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| Ch 6.9 amendment: Virtualized WLAN access network | | | |
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# Abstract

This document provides the concrete amendment proposal according to comment #11 of p802-1cf-d1-0-comments-maxriegel.xls

# Chapter

## Deployment scenarios

### Virtualized WLAN access network for in-building IoT services

In-building IoT services provided by utilities and other companies benefit from virtualized WLAN access infrastructures dedicated to IoT services. Modern IoT services are built around a client-server architecture consisting of a high number of small, inexpensive client-devices connected to a central server interacting with the distributed devices and operating the higher layer control and data processing functions of IoT services. Due to its ubiquitous availability and the availability of a vast number of low-cost chipset solutions, WLAN has become the network interface of choice for that kind of IoT service deployments.

Putting IoT devices on a WLAN network aimed for office or residential use, however, imposes a number of risks and drawbacks. IoT devices are usually kept in operation for much longer periods than smartphones, tablets, and notebook computers, and often completely miss the regular software updates being usual for the much more powerful and complex handheld communication devices. It is quite usual that IoT devices are just kept running for more than a decade completely without maintenance when they serve their very specialized purpose. It is quite likely that vulnerabilities to the communication software and operating system are detected during the lifetime of an IoT device without getting fixed through a firmware update. Keeping such devices in a LAN together with other systems and arbitrary access to the Internet does not only allow malicious attacks to the IoT devices leveraging unpatched vulnerabilities, but also the misuse of the IoT devices to attack other devices in the same access network as well as perform distributed Denial-of-Service attacks to any location in the Internet.

In addition to the security risks, there are also performance impacts through operating potentially aged, simple, low-cost IoT devices together with the most recent smartphones, tablets, and computers on a single WLAN access. Even when the most recent WLAN is still backward compatible with the legacy IEEE 802.11b standard, attaching legacy WLAN equipment to a modern WLAN access requires the activation of backward compatibility modes, that lowers the efficiency of the complete WLAN access.

Both, the security as well as the efficiency challenges can be mitigated through setting up a dedicated WLAN access networks for IoT devices. Keeping lower performance IoT devices in a separate network allows for optimizations of the network configurations to their native purpose, e.g. enabling legacy backward compatibility modes in the radio interfaces only when there is real need of them. Specific filtering rules could be applied to IoT devices limiting broadcasting inside the access network to prevent vulnerable devices to attack other devices in the network, or to connect to any host in the Internet.

Network virtualization allows for establishment of multiple independent access networks on a common infrastructure and is well supported by IEEE 802 technologies through inherent support of virtualization.

The following figure x shows how a virtualized WLAN access network for in-building IoT could be realized by leveraging the fixed broadband access infrastructure over either cable or DSL or fiber providing broadband Internet access to the homes. Core functionality of the solution is the establishment of the virtualized NA in the homes through setting up a second AP instance on the WLAN interface of the residential CPE. To establish the desired isolation of the WLAN access for IoT devices, the second AP instances in the CPEs have to be attached to a separate control plane to allow for the desired security and access control by the IoT service provider. A separate data path for the second WLAN forwards all the traffic going over the IoT WLAN to the IoT service provider and prevents that IoT devices could establish uncontrolled connections to the Internet with the inherent risk of getting compromised through that connections.



Figure x: Virtual WLAN access for IoT

The second datapath and control plane for the IoT WLAN AP instances are established by the Internet service provider in the broadband access infrastructure and provided to the IoT service provider as a kind of ‘WLAN as a Service’. After instantiation of the second WLAN access, the IoT service provider can control and operate the virtualized WLAN access for IoT devices like a dedicated network. It has its own operation, administration, and maintenance through a separate NMS enabling independent access to all management data belonging to the virtualized WLAN access. Only a few PHY related configurations like radio channel assignments of the WLAN APs can’t be independently configured by the IoT service provider but are preset by the owner of the infrastructure.

