

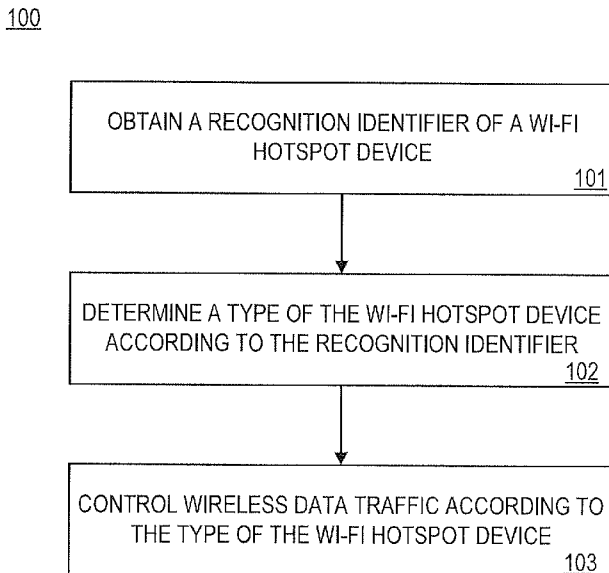


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201410318741.4 4 July 2014 (04.07.2014) CN
- (71) Applicant: **ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LIMITED**  
[—/US]; Fourth Floor, One Capital Place, P.o.box 847,  
George Town, Grand Cayman (KY).
- (72) Inventor: **XIU, Chao**; Alibaba Group Legal Department,  
5/F, Building 3, No. 969 West Wen Yi Road, Yu Hand  
District, Hangzhou, 311121 (CN).
- (74) Agent: **CHEN, Weiguo**; Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow,  
Garrett & Dunnier LLP, 901 New York Avenue, Nw,  
Washington, DC 20001-4413 (US).

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(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING WIRELESS NETWORK ACCESS AND WIRELESS DATA TRAFFIC



(57) Abstract: Apparatus and method are disclosed for controlling wireless network access and wireless data traffic. The method may include obtaining a recognition identifier of a Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) hotspot device. The method may also include determining a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier. In addition, the method may include controlling information downloading or wireless data traffic of an information processing device according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

FIG. 1

WO 2016/003690 A1

**APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING WIRELESS  
NETWORK ACCESS AND WIRELESS DATA TRAFFIC**

**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

[001] The present application claims the benefits of priority to Chinese Application No. 201410318741.4, filed July 4, 2014, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

**TECHNICAL FIELD**

[002] The present application relates to the field of communication technologies, and more particularly, to apparatus and method for controlling wireless network access and wireless data traffic.

**BACKGROUND**

[003] Along with the development of wireless communication technologies, an intelligent terminal device (e.g., smart phones, tablets, laptops, etc.) can access the Internet wirelessly through a wireless network shared by a Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) hotspot device. There are generally two types of Wi-Fi hotspot devices: the first type includes wireless routing devices, for example, a wireless router used to convert a wired network into a wireless network; the second type includes intelligent terminal devices having a Wi-Fi hotspot function, which enables the intelligent terminal device to share a telecommunication network (e.g., 2G/3G/4G network) used by the intelligent terminal device with another intelligent terminal device, such as a smart phone, a notebook computer, etc.

[004] Downloading a large amount of data using a wireless network shared by an intelligent terminal device may cause excessive cost associated with the data

traffic. Therefore, it is desirable to provide a solution to automatically control the wireless data traffic to prevent excessive cost under similar situations.

### **SUMMARY**

[005] In one aspect, the present disclosure is directed to a method for controlling wireless data traffic of an information processing device. The method may include obtaining a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device. The method may also include determining a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier. The method may further include controlling the wireless data traffic of the information processing device according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[006] In another aspect, the present disclosure is directed to an apparatus for controlling wireless data traffic. The apparatus may include a memory device and a processor device communicatively coupled to the memory device. The processor device may be configured to obtain a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device. The processor device may also be configured to determine a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier. The processor device may further be configured to control the wireless data traffic of an information processing device according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[007] In a further aspect, the present disclosure is directed to a method for controlling wireless network access. The method may include obtaining a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device through which a client application accesses a wireless network. The method may also include determining a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier. The method may further include controlling information downloading of the client application according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[008] In a further aspect, the present disclosure is directed to a computer server for providing wireless traffic control service to a client application. The computer server may include a memory device and a processor device communicatively coupled to the memory device. The processor device may be configured to obtain a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device through which the client application accesses a wireless network. The processor device may also be configured to determine a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier. The processor device may further be configured to control information downloading of the client application according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[009] Additional objects and advantages of the present disclosure will be set forth in part in the following detailed description, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the present disclosure. The objects and advantages of the present disclosure will be realized and attained by means of the elements and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

[010] It is to be understood that the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only, and are not restrictive of the invention, as claimed.

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[011] The accompanying drawings, which constitute a part of this specification, illustrate several embodiments and, together with the description, serve to explain the disclosed principles.

[012] Fig. 1 is a flow chart of an exemplary method for controlling wireless data traffic, according to an embodiment of the present application.

[013] Fig. 2 is a flow chart of an exemplary method for controlling wireless network access, according to another embodiment of the present application.

