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(71) Demandeur/Applicant:  
TRAPEZE NETWORKS, US

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:  
THOMSON, ALLAN, US;  
SRINIVAS, SUDHIR, US;  
BUGWADIA, JAMSHEED, US;  
KISHAN, PADUMANE, US

(74) Agent: BERESKIN & PARR

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(54) Title: WIRELESS LAN MEASUREMENT FEEDBACK

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Measured data, such as WLAN data, are received. The measured data are compared with expected data, such as expected WLAN data. Expected WLAN data can be generated from various sources, for example floor plan data and access point data (e.g., quantity, placement, and/or configuration). Based on such measured data, WLAN features can be changed, such as floor plan and/or access point data (e.g., quantity, placement and/or configuration).



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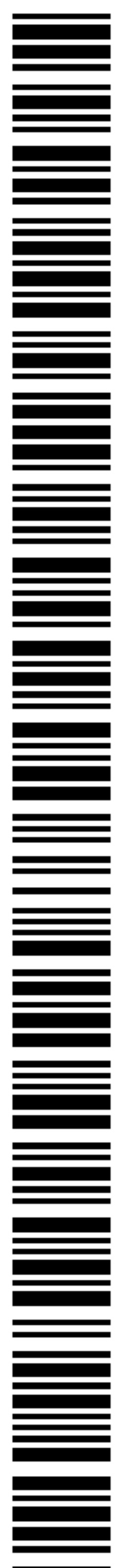
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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):  
**TRAPEZE NETWORKS** [US/US]; 5753 W. Las  
Positas Blvd., Pleasanton, CA 94588 (US).
- (72) Inventors: **THOMSON, Allan**; 3256 Sylvaner Court,  
Pleasanton, CA 94566 (US). **SRINIVAS, Sudhir**;  
Hoyt Street, Fremont, CA 94539 (US). **BUGWADIA,**  
**Jamsheed**; 564 Weybridge Drive, San Jose, CA 95123  
(US). **KISHAN, Padumane**; 34428 Calgary Terrace,  
Fremont, CA 94555 (US).
- (74) Agent: **MEHRA, Shailesh**; Perkins Coie LLP, 101 Jeffer-  
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## WIRELESS LAN MEASUREMENT FEEDBACK

### BACKGROUND

Feedback of the behavior of the actual WLAN deployment can correct deployment  
5 inaccuracies. For example, any site survey or simulation of a WLAN site can result in such  
inaccuracies, possibly magnified by any errors in the actual deployment based on the survey or  
simulation. Resulting problems are best addressed by verifying the actual post-deployment  
performance of the WLAN, such as by generating a WLAN topology map, with pre-deployment  
assumptions. Attempting to address these problems without empirical measurements can fail to  
10 fix the problems or even worsen the problems. In addition to their possibly inaccurate modeling  
assumptions, an inadequacy of site surveys is that each site survey is a single snapshot in time,  
versus the reality of the constantly changing WLAN environment of associating and  
deassociating users, changes in applications, even changes in fixed structures, such as cubicles.  
Thus, it can be desirable to apply to WLAN planning the feedback of the behavior of the actual  
15 WLAN deployment.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Measured data, such as WLAN data, are received. The measured data are compared with  
expected data, such as expected WLAN data. Expected WLAN data can be generated from  
20 various sources, for example floor plan data and access point data (e.g., quantity, placement,  
and/or configuration). Based on such measured data, WLAN features can be changed, such as  
floor plan and/or access point data (e.g., quantity, placement, and/or configuration).

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

25 Figure 1 shows an example deployment of a WLAN.  
Figure 2 shows an example method of using measurement feedback with a WLAN.  
Figure 3 illustrates a computer programmed from program media.  
Figure 4 illustrates a computer programmed from a network.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

RF measurements can troubleshoot differences between expected and actual WLAN performance. Verification of the actual WLAN performance which was planned pre-  
5 implementation should not wait for user complaints in response to network access outage or slow bandwidth experienced by users. Further, these measurements can fine-tune future deployments of access points or configuration adjustments of existing access points.

