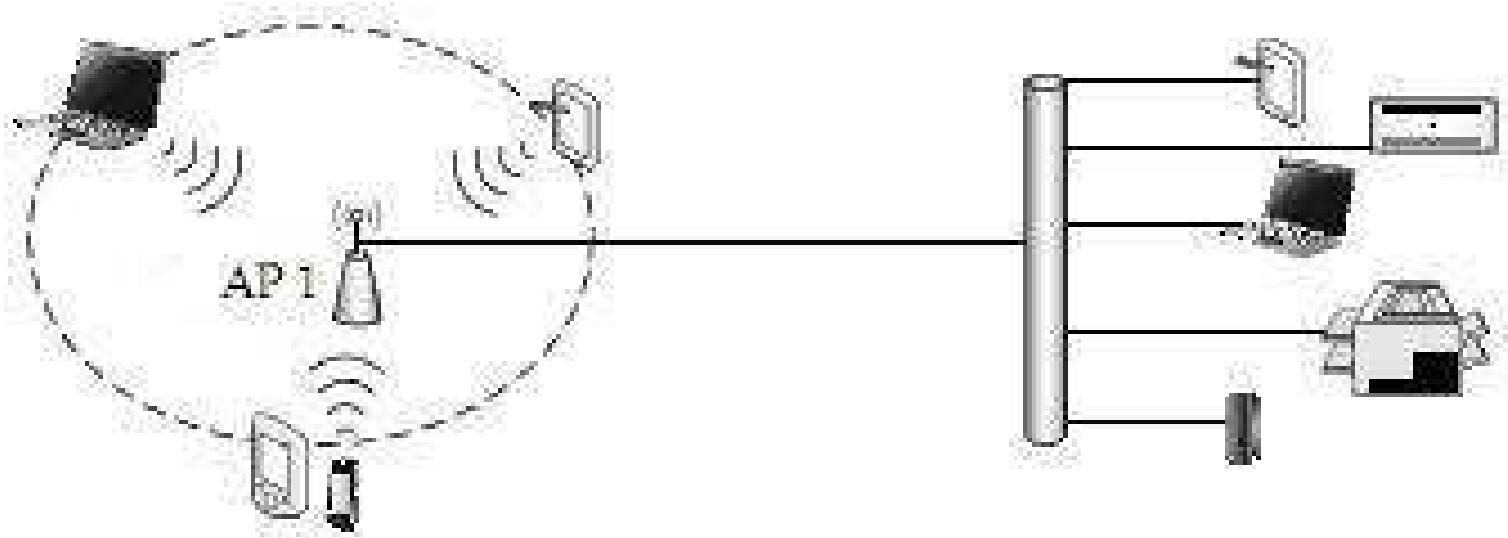
9- The **Bridge Mode** of APs makes is possible to wirelessly connect two separate wired network segments with each other. No clients use the AP to enter a network

10- **Repeater Mode** functions as intermediary between the clients and an AP in root mode, and is extend the range of a WLAN.

11- The two disconnected LANs are merged into one via the WLAN bridge link created using root mode of the APs.

12- WLAN repeaters do not decapsulate and encapsulate data frames.

# What is the mode of AP1?



# What is the mode of AP2?