[014] Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary intelligent terminal device, according to an embodiment of the present application.

[015] Fig. 4 is a functional diagram of an exemplary wireless data traffic control module, according to an embodiment of the present application.

[016] Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary computer server, according to another embodiment of the present application.

[017] Fig. 6 is a functional diagram of an exemplary wireless data traffic control module, according to another embodiment of the present application.

### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[018] Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments of the invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. When appropriate, the same reference numbers are used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[019] Fig. 1 is a flow chart of an exemplary method 100 for controlling wireless data traffic, according to an embodiment of the present application. Method 100 may comprise the following steps:

[020] Step 101: An intelligent terminal device may obtain a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[021] This embodiment can be applied to an intelligent terminal device, such as a smart phone, a tablet computer, or other electronic devices equipped with a Wi-Fi connection function that enables the intelligent terminal device to access the network resources such as the Internet through a Wi-Fi hotspot device. As used herein, an intelligent terminal device may also be referred to as an information

processing device. An intelligent terminal device may obtain a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device using, for example, a certain Application (APP) installed on the intelligent terminal device.

[022] The recognition identifier may comprise a Media Access Control (MAC) address, a Service Set Identifier (SSID), and/or other identifiers capable of recognizing a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[023] Step 102: The intelligent terminal device may determine a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier.

[024] In this embodiment, a correspondence between the recognition identifier and a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device may be stored in advance. The types of the Wi-Fi hotspot device may comprise an intelligent terminal device, a wireless routing device, etc. An intelligent terminal device may function as a Wi-Fi hotspot device. For example, an intelligent terminal device may share its telecommunication network connection, such as a 2G/3G/4G network, to another intelligent terminal device, thereby functioning as a Wi-Fi hotspot. A wireless routing device can convert a wired network into a wireless network, thereby functioning as a Wi-Fi hotspot for various devices to access network resources such as the Internet.

[025] Step 103: The intelligent terminal device may control its wireless data traffic according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[026] In this embodiment, a correspondence between a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device and a wireless data traffic control strategy may be stored in advance. For example, when the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device is a wireless routing device, wireless data traffic of the intelligent terminal device may not be limited. In another example, when the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device is an intelligent terminal device, wireless data traffic of the intelligent terminal device may be limited to prevent

excessive data cost. For example, the intelligent terminal device may be forbidden from downloading an excessively large file, so as to avoid causing excessive data traffic cost to the intelligent terminal device that functions as the Wi-Fi hotspot.

[027] In method 100, a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device may be obtained, a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device may be determined, and different actions may be performed to control the wireless data traffic of an intelligent terminal device according to different types of the Wi-Fi hotspot devices. For a user providing a Wi-Fi hotspot by sharing his/her telecommunication (e.g., 2G/3G/4G) network connection, the wireless data traffics of one or more other devices using the Wi-Fi hotspot to connect to the Internet may be limited, for example, from downloading an excessively large file, so as to save the user data cost associated with the wireless data traffic.

[028] An embodiment is described as follows using an example in which a smart phone accesses network resources through a Wi-Fi hotspot.

[029] After enabling the Wi-Fi function, the smart phone may scan to obtain all available Wi-Fi hotspots whose signals covering the smart phone, and obtain information of each Wi-Fi hotspot, such as an SSID and/or a Basic Service Set Identification (BSSID). The SSID may be a user editable name of the corresponding Wi-Fi hotspot. The BSSID may be an actual MAC address of the corresponding Wi-Fi hotspot device, or may be a MAC address derived from the actual MAC address of the corresponding Wi-Fi hotspot device. In either case, the first three bytes of the MAC address are generally a device code distributed to the manufacturer of the Wi-Fi hotspot device (or the manufacturer of the Wi-Fi module integrated in the Wi-Fi hotspot device) by a Registration Authority (RA), after the device manufacturer registers to the RA of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

The device code of a particular manufacturer is different from device codes of other device manufacturers.

[030] The accuracy for determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device using the MAC address is relatively high. In a preferable implementation, a MAC address of a Wi-Fi hotspot device is obtained, and the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device can be determined according to the MAC address. For example, an Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) distribution library may be accessed through the network. The OUI distribution library may be looked up for information of a device manufacturer corresponding to the first three bytes of the MAC address, and the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device can be determined according to the information of the device manufacturer. A correspondence between the device manufacturer and the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device may be stored in advance. For example, the type of a Wi-Fi hotspot device corresponding to a device manufacturer TP-LINK may be a wireless routing device, and the type of a Wi-Fi hotspot device corresponding to a device manufacturer APPLE may be an intelligent terminal device.

[031] When the information of the device manufacturer includes multiple types of Wi-Fi hotspot devices, the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device may be determined according to relationships between MAC addresses provided by the device manufacturer and the multiple types of the Wi-Fi hotspot devices. For example, if a device manufacturer manufactures both intelligent terminal devices and wireless routing devices, the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device may be determined according to a correspondence between the MAC address provided by the device manufacturer and the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[032] Some device manufacturers may not register to a RA of the IEEE, and therefore, these device manufacturers cannot be found in the OUI distribution library.