Periodic RF measurements can verify and update elements of the configuration planned at predeployment time (e.g., access point placement, wired ports, expected RF signal strength,  
10 coverage, channel assignment, transmit power).

The actual RF topology can be superposed onto the original design to speed troubleshooting. Combining this map, which maps all authorized access points onto floor plans, with regular RF sweeps of every access point to listen across every channel, can show a complete view of all access points and stations. Comparison of the map of all authorized access  
15 points with the RF sweep map allows detection and location of rogue access points. Comparison of all authorized users with users detected from the RF sweep map also allows detection and location of rogue stations. The rogue access point or station can be triangulated from the access points.

Figure 1 shows an example deployment of a WLAN 100. The distribution system 110  
20 includes a first distribution system switch DS1 112, a second distribution system switch DS2 114, and a distribution system backbone 116 connecting the first distribution system switch DS1 112 and the second distribution system switch DS2 114. A first extended service set network ESS1 120 includes the first distribution system switch DS1 112, access point AP1A 122, access point AP1B 124, access point AP1C 126, and station 128. Access point AP1A 122, access point AP1B 124, and access point AP1C 126 are connected to the first distribution system switch DS1  
25 112 by wired links 172, 174, and 176, respectively. Station 128 and access point AP1A 122 are connected via wireless link 192, and form a first basic service set network BSS1 140. A second extended service set network ESS2 130 includes the second distribution system switch DS2 114, access point AP2A 132, access point AP2B 134, access point AP2C 136, and station 138. Access point AP2A 132, access point AP2B 134, and access point AP2C 136 are connected to  
30 the second distribution system switch DS2 114 by wired links 182, 184, and 186, respectively. Station 138 and access point AP2B 134 are connected via wireless link 194, and form a second basic service set network BSS2 150. Station 160 is in process of being handed off between access point AP1C 126 of the first extended service set network ESS1 120 and access point AP2A 132 of the second extended service set network ESS2 130, and thereby is associated with  
35

two wireless links 196 and 198 to access point AP1C 126 and access point AP2A 132, respectively.

Figure 2 shows an example of a method for managing a WLAN.

5 In 210, measured WLAN data are received. The measured WLAN data can include radio frequency measurements, which can provide measured radio frequency signal strength data, measured channel data, and/or measured position data of WLAN access points, and/or media access control address data associated with the radio frequency measurements. The radio frequency measurements can include access point radio frequency measurements taken by WLAN access points, which can take the radio frequency measurements by, for example,  
10 listening to WLAN traffic.

Measurements of radio frequency signal strength can be enhanced by placing RF measurement points, which can be represented on floor plan data, and/or can simulate the measurement of signal strength from one or more access points at a position on the WLAN site. RF measurement points are helpful tools when verifying the performance of the WLAN.

15 Some embodiments, based at least on the measured WLAN data, display coverage data, display capacity data, and/or display floor plan data. Examples of capacity data are 1 Mbps for 802.11b and 5 Mbps for 802.11a.

The measured WLAN data can include network statistics, which can include Ethernet statistics, Ethernet errors, radio statistics, and session statistics, as octet data, packet data, and/or  
20 error data. Such network statistics can be collected for the WLAN site, one or more buildings of the WLAN site, one or more floors of the WLAN site, one or more portions of the WLAN site, one or more distribution system switches connecting to the WLAN access points, one or more the WLAN access points, and/or one or more ports of the distribution system switches.

Network statistics can be collected from multiple access points, VLANs, IP addresses, access control lists of allowing or denying access to users or groups of users, and/or access  
25 control elements making up the access control lists. Network managers can be informed of the identity and/or location of users, and/or their bandwidth usage. WLAN configurations can be verified, such as for purposes of verifying the intended WLAN logical configuration, and/or for maintaining security. System-wide faults and/or events can be monitored. Performance  
30 statistics can be collected and/or graphed. These statistics can anticipate problems, alleviating the need to wait for reports of performance problems.

