

Wi-Fi the Wrong Way When You Don't Have the Luxury of Deploying Wi-Fi the "Right" Way

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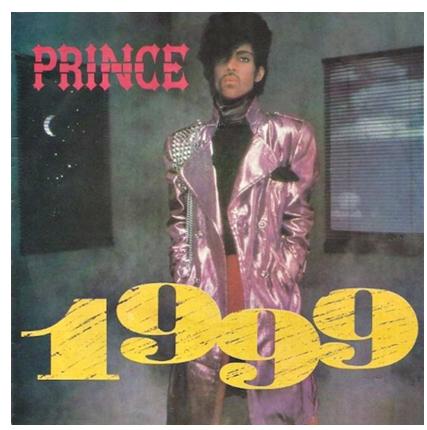
Happy 2018

But The World's Still Designing Like It's 1999

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 Industry invested over 20 years telling everyone how "easy" Wi-Fi is

- Demands on our networks have increased
 - "Nice-to-have" is now "mission critical"
 - "Design for Coverage" is now "Design for Capacity"
- Wi-Fi technology is more complex
 - Increased sensitivity to bad settings and placement
 - Good Wi-Fi design becomes critical



https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQs80vBYj-GaDOe9BdvNJ4T4WRIKoiByzC9SSPm6cVIfNSFJosi

It's Easy to Deploy the Wrong Way But It Isn't Just out of Ignorance



- Industry resources out there for Wi-Fi engineers
 - CWNP®
 - Blogs
 - Conferences
 - Vendor Best Practices
 - Vendor-specific certifications
 - WLA: Wireless LAN Association



https://localtvktvi.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/wrong-way-cArash-webgeneric1.jpg?quality=85&strip=all&w=400&h=225&crop=1

- No excuse for ignorance in 2018
- But even experts still deploy the wrong way. Why?

Sometimes, we are FORCED to...

Systems Engineering Distinguishing Requirements and Constraints



- Requirements: What the network has to achieve
 - <u>Usage:</u> What devices are using the network? How are they connecting? How are they authenticated?
 - <u>Coverage</u>: What areas of the facility need coverage, and at what quality (signal strength)?
 - <u>Capacity:</u> What is the quantity of simultaneous devices? What are the areas of high client density?
 - <u>Control</u>: What are the ways the network needs to be managed and monitored?
 - <u>Integration:</u> What is providing power and backhaul?

Requirements are s<u>olution-neutral</u> and <u>independent</u> of each other.

Systems Engineering Distinguishing Requirements and Constraints



- Constraints: What the design has to work around
 - Limited budget
 - Limited time to implement
 - Aesthetics
 - External RF environment (noise)
 - Limitations in running Ethernet cabling
- http://www.philenews.com/temp/images/1500x3000/cach e_1500x3000_ Analog_medium_433753_297049_2792017.JPG
 - Dictates to use particular AP vendors / models
 - Lack of information about / access to the facility

Constraints are solution-dependent and highly coupled to each other and to requirements.

Over-Constrained When There are Too Many

When There are Too Many Constraints

- Constraints drive the design, not the requirements
- Satisfying the constraints become an end in and of itself
- It becomes impossible to satisfy all of the requirements properly





http://heeyfashion.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/suspenders-belt.png

The over-constrained scenario is the common one, not the outlier. So how do we design in this case?

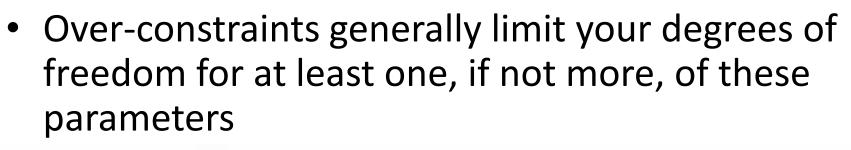
Designing with Over-Constraints

The Fundamentals are Still... Fundamental



 There are four design parameters (i.e. knobs we can turn) in a Wi-Fi design

- AP Make / Model / Antenna
- Location of APs
- Channel (per band per AP)
- Transmit Power (per band per AP)
- These parameters are not independent, but require iteration





https://www.stevenjohnson.com/pics/chanalyst01.jpg

Designing with Over-Constraints

Common Constraint #1: Location

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- You cannot put the AP where you want
 - Limitation in Ethernet cabling
 - Aesthetics
- Recommended Solutions:
 - Directional Antennas: Focus the coverage in particular areas to punch through walls and/or stretch the signal further
 - Mesh: Use mesh-capable APs for applications driven by coverage and not performance
 - Wireless Backhaul: Use point-to-(multi)point links to act as a "wireless wire"



Designing with Over-Constraints

Common Constraint #2: Budget

- You don't have the money
 - Lack of access to do pre-deployment or post-deployment site surveys
 - May need to go with less / less expensive APs /
- Recommended Solutions:
 - Predictive Modeling: Often "good enough", but the quality of the output is driven by the quality of the information provided by / about the property
 - Be Wary of "Leading Edge": 802.11n or 802.11ac wave 1 is still quite adequate for most deployments
 - Mix-and-Match: Use higher end APs in capacity-driven areas (e.g. conference halls) and lower end APs in coverage-driven areas (e.g. guest rooms)





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Designing with Over-Constraints Common Constraint #3: Radio Resource Mgmt



- Installers are happy to cede half of their design flexibility (channel & transmit power) to software algorithms
- Every vendor does RRM differently (some better than others)
- RRM usually breaks down in complex scenarios
- Recommended Solution: Turn RRM Off!
 - Static Channels: Impose a static channel scheme using non-overlapping channels in an alternating pattern. Accommodate external sources of interference. Let external networks adapt to you.



https://ecokids.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/old-lightswitches-1150733-639x426.jpg

Static Transmit Power: Turn down the power.
 Ensure ≥ 6 dB offset between 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz for equal coverage area

Designing with Over-Constraints It Can Be Done



- Over-constrained scenarios are commonplace
- We usually don't have the luxury of deploying Wi-Fi the "right way"
- You can still create good Wi-Fi designs
 - Understand your requirements and constraints
 - Think creatively don't over-constrain yourself
 - Pick the right APs for the job
 - Use all of the design knobs available to you
 - Acknowledge that the "right way" may not apply



Thank You!

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