In this case, the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device may be determined according to an SSID of the Wi-Fi hotspot. For example, an SSID of a Wi-Fi hotspot device may be modified by the user or may remain as a default value preset by the Wi-Fi hotspot device manufacturer or by the operating system of the device. The default SSID is generally a device name or a system name plus a string of characters. Therefore, the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device may be determined by determining whether a preset character string exists in the SSID. For example, a device using an Android operating system is generally an intelligent terminal device, and the default SSID preset by the Android operating system generally comprises a character string Android. Therefore, a correspondence between the character string Android in the SSID and the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device (e.g., intelligent terminal device) may be preset. In another example, manufacturer TP-LINK generally makes wireless routing devices, and a default SSID thereof generally comprises a character string TP-LINK. Thus, a correspondence between the character string TP-LINK in the SSID and the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device (e.g., wireless routing device) may be preset.

[033] Once the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device is determined, the wireless data traffic may be controlled according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device. For example, when the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device is an intelligent terminal device, downloading a file having a size exceeding a preset value may be forbidden. The preset value may be set by a developer or a user. For example, the preset value may be set as 10 M bytes. For instance, if a Wi-Fi hotspot device providing wireless network access to a smart phone is another intelligent terminal device, the smart phone may be forbidden from downloading a file exceeding 10 MB. Such file may be, for example, a certain APP or media file. Limiting the downloading file size may

avoid causing excessive data traffic cost to the intelligent terminal device functioning as the Wi-Fi hotspot. A person skilled in the art may appreciate that other strategies of controlling the wireless data traffic are also possible, such as forbidding a device from downloading any file or other suitable methods.

[034] In the example disclosed above, a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device is acquired, a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device can then be determined, and different actions can be performed to control wireless data traffic of an intelligent terminal device according to different types of Wi-Fi hotspot devices. For a user providing a Wi-Fi hotspot by sharing his/her telecommunication (e.g., 2G/3G/4G) network connection, the wireless data traffics of one or more other devices using the Wi-Fi hotspot to connect to the Internet may be limited, for example, from downloading an excessively large file, so as to save the user data cost associated with the wireless data traffic.

[035] Fig. 2 is a flow chart of an exemplary method 200 for controlling wireless network access, according to another embodiment of the present application. Method 200 may comprise the following steps:

[036] Step 201: Obtain a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device through which a client application accesses to a wireless network.

[037] Step 202: Determine a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier.

[038] Step 203: Control information downloading of the client application according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[039] Method 200 may be applied to a computer server. When the client application accesses the computer server through a network, the client application can download a file from the computer server.

[040] For example, an intelligent terminal device having the client application loaded may access a wireless network through a Wi-Fi hotspot and obtain a recognition identifier of the Wi-Fi hotspot device. The manner of obtaining the recognition identifier of the Wi-Fi hotspot device may be similar to that of method 100. The client application, when communicating with the computer server, may send to the server the recognition identifier of the Wi-Fi hotspot device. The client application may send the recognition identifier of the Wi-Fi hotspot device after connecting to the server, or may send the recognition identifier of the Wi-Fi hotspot device to the server after receiving a request from the server. Other timings and manners of sending the recognition identifier may also be used.

[041] After obtaining the recognition identifier of the Wi-Fi hotspot device sent by the client application, the computer server may determine the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier, and then control information downloading of the client application according to the type. Determination of the type and control of the information downloading may be implemented similarly to those of method 100.

[042] The present disclosure further provides an embodiment of a wireless data traffic control apparatus corresponding to method 100. For example, the control functions may be implemented using software, and may be executed on an intelligent terminal device, which functions as a carrier of the wireless data traffic control apparatus. Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary intelligent terminal device 300 configured to control wireless data traffic. Intelligent terminal device 300 may include a processor device 310, a bus 320, a network interface 330, a memory device 340, and a non-volatile storage 350. A wireless data traffic control module 345 may be loaded in memory 340, which, when executed by processor 310,

perform various control functions. Fig. 4 is a functional diagram of wireless data traffic control module 345. As shown in Fig. 4, wireless data traffic control module 345 may include an identifier acquisition unit 410, a wireless hotspot type determination unit 420, and a wireless data traffic control unit 430.

[043] Identifier acquisition unit 410 may be configured to obtain a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device, for example, through network interface 330.

[044] Wireless hotspot type determination unit 420 may be configured to determine a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier.

[045] Wireless data traffic control unit 430 may be configured to control the wireless data traffic of intelligent terminal device 300 according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[046] The present disclosure further provides an embodiment of a computer server 500 for providing wireless traffic control service to a client application corresponding to method 200. For example, the control functions may be implemented using software, and may be executed by computer server 500. Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary computer server 500 configured to provide wireless traffic control service. Server 500 may include a processor device 510, a bus 520, a network interface 530, a memory device 540, and a non-volatile storage 550. A wireless data traffic control module 545 may be loaded in memory 540, which, when executed by processor 510, perform various control functions. Fig. 6 is a functional diagram of wireless data traffic control module 545. As shown in Fig. 6, wireless data traffic control module 545 may include an acquisition unit 610, a determination unit 620, and a control unit 630.

