

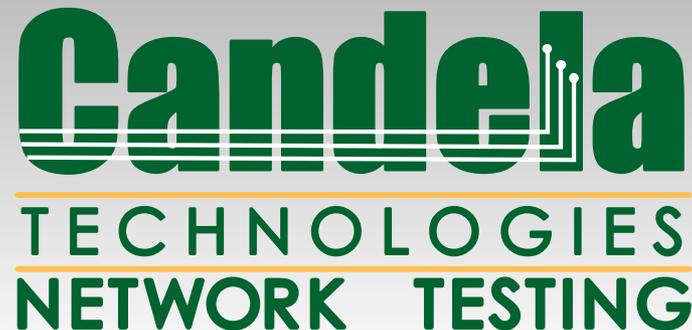
WiFi Challenges

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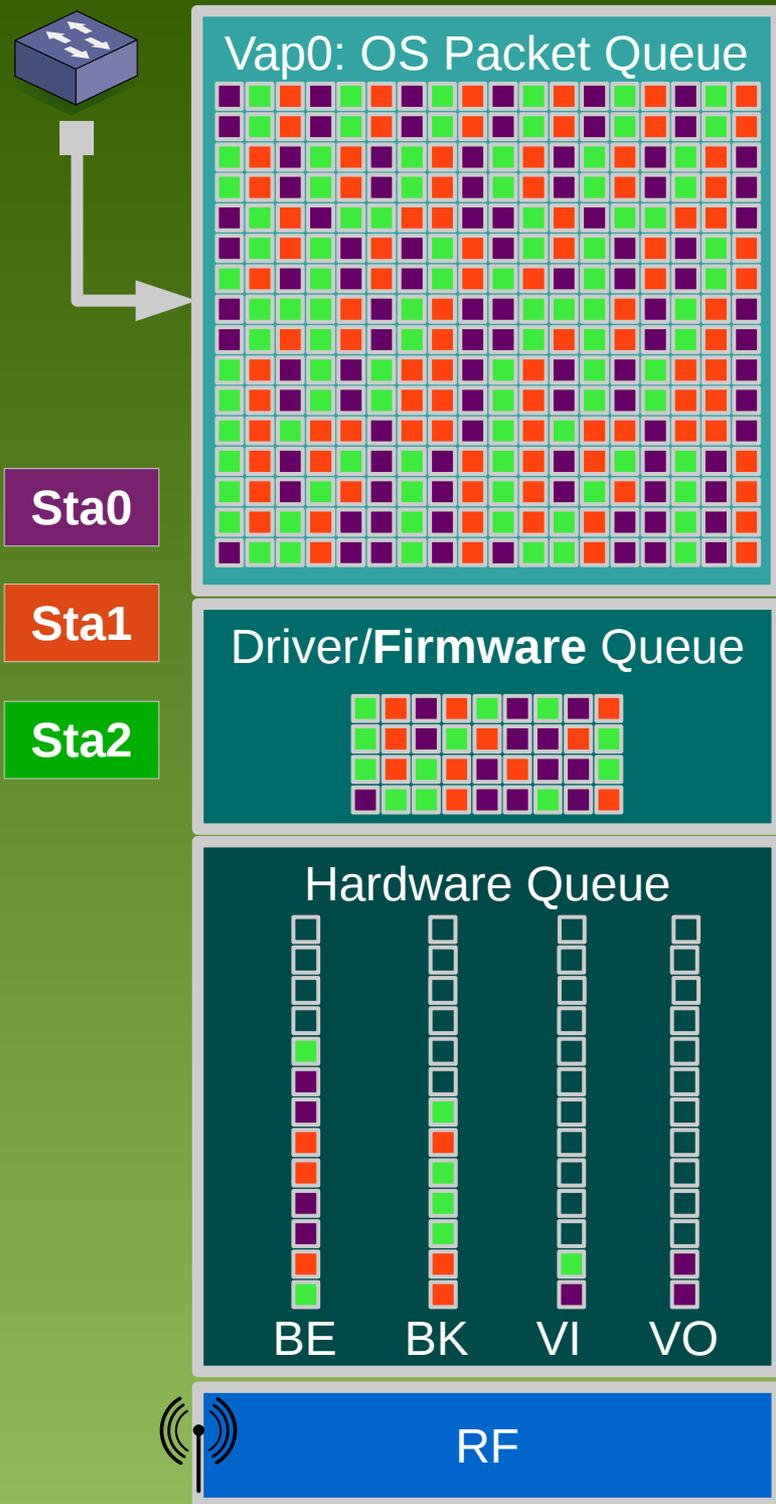
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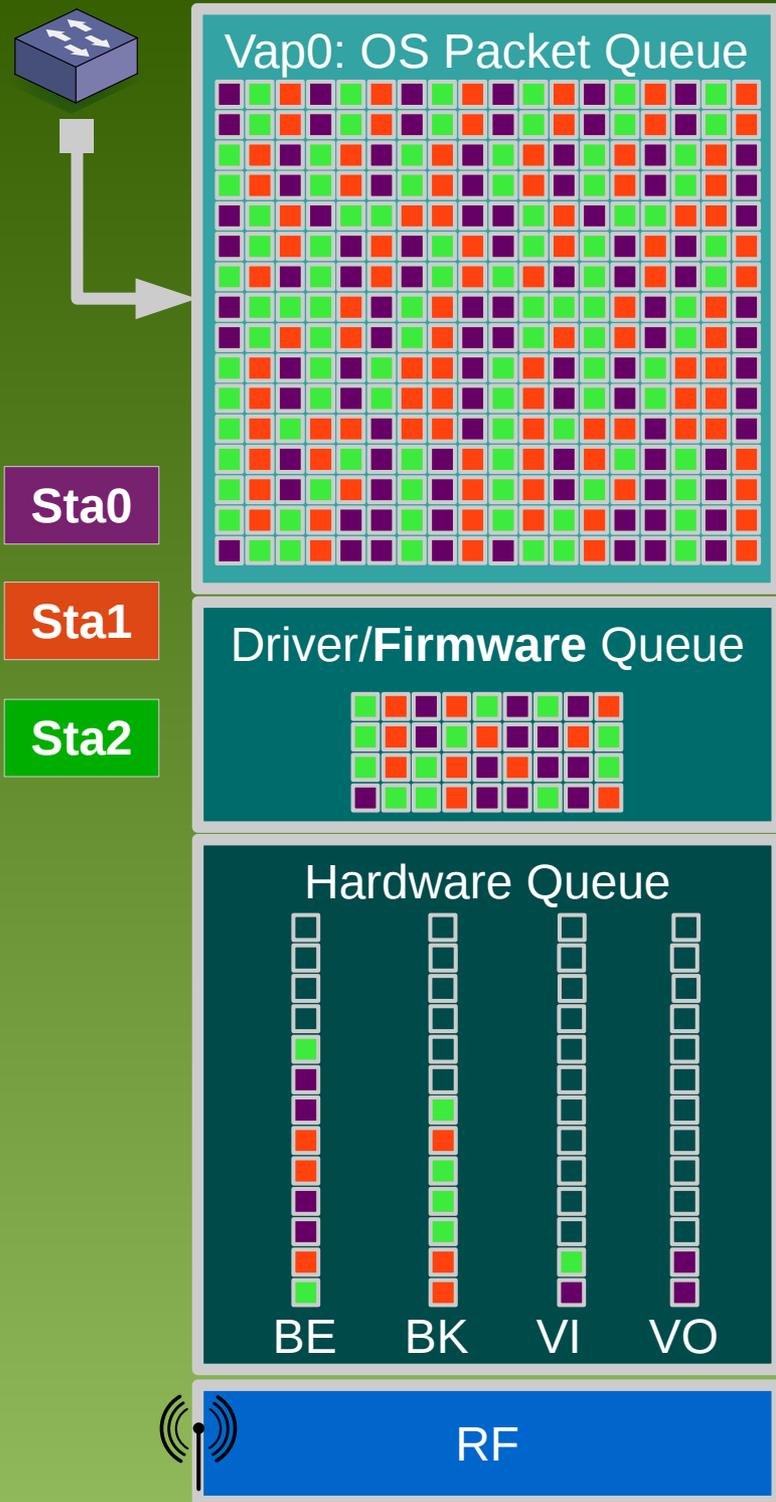


