Wrapping Up 2025: What This Year Really Taught Us About Wireless and Networking

and what I’m watching closely as we head into 2026



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As 2025 comes to a close, it feels like one of those years where wireless and networking didn’t dramatically reinvent themselves, but they did quietly expose a lot of truths.

The biggest changes weren’t shiny features or headline speeds.

They showed up in real deployments, real troubleshooting sessions and real design conversations.

This was a year where fundamentals either held up or very publicly didn’t.

Here’s what stood out to me from the field and what I think actually matters as we move into 2026.

1. Wi-Fi 7 moved from hype to reality (for better or worse)

2025 was the year Wi-Fi 7 stopped being theoretical. Not everywhere, not universally, but enough that it’s now a genuine part of design discussions rather than a future footnote.

What became clear very quickly is that Wi-Fi 7 isn’t about raw speed.

Very few environments genuinely need multi-gigabit throughput to a single client.

The real value is **efficiency and consistency**. Multi-Link Operation, cleaner spectrum usage, and better handling of interference all help reduce the unpredictable behaviour that has plagued dense networks for years.

At the same time, Wi-Fi 7 has been very good at exposing weak designs.

Old cabling, underpowered switches, unrealistic AP spacing and “turn everything up to max” RF strategies fall apart fast once you introduce more capable radios.

2.6 GHz proved it’s not optional anymore

If there’s one thing 2025 settled, it’s this: 6 GHz is no longer a nice-to-have for modern enterprise networks.

The value isn’t just the additional spectrum, it’s how clean and predictable it is compared to 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz. Less legacy noise, fewer non-Wi-Fi interferers and far more room to design properly.

What also became clear is that 6 GHz doesn’t magically fix bad RF.

Poor placement, sloppy channel planning and oversized cells still cause problems. The difference is that now those problems are harder to justify.

Going into 2026, I expect 6 GHz to be treated less as “new tech” and more as the default band for performance-critical traffic.

3. High-density design stopped being niche

High-density Wi-Fi used to be something we talked about for stadiums, arenas and big events.

In 2025, that line disappeared.

Warehouses, manufacturing sites, offices, education, hospitality and even smaller sites are now high-density environments by default.

Device counts keep growing, client behaviour keeps getting noisier and expectations keep rising.

This year reinforced a simple truth: **coverage does not equal capacity**.

Directional antennas, controlled transmit power, realistic client targets and proper cell sizing are no longer “advanced techniques”.

They’re basic requirements if you want stable networks.

The industry is slowly moving away from green heatmaps and towards usable airtime. That shift can’t come soon enough.

4. Wireless security became a design input, not an afterthought

One of the more positive trends in 2025 was how much closer wireless design and security thinking became.

WPA3 adoption accelerated, management frame protection became normal and segmentation conversations started happening earlier in projects instead of during incident response.

Wireless networks are no longer treated as a friendly edge.

They’re recognised as a **primary entry point** into the network.

Fewer SSIDs, clearer authentication models, better isolation and identity-driven access control made networks both safer and easier to operate.

When security is designed in, not bolted on, everyone wins.

5. Observability mattered more than speed

If I had to pick one quiet theme that defined 2025, it would be visibility.

The most successful environments weren’t the ones chasing maximum throughput. They were the ones where teams could actually see what was happening: RF conditions, roaming behaviour, airtime usage, client health and failure patterns.

Instead of endlessly tweaking configs, teams focused on understanding root cause.

That saved time, reduced finger-pointing and led to better long-term designs.

Fast networks are nice. **Predictable networks are valuable.**

Looking ahead into 2026

As we head into 2026, a few things feel inevitable:

- Wi-Fi 7 designs becoming more conservative and more effective
- Smarter use of 6 GHz rather than maximum channel widths everywhere
- Continued convergence between wireless, security, and identity
- Better expectation-setting around what Wi-Fi can realistically deliver
- Less obsession with vendor features, more focus on engineering fundamentals

The technology will keep evolving. That part is guaranteed.

What will continue to matter is discipline: good RF design, sensible power levels, clean segmentation, proper validation and networks built around how people and devices actually behave.

That’s what carried networks through 2025 and it’s what will matter even more in 2026.

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