[047] Acquisition unit 610 may be configured to obtain a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device through which a client application accesses a wireless network.

[048] Determination unit 620 may be configured to determine a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier.

[049] Control unit 630 may be configured to control information downloading of the client application according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

[050] Implementation of functions and actions of various units in the above apparatus and server may be obtained with reference to the implementation of corresponding methods and steps.

[051] The specification has described apparatuses and methods for controlling wireless data traffic. The illustrated steps are set out to explain the exemplary embodiments shown, and it should be anticipated that ongoing technological development will change the manner in which particular functions are performed. Thus, these examples are presented herein for purposes of illustration, and not limitation. For example, steps or processes disclosed herein are not limited to being performed in the order described, but may be performed in any order, and some steps may be omitted, consistent with disclosed embodiments. Further, the boundaries of the functional building blocks have been arbitrarily defined herein for the convenience of the description. Alternative boundaries can be defined so long as the specified functions and relationships thereof are appropriately performed. Alternatives (including equivalents, extensions, variations, deviations, etc., of those described herein) will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art(s) based on the teachings contained herein. Such alternatives fall within the scope and spirit of the disclosed embodiments.

[052] While examples and features of disclosed principles are described herein, modifications, adaptations, and other implementations are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosed embodiments. Also, the words “comprising,” “having,” “containing,” and “including,” and other similar forms are intended to be equivalent in meaning and be open ended in that an item or items following any one of these words is not meant to be an exhaustive listing of such item or items, or meant to be limited to only the listed item or items. It must also be noted that as used herein and in the appended claims, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

[053] Furthermore, one or more computer-readable storage media may be utilized in implementing embodiments consistent with the present disclosure. A computer-readable storage medium refers to any type of physical memory on which information or data readable by a processor may be stored. Thus, a computer-readable storage medium may store instructions for execution by one or more processors, including instructions for causing the processor(s) to perform steps or stages consistent with the embodiments described herein. The term “computer-readable medium” should be understood to include tangible items and exclude carrier waves and transient signals, i.e., be non-transitory. Examples include RAM, ROM, volatile memory, nonvolatile memory, hard drives, CD ROMs, DVDs, flash drives, disks, and any other known physical storage media.

[054] It is intended that the disclosure and examples be considered as exemplary only, with a true scope and spirit of disclosed embodiments being indicated by the following claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method, implemented by a processor device, for controlling wireless data traffic of an information processing device, the method comprising:

obtaining a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device;

determining, by the processor device, a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier; and

controlling the wireless data traffic of the information processing device according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the recognition identifier comprises a Media Access Control (MAC) address of the Wi-Fi hotspot device, and determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier comprises:

looking up information of a device manufacturer corresponding to the MAC address in an Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) distribution library; and

determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the information of the device manufacturer.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the information of the device manufacturer comprises:

when the information of the device manufacturer includes multiple types of Wi-Fi hotspot devices, determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to relationships between MAC addresses provided by the device manufacturer and the multiple types of the Wi-Fi hotspot devices.

4. The method of claim 2, further comprising:

when the information of the device manufacturer corresponding to the MAC address is not found in the OUI distribution library, determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to a Service Set Identifier (SSID) of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein controlling the wireless data traffic of the information processing device according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device comprises:

when the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device is an intelligent terminal device, forbidding the information processing device from downloading a file having a size exceeding a preset value.

6. An apparatus for controlling wireless data traffic, comprising:  
a memory device; and  
a processor device communicatively coupled to the memory device, wherein the processor device is configured to:

obtain a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device;

determine a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier; and

control the wireless data traffic of an information processing device according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the recognition identifier comprises a Media Access Control (MAC) address of the Wi-Fi hotspot device, and the processor device is configured to:



look up a information of a device manufacturer corresponding to the MAC address in an Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) distribution library; and

determine the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the information of the device manufacturer.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein:

when the information of the device manufacturer includes multiple types of Wi-Fi hotspot devices, the processor device determines the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to relationships between MAC addresses provided by the device manufacturer and the multiple types of the Wi-Fi hotspot devices.

9. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein:

when the information of the device manufacturer corresponding to the MAC address is not found in the OUI distribution library, the processor device determines the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to a Service Set Identifier (SSID) of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

10. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein:

when the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device is an intelligent terminal device, the processor device forbids the information processing device from downloading a file having a size exceeding a preset value.

11. A method, implemented by a processor device, for controlling wireless network access, the method comprising:

obtaining a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device through which a

client application accesses a wireless network;

determining, by the processor device, a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier; and

controlling information downloading of the client application according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the recognition identifier comprises a Media Access Control (MAC) address of the Wi-Fi hotspot device, and determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier comprises:

looking up information of a device manufacturer corresponding to the MAC address in an Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) distribution library; and

determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the information of the device manufacturer.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the information of the device manufacturer comprises:

when the information of the device manufacturer includes multiple types of Wi-Fi hotspot devices, determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to relationships between MAC addresses provided by the device manufacturer and the multiple types of the Wi-Fi hotspot devices.