Overview

- Performance degradation with many active stations.
 - Total throughput suffers.
 - Fairness suffers.
 - Latency suffers.
- Difficult to debug failures.
 - Networks can be complex.
 - Hard to find what is at fault.
- LANforge can help!



- Current implementations may not take good advantage of modern WiFi (HT/VHT)
- A-MSDU
 - 1-3 Ethernet frames in one WiFi-frame
 - All or nothing for those 3 frames.
- A-MPDU
 - Up to 64 frames
 - Block ACK allows retransmits of missing frames.
 - Requires buffering frames to build A-MPDU



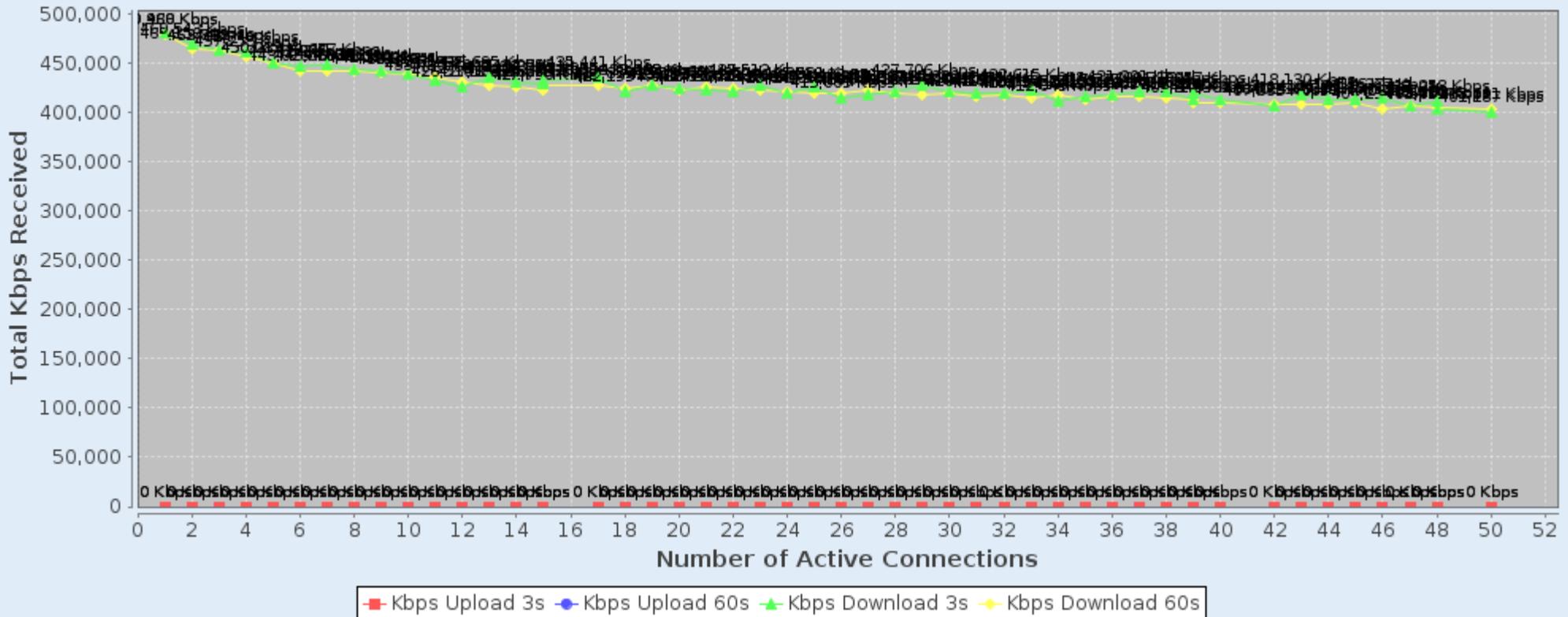
A-MPDU

- Hard to build A-MPDU in driver or firmware without excessive packet queuing
- Hard to ensure fairness between many stations.

More stations and lower tx-rates make it harder to take advantage of MPDU.

Throughput vs Stations (Asus + Broadcom)

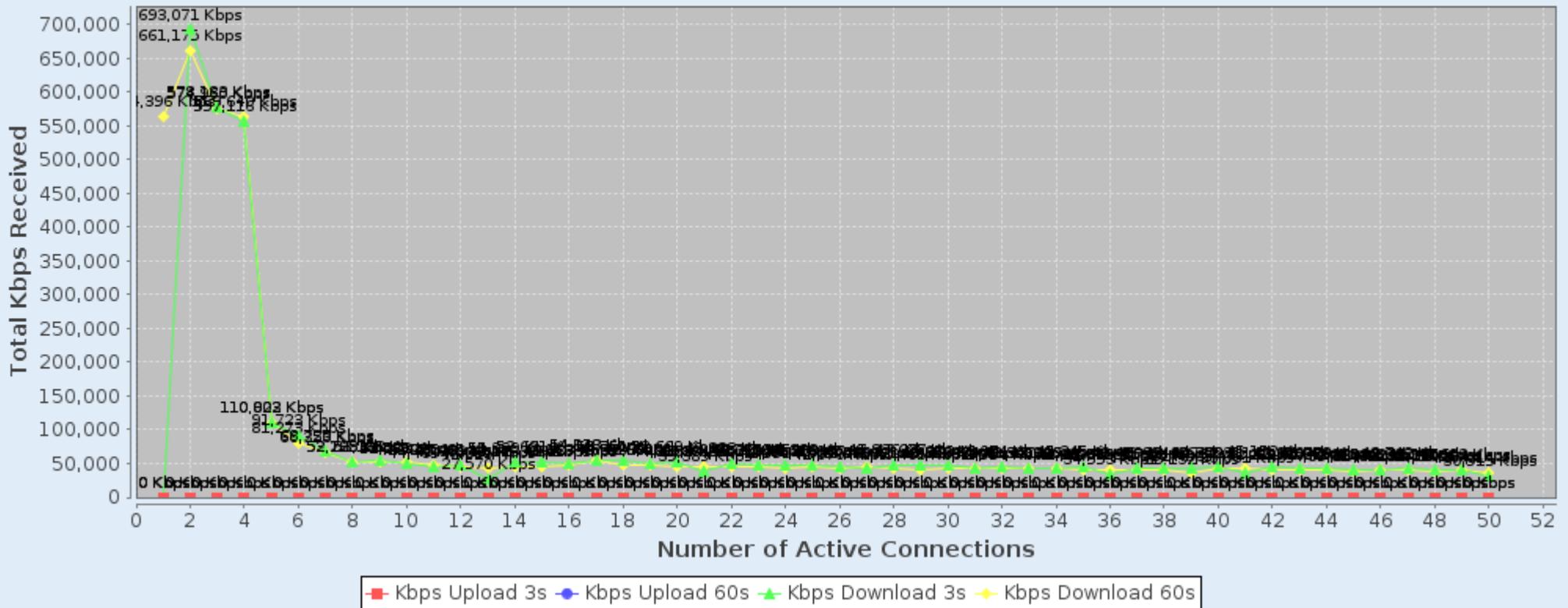
Total Kbps Received vs Number of Connections Active



* Over-the-Air, UDP, LANforge WiFi capacity test on CT521 with 802.11AC NIC, download from AP to station.

Throughput vs Stations (Linksys + Marvel)

Total Kbps Received vs Number of Connections Active



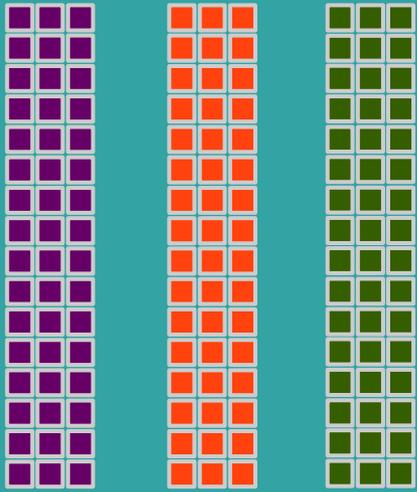
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Sta0

