IEEE 802.11 Accounting Extensions

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Abstract

This presentation proposes extensions to the existing RADIUS accounting attributes to retrieve and forward to service providers better information about the service delivered by an IEEE 802.11 wireless link.

What is RADIUS Accounting?

RADIUS accounting reports about the usage of an IEEE 802.11 session



Where is RADIUS Accounting used?



- Subscriber specific service monitoring in IEEE 802.11
- Usage information for Wi-Fi roaming business

What kind of information is available today?

- RADIUS Accounting attributes are specified in RFC2866 and RFC2869 with IEEE 802 specific interpretations in RFC 3580.
- Location information within RADIUS Accounting is specified in RFC 5580.

RFC 2866		
Туре	Attribute	
40	Acct-Status-Type	
41	Acct-Delay-Time	
42	Acct-Input-Octets	
43	Acct-Output-Octets	
44	Acct-Session-Id	
45	Acct-Authentic	
46	Acct-Session-Time	
47	Acct-Input-Packets	
48	Acct-Output-Packets	
49	Acct-Terminate-Cause	
50	Acct-Multi-Session-Id	
51	Acct-Link-Count	

RFC 2869		
Туре	Attribute	
52	Acct-Input-Gigawords	
53	Acct-Output-Gigawords	

RFC 5580			
Туре	Attribute		
127	Location-Information		
128	Location-Data		
129	Basic-Location-Policy-Rules		
130	Extended-Location-Policy-Rules		

What is the Issue with the current Accounting Attributes?

- All bits are treated equally!
 - ... which may be valid for wired links.
- However there is a huge variation of link behavior in IEEE 802.11
- From a user perspective (and from a business perspective) it makes a difference, whether bits are delivered over an error-prone 1 Mbps link or an error-free 300 Mbps link.
- **RADIUS** Accounting currently is not able to report anything about the IEEE 802.11 link characteristics.
- It would be desirable to include IEEE 802.11 link attributes into accounting records.
 - Which ones?

Submission

root@OpenWrt:/#

Slide 7

Station

IEEE 802.11 Link Information available at the Linux OS Interface (iw)

00:1c:b3:46:59:1	L4 (on wlan0)
inactive time:	620 ms
rx bytes:	20671
rx packets:	127
tx bytes:	22716
tx packets:	93
tx retries:	1
tx failed:	0
signal:	-57 [-69, -57] dBm
signal avg:	-57 [-69, -57] dBm
tx bitrate:	36.0 MBit/s
rx bitrate:	54.0 MBit/s
authorized:	yes
authenticated:	yes
preamble:	long
WMM/WME:	no
MFP:	no
IDLS peer:	no
nWrt·/#	

root@OpenWrt:/# iw dev wlan0 station dump



Link Information in IEEE 802.11

- (Much) More comprehensive information would be available in IEEE 802.11 by making use of the defined MAC counters
- Even more when taking into account the STA Statistics Report, introduced by IEEE 802.11k and IEEE 802.11v
- Probably much too much to make an appropriate choice easy.



Practicalities of Defining RADIUS Attributes

- **RADIUS** Attributes are usually defined by the IETF
 - ...when the attributes do not touch MAC or PHY layer issues or specific network knowledge is required.
- RADIUS Attributes may be defined by other SDOs, making use of the vendor-specific extension fork.
- When defining IEEE 802.11 link specific RADIUS Attributes, both approaches would be possible
 - Using a 'vendor-specific' extension to the attribute space
 - Cooperating with IETF RADEXT on creating an RFC on it

Conclusion

- IMHO, it would make sense to define a couple of IEEE 802.11 link specific accounting attributes to get better reporting of service quality in Wi-Fi hotspots.
- Open issue: how to select the small number of attributes, which really make sense from a service quality perspective?
- Questions and Comments?