14. The method of claim 12, further comprising:

when the information of the device manufacturer corresponding to the MAC address is not found in the OUI distribution library, determining the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to a Service Set Identifier (SSID) of the Wi-Fi hotspot

device.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein controlling information downloading of the client application according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device comprises:

when the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device is an intelligent terminal device, forbidding the client application from downloading a file having a size exceeding a preset value.

16. A computer server for providing wireless traffic control service to a client application, the computer server comprising:

a memory device; and

a processor device communicatively coupled to the memory device, wherein the processor device is configured to:

obtain a recognition identifier of a Wi-Fi hotspot device through which the client application accesses a wireless network;

determine a type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the recognition identifier; and

control information downloading of the client application according to the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

17. The computer server of claim 16, wherein the recognition identifier comprises a Media Access Control (MAC) address of the Wi-Fi hotspot device, and the processor device is configured to:

look up a information of a device manufacturer corresponding to the MAC address in an Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) distribution library; and

determine the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to the information of the device manufacturer.

18. The computer server of claim 17, wherein:

when the information of the device manufacturer includes multiple types of Wi-Fi hotspot devices, the processor device determines the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to relationships between MAC addresses provided by the device manufacturer and the multiple types of the Wi-Fi hotspot devices.

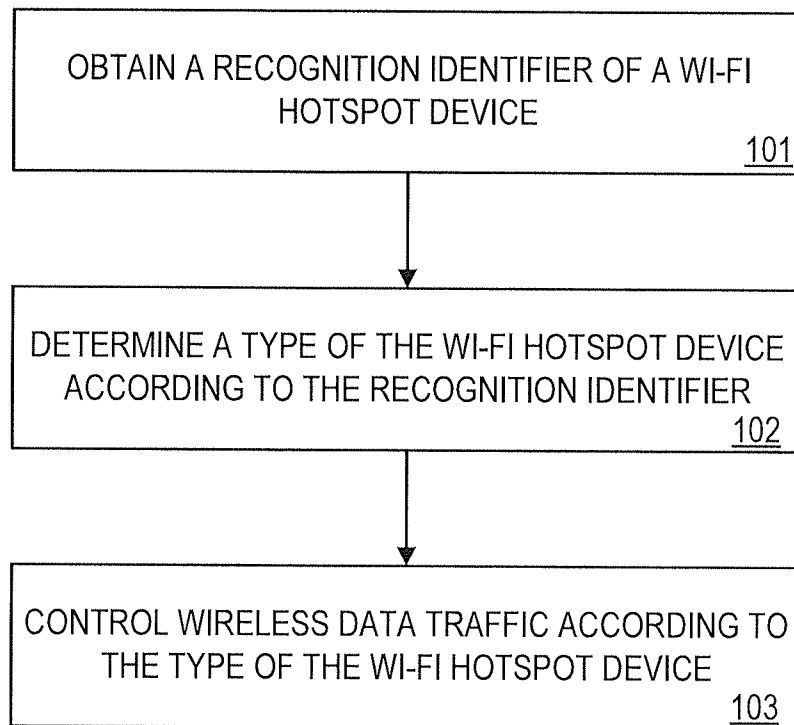
19. The computer server of claim 17, wherein:

when the information of the device manufacturer corresponding to the MAC address is not found in the OUI distribution library, the processor device determines the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device according to a Service Set Identifier (SSID) of the Wi-Fi hotspot device.

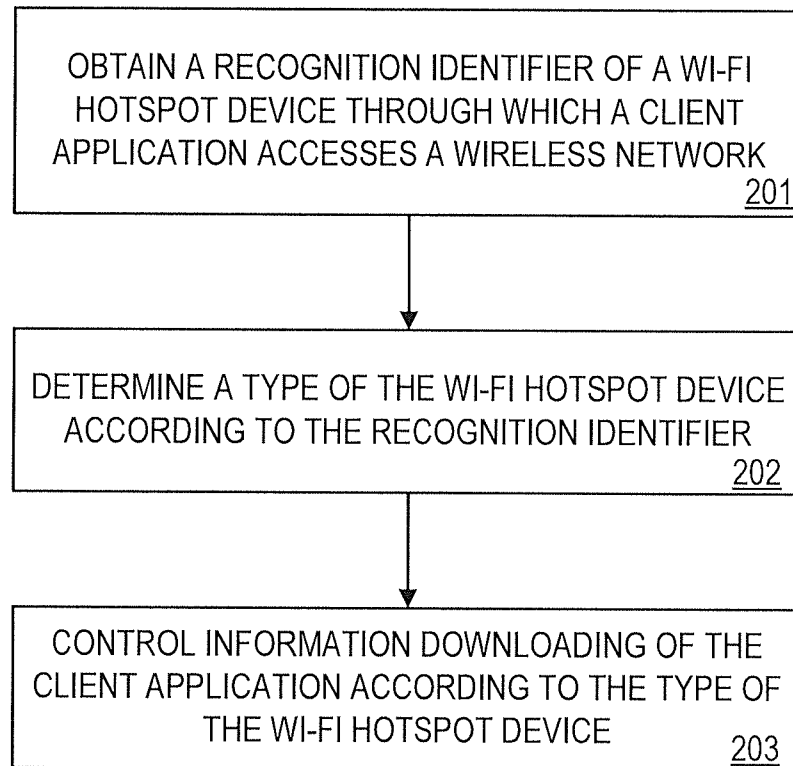
20. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein:

when the type of the Wi-Fi hotspot device is an intelligent terminal device, the processor device forbids the client application from downloading a file having a size exceeding a preset value.