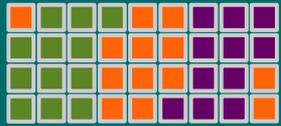
Sta1

Sta2

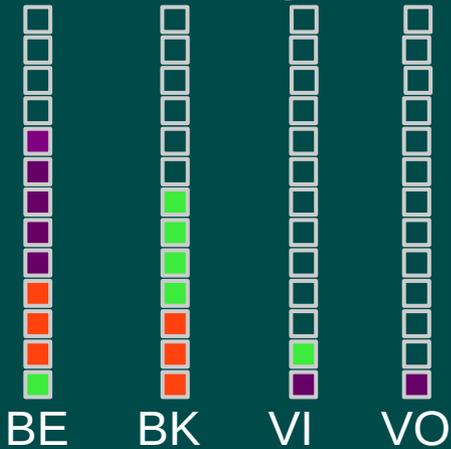
OS Packet Queue



Driver/Firmware Queue



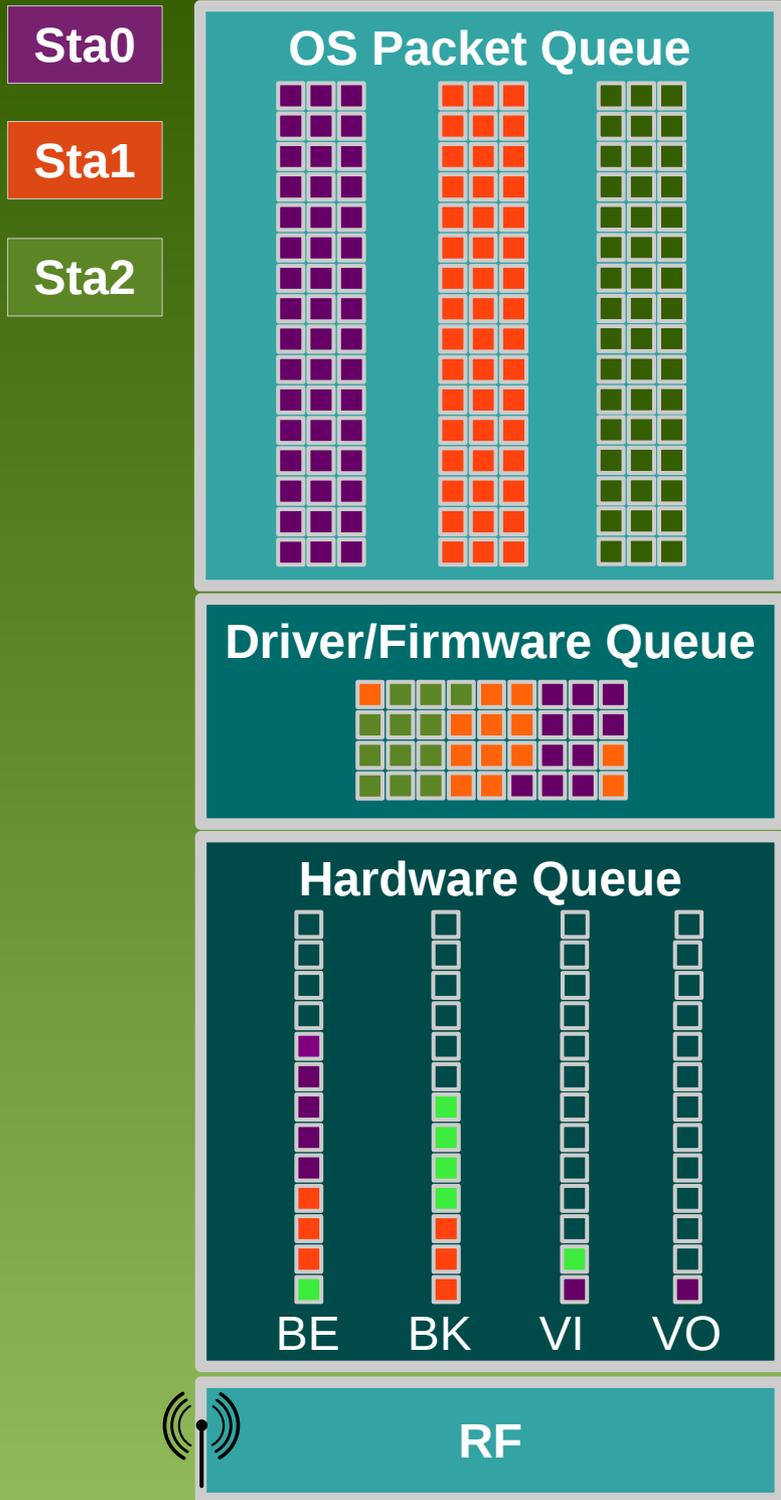
Hardware Queue



RF

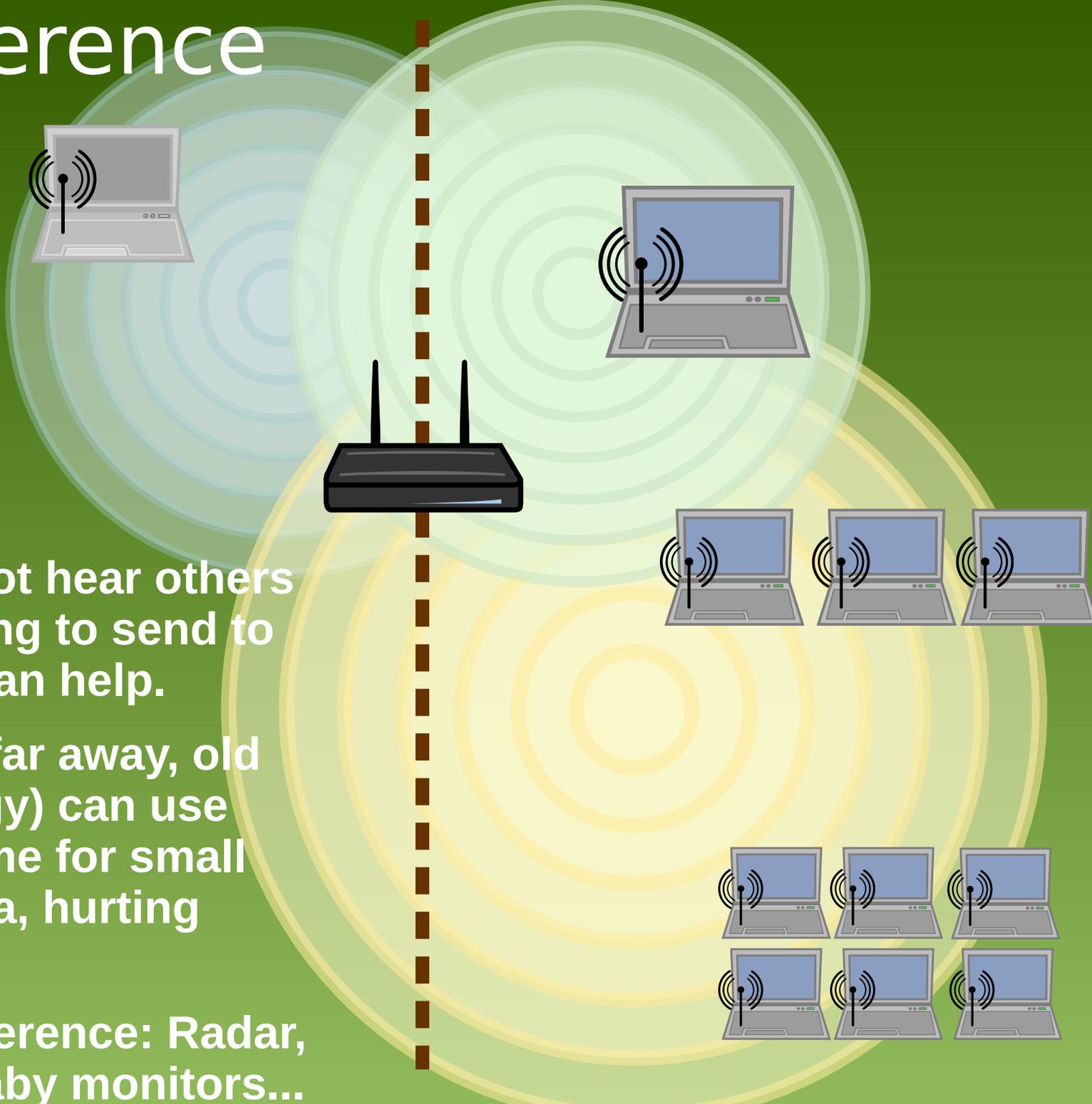
Possible Improvements

- Per Station queues could help.
- Easier to ensure fairness higher in the OS.
- Can feed driver chunks of frames likely to consolidate into A-MSDU and A-MPDU (same peer, same TID)
- Driver queues can be short and simple for less buffer-bloat.



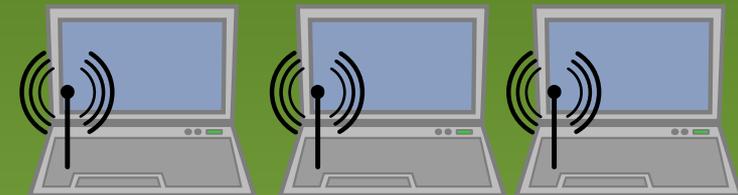
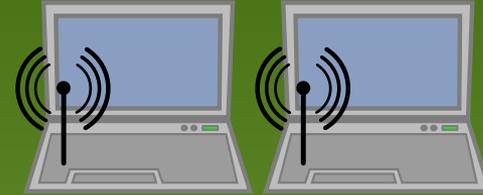
- FQ-CODEL and other smart queuing algorithms could help.
- Better rate control would help.
- Broadcast is sent at slowest rate.
- Station isolation, routed instead of bridge mode can decrease broadcast frames on the network.
- Initial work by Felix Fietkau looks promising.

RF Interference



- Stations may not hear others and collide trying to send to AP. RTS/CTS can help.
- Slow stations (far away, old hardware, buggy) can use excessive airtime for small amounts of data, hurting everyone.
- Non-WiFi interference: Radar, microwaves, baby monitors...