Much like traditional network monitoring tools gather statistics for a particular port, network statistics can be gathered for a particular area of the building, which may be on multiple VLAN subnets, use multiple distribution system switches, and/or use multiple backbone trunks.

This can indicate whether the WLAN configuration should be changed, and/or whether access points should be moved or added.

Collected network statistics can be utilized to alleviate WLAN congestion, and/or inform future deployments and/or configuration changes of access points. For example, users can be mapped to specific access points, and in response to high traffic at the access point of a particular user, the user can be switched to one or more low traffic access points. Traffic can be distributed in other ways to optimize performance of the WLAN as a whole.

The collected statistical data of traffic associated with a particular VLAN, user, etc. can be mapped against the physical portion of the WLAN carrying that traffic, such as a particular physical region, floor, or building of the WLAN site, or particular channel, or particular access points. Service levels for each such coverage area can be checked. This data can inform future planned deployments and evaluate past deployments.

Coverage data can indicate the coverage areas of the site serviced by the WLAN access points. The coverage data can be indicated by at least the floor plan data. The coverage data can depend on a technology standard of the WLAN. A coverage area can support one or multiple technology standards of the WLAN; also, multiple coverage areas can support one or multiple technology standards of the WLAN. The coverage areas can overlap partly or wholly. Coverage areas can be given more or more properties, such as average desired association rate for typical clients in the coverage area, station throughput (transmit or receive or combined transmit and receive) should not exceed average desired association rate.

Capacity data can include one or more throughput rates for stations serviced by the WLAN access points. Examples of throughput rates are 1 Mbps for 802.11b and 5 Mbps for 802.11a. The capacity data can include one or more average desired association rates for stations serviced by the WLAN access points. The capacity data can include one or more quantities of stations serviced by the WLAN access points. The quantity can characterize, for example, active stations serviced by the WLAN access points and/or a total number of stations serviced by the WLAN access points. The quantity can be expressed as, for example, a number of stations and/or may be a ratio. An example of a ratio is a ratio of active clients compared to total clients. For example, the ratio 5:1 indicates that, statistically, 20 percent of the clients are active at any given time.

In 220, measured WLAN data are compared with expected WLAN data. The expected WLAN data can include expected radio frequency signal strength data, expected channel data, expected position data of the WLAN access points, and/or expected media access control address data. The expected WLAN data can be generated at least from the floor plan data about the site

of the WLAN and/or the quantity, the placement, and/or the configuration of the WLAN access points.

The configuration of WLAN access points can include multi-homing for the WLAN access points. The configuration of the WLAN access points can include power levels for the WLAN access points. Power levels, such as transmit power levels, must be high enough to adequately cover an area, but should not be too high in order to help reduce co-channel interference. The configuration can include channel assignments for the WLAN access points.

In 230, based at least on the measured WLAN data, the floor plan data about the site of the WLAN, and/or the quantity, the placement, and/or the configuration of the WLAN access points are changed.

Changing the floor plan data can include making one or more changes in objects in the floor plan data (which can be associated with radio frequency attenuation factors) and/or in radio frequency attenuation factors associated with objects in the floor plan data. Changing the configuration of the WLAN access points can include making one or more changes in power levels for the WLAN access points and/or in channel assignments for the WLAN access points.

The floor plan data has objects which can be associated with radio frequency attenuation factors. For example, walls, windows, doors, and cubicles absorb RF signals. Different materials have different attenuation factors. The attenuation factors can depend also on a technology standard of the WLAN, such as 802.11a or 802.11b. The floor plan data can be imported and/or manually drawn via computer. Examples of file types which can be imported are: AutoCAD drawings (DWG), Drawing Interchange Format (DXF), Graphics Interchange Format (GIF), and/or Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG). CAD drawings, such as DWG and DXF, can have advantages such as appropriately scaled, dimensionally accurate, floor plan data; vector graphics based drawings, and/or drawing objects grouped together and/or organized by layers, enabling the display and/or manipulation of similar objects such as walls, doors, and/or windows.

