Piste 5.05 Windows 64 Bits

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rtw_ant_num and rtw_btcoex_enable doesn't do anything noticeable. i've also tried downgrading to kernel 5.5.1-arch1-1 and to 2 previous linux-firmwares to no effect.windows 10 doesn't show nearly the same symptoms, other than some small oscillation during the times with more interference.one thing that maybe is worth noting is that my previous modem had 2 external antennas while the new one has none, though my friend's modem also had 2 of them.tests were done using fast, speedtest and the brasil banda larga (the official and best for these tests here) sites and apps for phones, and both on firefox and wget. i dont want that to affect my connection type but i use and use it anyway for sake of testing and security. i will say the reason why is that, as i have explained in previous posts, wpa2 is by far the worst security method around, it was better when the government was funding vpn development and the like, my reasons for this is because the rsa algorithm isnt suitable for obtaining a non-predictable and unique key. more importantly, wep suffers from the same problem. a wep key is considered a security level of 1 or 2, a 128 bit string is 4, a 256 bit is 8 and a 512 bit should be 16 but no matter what, wep is weak and insecure. and guess what, the wep key should be updated along with the ssid, because if this is not the case, no matter what security method the network supports, you are in luck as any device with the correct wep key, and a bit luck, will be able to access the network. so even if wep was reengineered using a method like arp, or even if modern standards were used and the transition to wpa2 took place, we would still be in trouble. this is because we are in fact asking the network to encrypt everything our device sends, this includes information pertaining to our wlan and the ssids of our surrounding networks. so even if wpa2 were used to generate a key, without installing backdoors and the like, we are still in trouble. because even if we only used the key to encrypt a single secure transaction, say, email, by sending our email to an email address that this key corresponds to, when it arrives at the destination email server, it is going to ask for a specific key that corresponds to the ssid of the surrounding wlan. for example, i have a smart av system that i run and it is plugged into the same network as the home pc. therefore when i am sending my email, they will be encrypted with the same key as the rest of my pc, and as such, anyone can intercept all of my mail even if it were delivered into a locked cabinet. and you know what the catch is? if you email a different pc, the key is different, it doesn't matter if it is the same size, if this is not the case, the success of the email encryption is compromised. this is because the key we are using is not based on a unique number, but rather a series of binary numbers, which translates to a 256 bit number and a 192 bit number, which is completely predictable based on the fact that the key length is 256 bits. so from this we see that even if wep is secure, it doesnt matter if its a 4 or 8, they both apply the same concept in its entirety. thus, a method that changes the ssids to be unique to the device it belongs to is not viable.

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