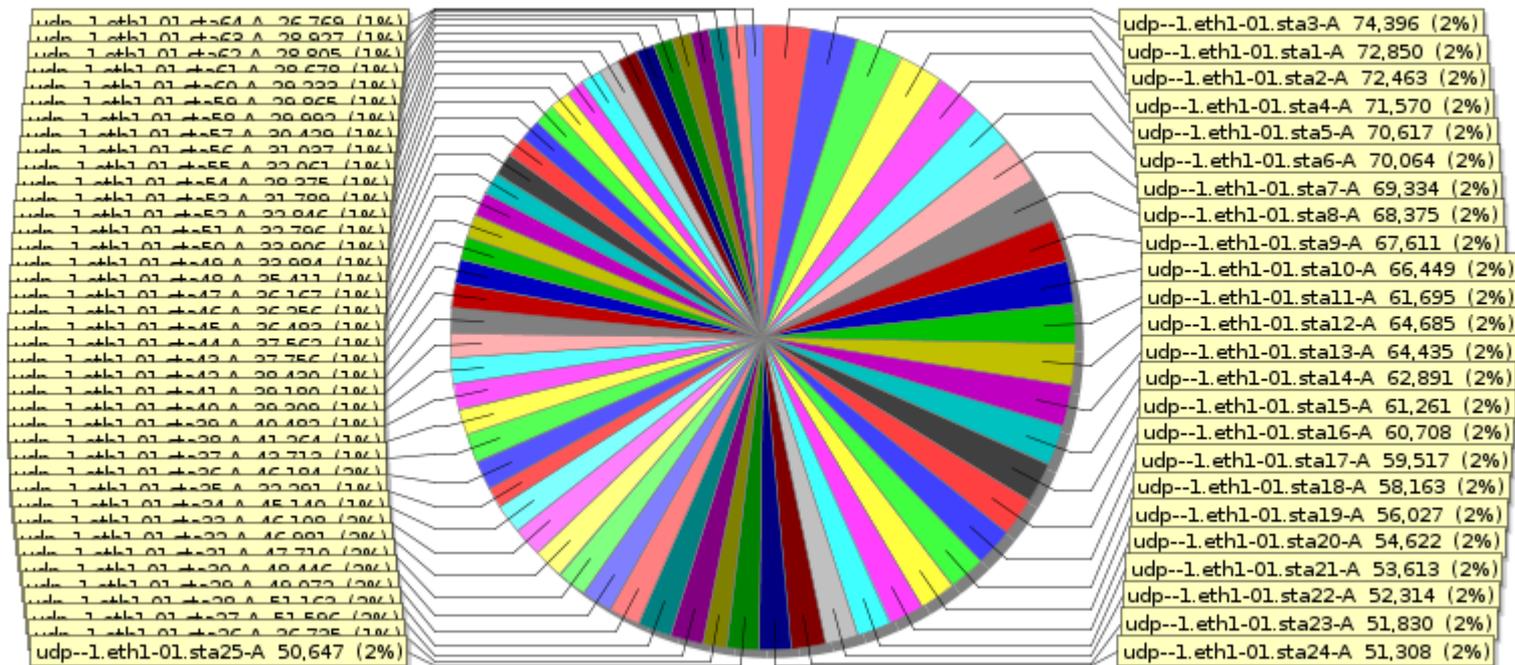
Fairness



- For download, AP should ensure fairness.
- For upload, stations must play by the rules and try to be nice. AP could attempt to ensure fairness, but cannot guarantee it.

Download Fairness (Asus + Broadcom)

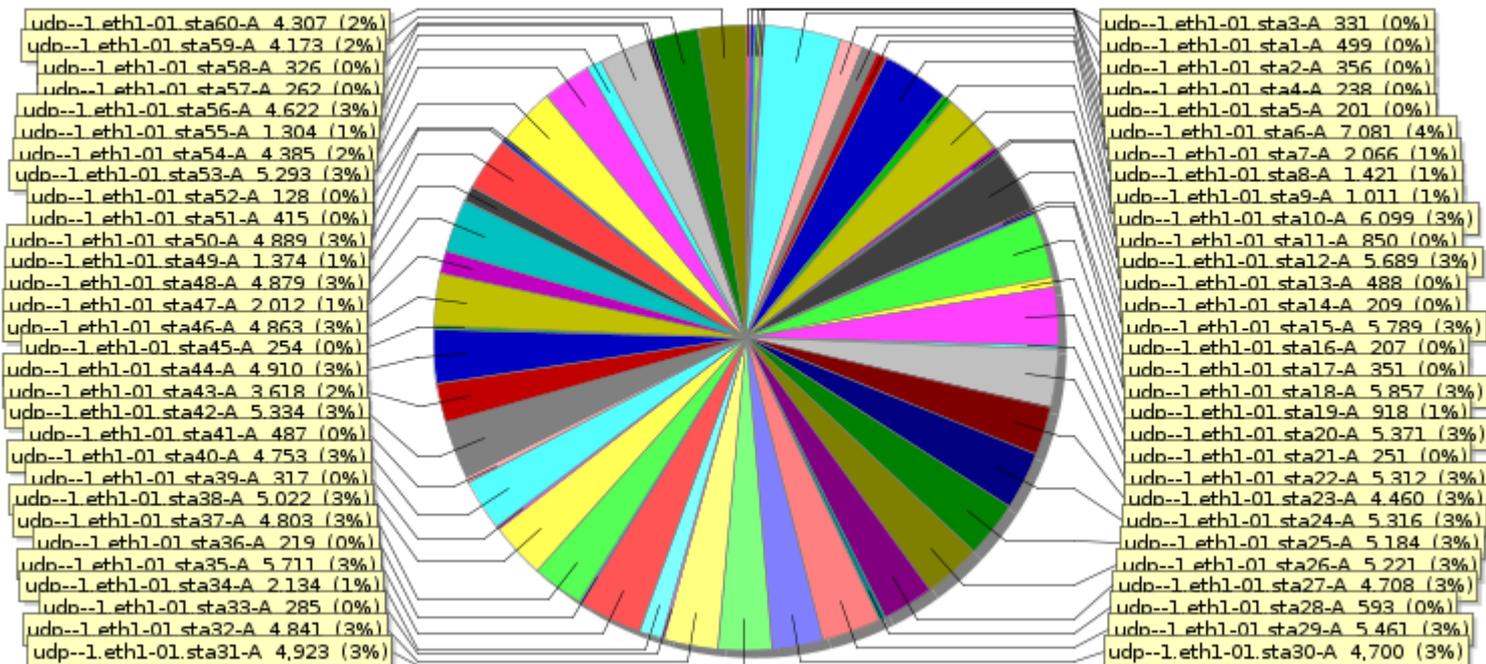
Download Received Kbytes, for entire 1 m run



* Over-the-Air, UDP, LANforge WiFi capacity test on CT521 with 802.11AC NIC, download from AP to station.