Objects can be graphically placed in the floor plan data and assigned an obstacle type and attenuation factor. Also, an obstacle type and attenuation factor can be assigned to objects in a CAD drawing. These values can be used when calculating coverage for the network. Objects can also be created manually. If a drawing is not entirely accurate, objects can be added and/or deleted to reflect floor plan data changes not included in the drawing. Grouping objects is useful. For example, one attenuation factor can be applied to an area. For expediency, all objects in a layer of a CAD drawing can be converted into objects, all objects in an area of any drawing can be converted into objects, multiple objects in a drawing can be converted into objects, and/or grouped objects in any drawing can be converted into RF obstacles.

In the event an access point is placed on a partial wall or other vertical surface, such as partial walls or other vertical surface can be treated as a full walls with, for example, 100 dB attenuation, to accurately model the predicted coverage. Other models can be applied as well, such as lower or higher attenuation.

5           Some embodiments can receive wiring closet data. The wiring closet data can indicate one or more locations for one or more distribution system switches and/or other networking devices at the site for the WLAN. The distribution system switches connect the WLAN access points. Based at least partly on the wiring closet data, the quantity, placement, and/or configuration of the WLAN access points can be determined. Connections between the one or  
10 more distribution system switches and the WLAN access points can be determined. The wiring closet data can include redundant connection data to the WLAN access points. The quantity, placement, and/or configuration of the distribution system switches can be determined based at least on the floor plan data, the coverage data, and/or the capacity data. It can be ensured that UTP Cat5 cabling distances between access points and their respective distribution system  
15 switches in wiring closets do not exceed, for example, 100 meters, or 330 feet. The quantity, placement, and/or configuration of one or more distribution system switches connecting the WLAN access points at the WLAN site can be changed based at least on measured WLAN data. Dual homing of access points can be supported; the same or different distribution system switches can be used.

20           A group of distribution system switches that work together to support roaming users is a domain. In a domain, one distribution system switch can be defined as a seed device, which can distribute information to the distribution system switches defined in the domain. The domain can allow users to roam geographically from one distribution system switch to another without disruption of network connectivity. As users move from one location to another, their  
25 connections to servers can appear the same. When users connect to a distribution system switch in a domain, they connect as a member of a VLAN through their authorized identities. If the native VLAN for users is not present on the distribution system switch to which they connect, the distribution system switch creates a tunnel to that VLAN.

The management of a deployed WLAN can be enhanced if the access points are managed  
30 together as a whole, rather than access point by access point. Such enhanced management can be particularly relevant to any WLAN deployment with changing requirements. Thus, even if the current WLAN followed an older WLAN deployment configuration no longer meeting the capacity needs of users, and a perfect blueprint existed with the ideal deployment configuration of the access points to meet the current capacity needs of users, implementing the perfect  
35 blueprint may be, difficult to implement without central management of the access points. The



same can be true with versioning of the WLAN. Thus, some embodiments employ centralized management of distribution system switches and/or access points.

Managing access points and/or distribution system switches at the system level can also alleviate the time intensive and manually iterative process of manually adjusting one access point and/or distribution system switch, then manually adjusting all neighboring access points and/or distribution system switches, and so on. Instead, configurations can be pushed out from a central application to all access points and/or distribution system switches. A system-wide profile of distribution system switches and/or access points can be maintained, simplifying the assignment of power levels and RF channels. Also, user profiles, VLAN memberships, policies, Class of Service functions, and corresponding authorization and encryption settings can be much more easily managed centrally.