100



**FIG. 1**

200**FIG. 2**

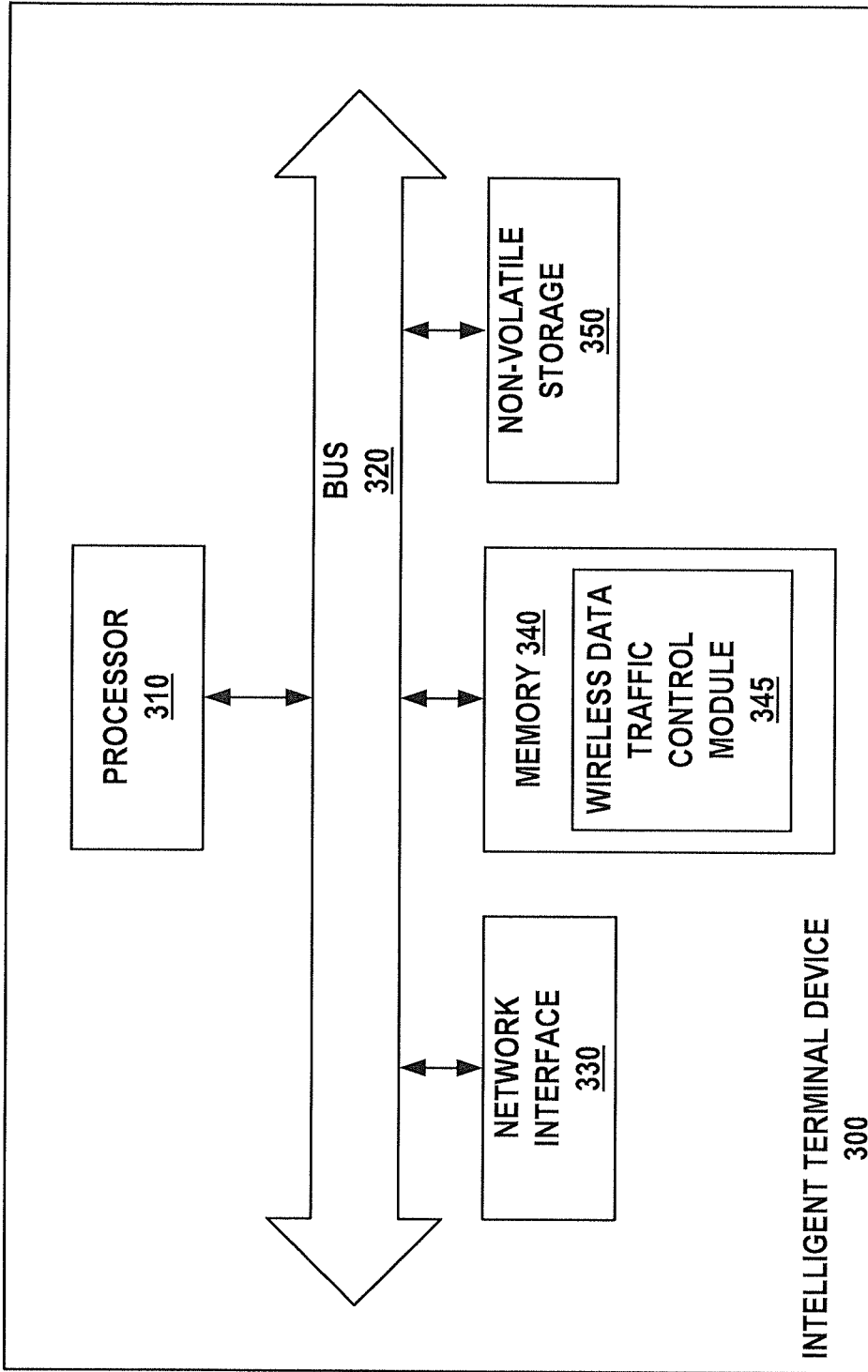
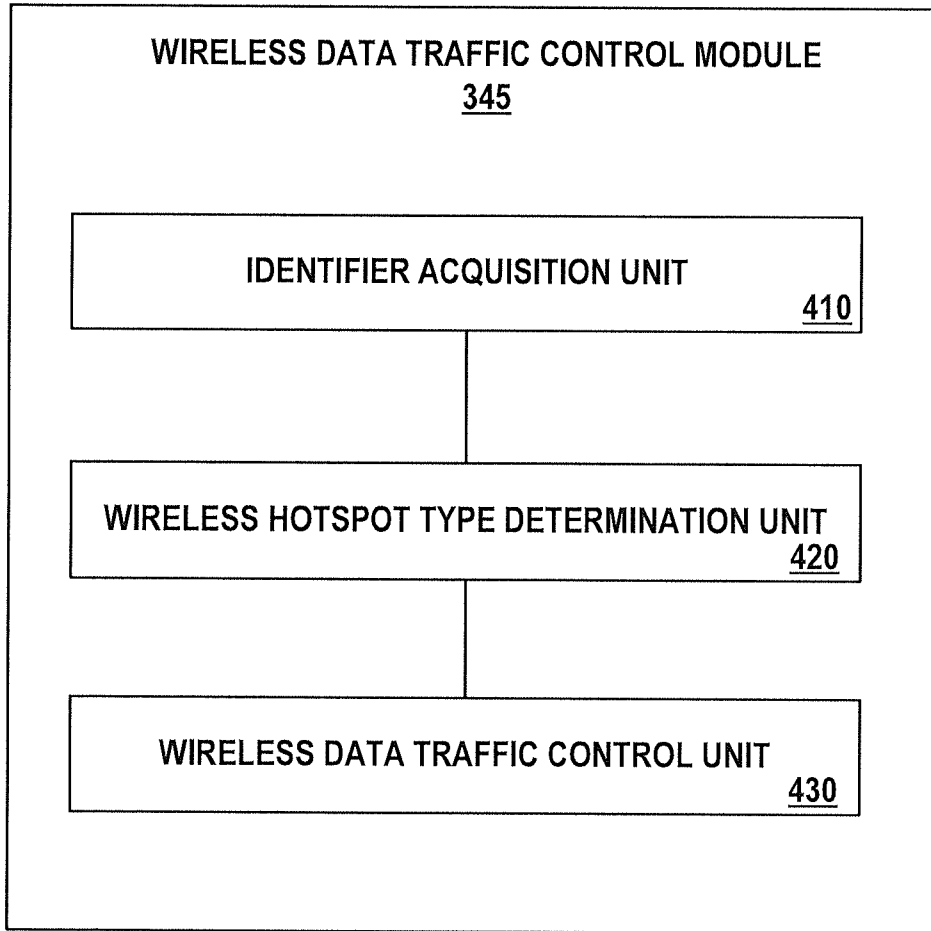