Download Fairness (Linksys + Marvel)

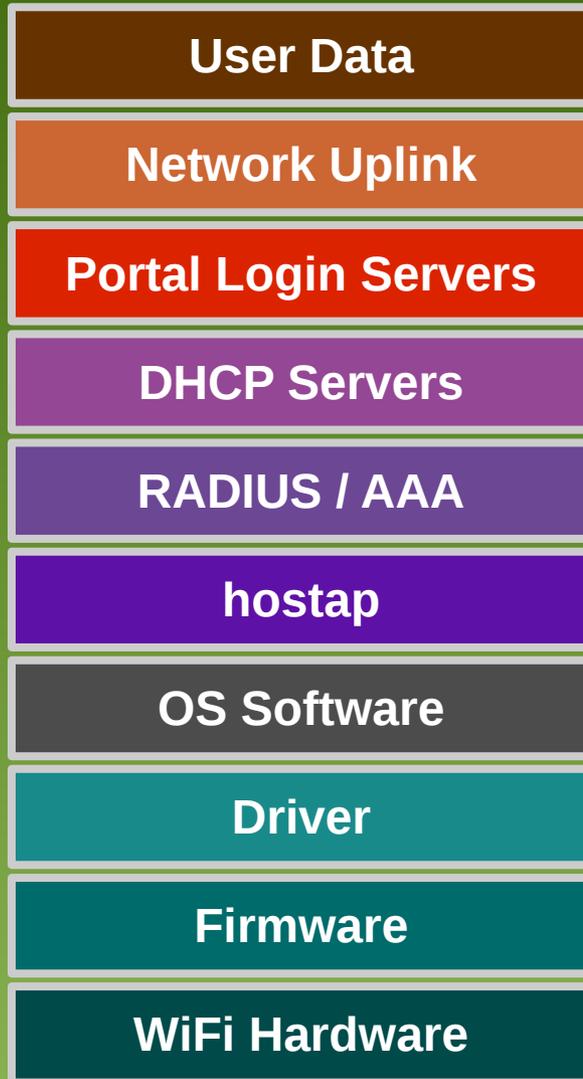
Download Received Kbytes, for entire 1 m run



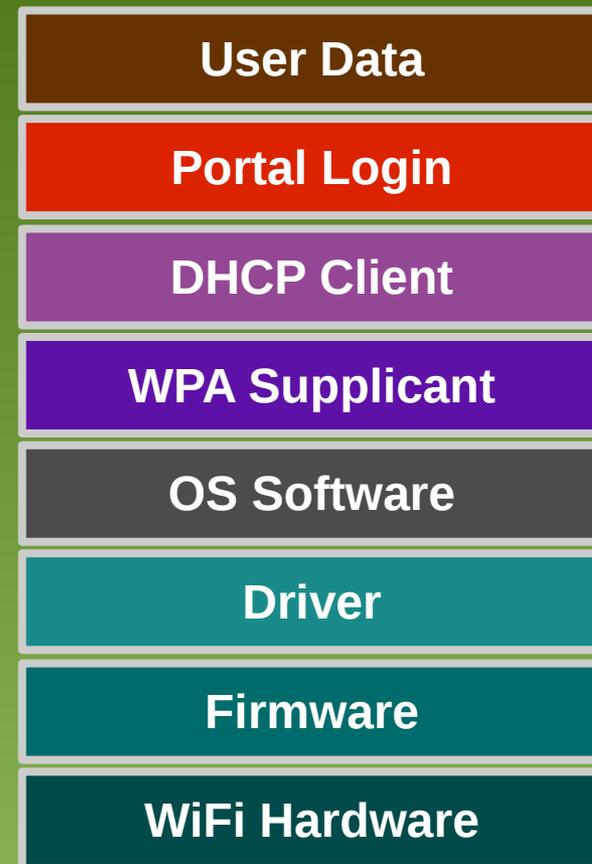
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Potential Failure Points

Access Point



Station



RF

- **Network Uplink:** Ping from AP to Internet.
- **DHCP Servers:** Check lease pool exhaustion, decrease lease duration, provide larger pool.
- **RADIUS/AAA:** Normally shows up as station being unable to authenticate with AP. Check RADIUS server and AP (hostapd) logs. Check station is actually configured properly.
- **Hostapd/supplicant:** Check logs and configuration. Check AP's connectivity to RADIUS if using 802.1x.
- **OS software:** Check kernel logs, regulatory domain
- **WiFi Driver:** Enable debugging, check kernel logs, check debugfs files (on Linux).
- **Firmware:** Check driver logs for info about firmware troubles. Ask your vendor to provide open-source firmware so that you have the ability to fix their bugs!

- **Hardware:** Sniff on-air to make sure frames are sent and received properly. Check antenna orientation (or cable quality).
- **RF Environment:** Sniff and/or use spectrum analyzer to check for overly busy RF environments. Check low-level driver stats (retransmits, CRC errors, channel-busy-time).
- **LANforge can test and verify all of this!**

General Problem Solving

- Network and WiFi sniffers are often required to understand difficult problems.
- May have to sniff at multiple locations concurrently.
- Check kernel, driver, hostap/supplicant, RADIUS and other logs.



How LANforge can Help

- Emulate many stations in one piece of test equipment.
- Easy creation of various test cases through GUI.
- CLI support for automated testing.
- Statistics and events reporting.
- Excellent customer support.
- Often Candela can add customer feature requests quickly.