While the description above shows the realization of a virtualized WLAN access in the residential broadband access network, the same kind of virtualized WLAN access for IoT devices could also be realized in enterprise WLAN access networks. The example of the enterprise network with multiple independent bridging domains and multiple SSIDs enabled on the WLAN APs introduced in clause 6.9.x shows the establishment of separate datapaths for separating traffic and connectivity with a common control plane and a common network management system. Applying virtualization to the control entities and to the network management system of enterprise networks would facilitate the establishment of a dedicated WLAN for IoT devices under the control of a different entity.

Such virtualized WLAN access infrastructure can be well represented and described through the Network Reference Model, the functional description, and the information models provided through this specification. The presented deployment case provides an example of the IEEE 802 access network virtualization introduced in clause 6.8.

In the figure x+1 below, the mapping of the usage scenario of virtualized WLAN access network for in-building IoT services to the NRM is depicted. The light gray NRM instance in front represents the internet access network for residential use. The light blue NRM instance in the back represents the virtualized WLAN access for IoT devices under the operational control of the IoT service provider. Each of the WLAN accesses establish an access network with own control and NMS. A common CIS allows the two network instances to coordinate their operation and align on network resource allocations. NMS as well as SS of the light blue NRM instance belong to the IoT service provider with data directly forwarded over R3 of the access network to the dedicated AR belonging to the IoT service provider.

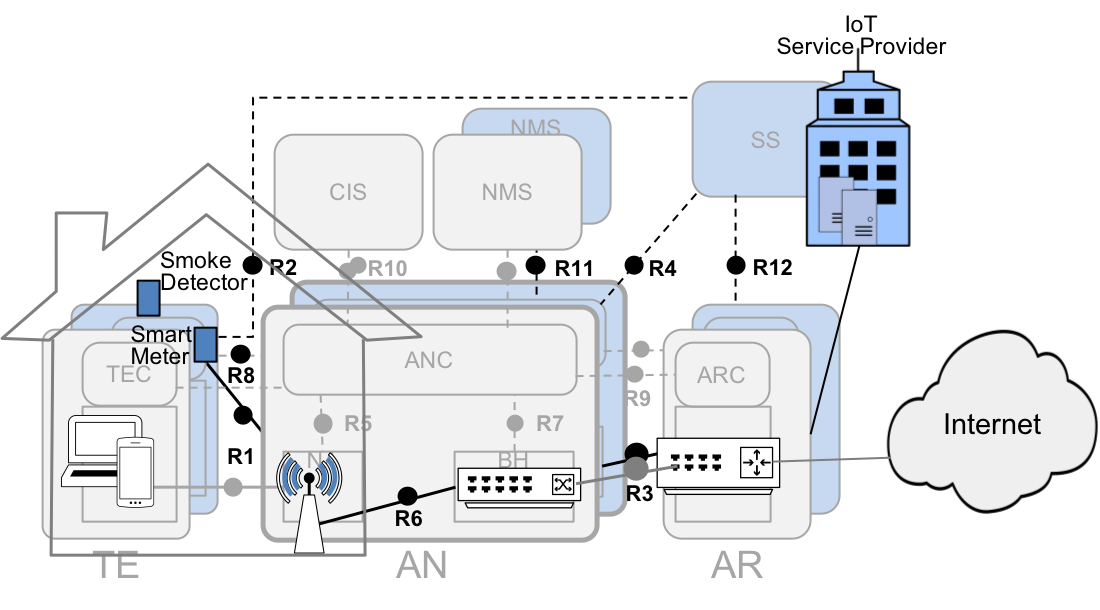


Figure x+1: Mapping of virtualized WLAN for IoT devices to NRM

The figure x+1 above does not expose details of shared components of the two separate WLAN access networks. In principle there would be three different roles in the deployment scenario, the entity owning and operating the physical broadband access infrastructure and managing the residential CPEs, the IoT service provider operating and controlling the WLAN access for IoT devices, and the Internet service provider operating the residential broadband Internet connectivity. In many cases, the entity owning and operating the physical access infrastructure might be combined with the entity providing the residential Internet access. However, it would also be feasible that operation of the physical access infrastructure would be completely separate to the service providers based on virtualized WLAN access networks on a shared infrastructure. Furthermore, IEEE 802 technologies are not limited to two instances of virtualized access networks, but would allow for more instances enabling further businesses to establish their own network operations.