FIG. 3



**FIG. 4**



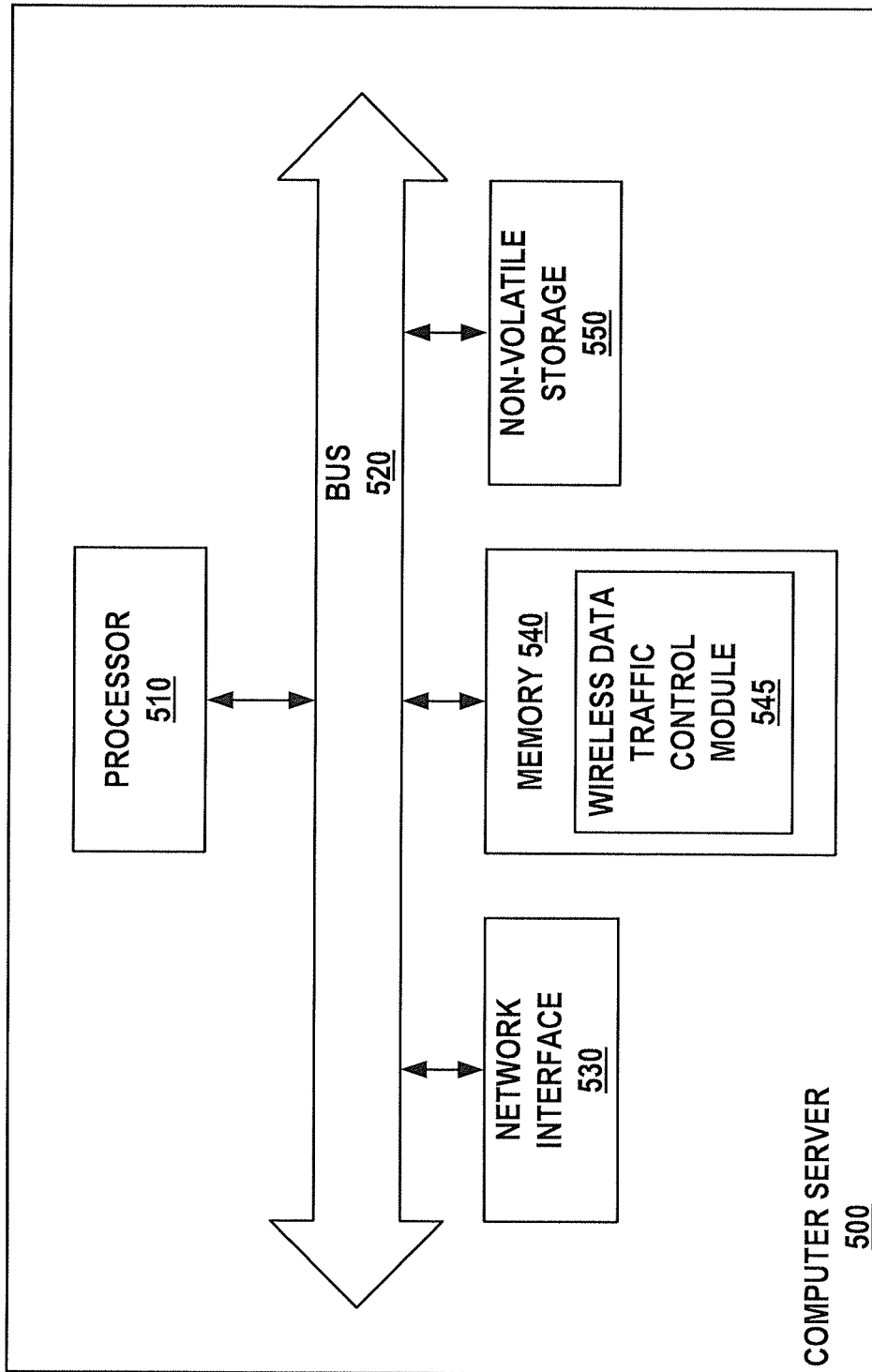
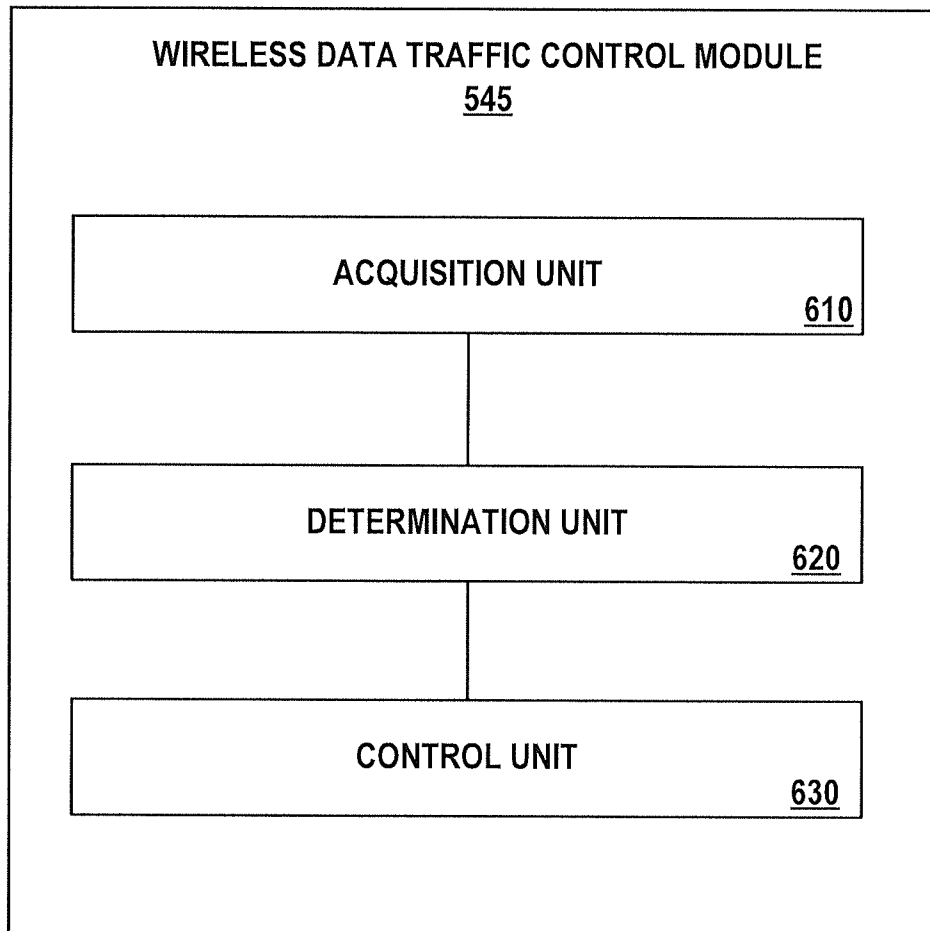


FIG. 5



**FIG. 6**

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.  
PCT/US2015/037004

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
 IPC(8) - H04W 4/00 (2015.01)  
 CPC - H04W 4/00 (2015.04)  
 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**  
 Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
 IPC(8) - H04L 29/00; H04W 4/00; H04W 8/00; H04W 12/00 (2015.01)  
 USPC - 370/328; 455/434; 709/217

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
 CPC - H04L 29/00; H04W 4/00; H04W 8/00; H04W 12/00 (2015.04) (keyword delimited)

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
 Orbit, Google Patents, Google Scholar, Google.  
 Search terms used: Wi-Fi, hotspot, device, recognition identifier, SSID, MAC, download

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X ----- Y	US 2014/0057593 A1 (BRIGHT HOUSE NETWORKS, LLC) 27 February 2014 (27.02.2014) entire document	1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20 ----- 2-4, 7-9, 12-14, 17-19
Y	US 2014/0064260 A1 (MASTENBROOK et al) 06 March 2014 (06.03.2014) entire document	2-4, 7-9, 12-14, 17-19
A	US 2010/0246486 A1 (LIN et al) 30 September 2010 (30.09.2010) entire document	1-20
A	US 2013/0297730 A1 (ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LIMITED) 07 November 2013 (07.11.2013) entire document	1-20

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.       See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 13 August 2015	Date of mailing of the international search report <b>11 SEP 2015</b>
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-8300	Authorized officer <b>Blaine Copenheaver</b>  PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774