LANforge WiFIRE Platforms



Model **CT520**
- Single Radio
- Max. 128 virtual STAs



Model **CT521**
- Dual Radio
- Max. 400 virtual STAs



Model **CT523**
- Triple Radio
- Max. 600 virtual STAs

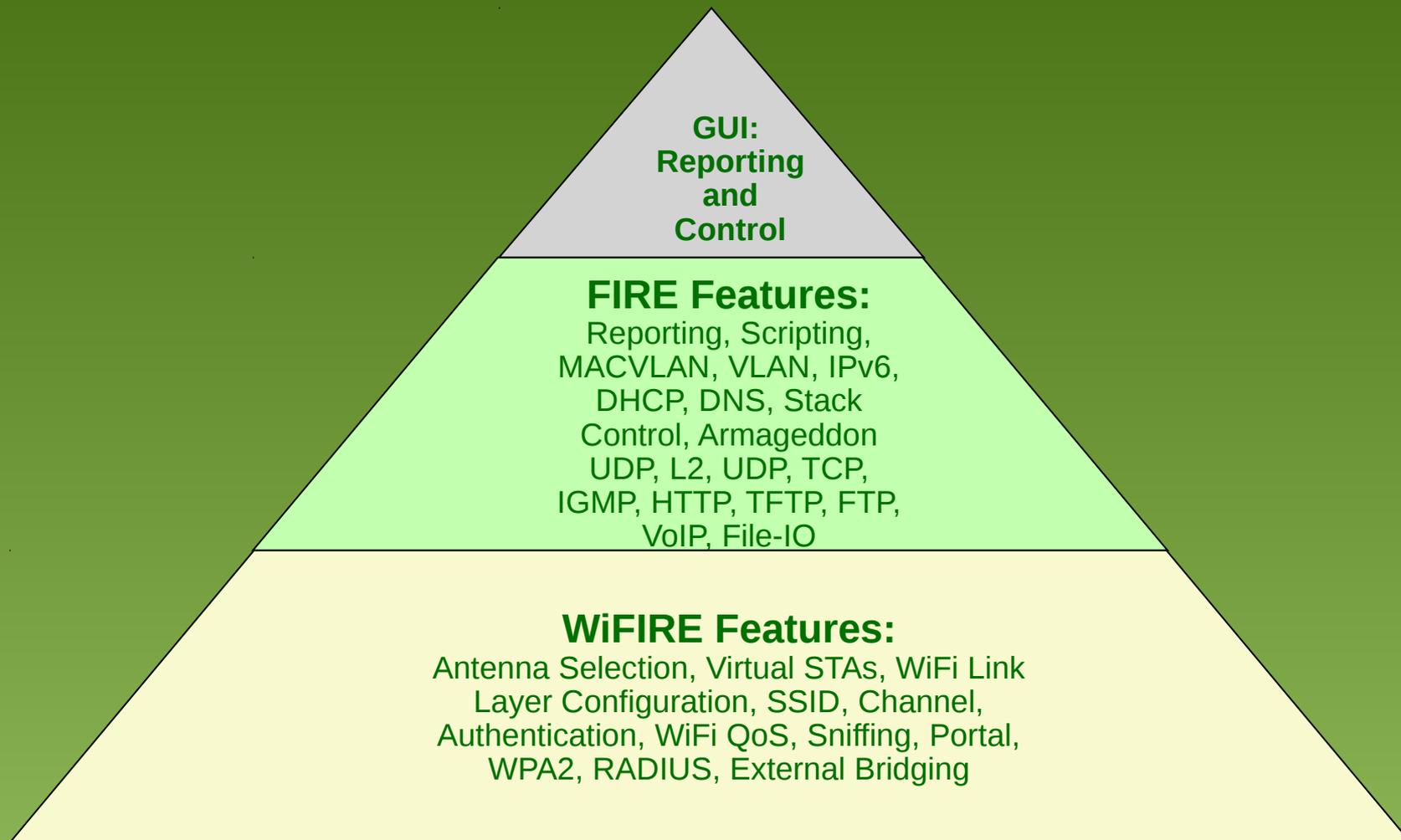


Model **CT525**
- Hex Radio
- Max. 1200 /n virtual STAs



-Model **CT703**
- 3 Channel Attenuator
- Controlled via LANforge or Manually
- Rate vs Attenuation Scripting

LANforge Feature Hierarchy



LANforge WiFIRE Applications

- WiFi station functional testing
 - Scan and Associate
 - Authenticate (Open, WPA2, 802.1x, ...)
 - DHCP & Network Traffic Generation
 - Migration (Code-17)
- Multiple traffic flows across WiFi clients.
- QoS verification.
- Automated WiFi client capacity testing.
- Captive Portal login, logout, and verification.
- Mobility Roaming [802.11r/u/Hotspot 2.0(HS2.0)/802.1X FT]
- 802.11w Management Frame Protection.

LANforge WiFIRE Features

Reported Statistics:

Rate, Link Status, Channel Utilisation, RSSI/Signal Strength, Noise, Decrypt Failures, WiFi Dropped, WiFi Retry, Missed Beacons, SSID, IP Address, Regular Packet Statistics.

WiFi radio settings:

Country, Frequency, RTS, Antenna configuration.

Virtual STA is realistic, with unique MAC address and routing table.

Virtual STA settings:

SSID, Authentication, AMPDU, AMSDU, AP MAC, abgn Mode, MCS rates, WiFi Bridge, HT40, Guard Interval (SGI)

Continued...

LANforge WiFIRE Features

Automated Tests

- Rate vs Attenuation Scripting.
- WiFi Capacity testing.
- Station re-association testing.
- Hunt highest throughput rate vs packet size (and attenuation)
- Java plugin API to allow customers to write their own automation.

References

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