The WLAN as a whole can be treated as a single configuration (for example, defined as a single XML entity), rather than a disparate set of access points and/or distribution system switches. This can also enable remote management of a WLAN, for example via remote web access. When deploying such a configuration (also called a network plan) a verification process can automatically ensure that it contains no errors. Verification of the network plan can also occur at any time during the planning process, such as prior to deployment. During the verification process, the network plan can be checked against a list of rules to see if anything is wrong in the configuration. The entire configuration, and/or changes that have been made but not deployed to the network and/or saved, can be checked for inconsistencies and/or dependencies. For example, it can be verified whether each distribution system switch has a unique IP address and/or that IP subnets are consistent in a VLAN.

Configurations for the distribution system switches connecting to the WLAN access points can be pushed to one or more distribution system switches at the WLAN site. The distribution system switch configurations can include, for example, management settings, IP service settings, authentication settings, distribution system switch port settings, and/or distribution system switch VLAN settings. Examples of management settings include HTTPS settings, telnet settings, SNMP settings, logging settings, and/or time zone settings. Examples of IP service settings include static route settings, IP alias settings, DNS settings, and/or NTP settings. The port settings can include settings for the distribution system switch ports. Examples of VLAN settings include VLAN name settings, tunnel affinity settings, IP address settings, aging time settings, distribution system switch port VLAN settings (such as membership of distribution system switch ports in VLANs), STP settings, IGMP settings, and static multicast port settings.

Some embodiments push access point configurations to one or more WLAN access points. The access point configurations can include SSID settings, encryption settings, and/or 802.11 settings. Examples of SSID settings include beacons SSID settings, encrypted data SSID settings, and/or unencrypted data SSID settings. Examples of encryption settings include encryption standard settings and/or encryption key settings. Examples of 802.11 settings include beacon interval settings, DTIM period settings, fragment threshold settings, long retry limit settings, maximum send lifetime settings, maximum receive lifetime settings, RTS/CTS settings, short retry limit settings, preamble settings, transmit power settings, channel number settings, and/or minimum transmit rate settings.

Work order data can be generated, based at least on the quantity, the placement, and the configuration of the WLAN access points, and/or based at least on one or more changes for the floor plan data about the WLAN site, the quantity of WLAN access points, the placement of WLAN access points, and/or the configuration of the WLAN access points. The work order data can include installation instructions for the WLAN access points and/or installation instructions for one or more distribution system switches connecting the WLAN access points.

The manual site survey can be replaced with WLAN simulation that considers floor plans and capacity. Various physical factors are considered in the WLAN simulation, such as: architectural factors (e.g., building size, building topology, obstacles, and office sizes), attenuation factors for different objects (e.g., walls, windows, cubicles, doors, elevators, other fixed objects) and/or types of material (e.g., free space, metal, concrete, plaster, cloth partition), and interference sources (e.g., microwave ovens, cordless phones, Bluetooth devices). Other coverage factors include transmitter power, receiver sensitivity at the target communications rate, and target operational link margin.

The WLAN simulation accounts for WLAN bandwidth capacity shared by all users, and not just coverage. Because air is a shared medium and not a switched medium, focusing exclusively on coverage can yield nonideal results, such as for anything but the simplest deployments such as a single access point.

The capacity calculation can consider application bandwidth, associating areas with applications and user groups. Simple web browsing and e-mail applications tend to cause less radio activity than enterprise resource planning or customer relationship management applications. A particular area of a WLAN site can contain multiple coverage areas if several groups of users in the area require differing bandwidth from the network. For example, engineering applications of an engineering workgroup may be more bandwidth-intensive than office applications used by sales and marketing. Also considered are bandwidth per user, number of users, activity rate per user, overhead efficiency (e.g., MAC inefficiency and error

correction overhead), the wireless standard (802.11a/b/g), country of operation, and baseline association rate for the wireless standard. Adequate bandwidth and adequate coverage can be assured by computing a sufficient number of access points. Margin can be designed to allow for future growth, new users, and users roaming into area

5           The placement and final settings of access points are determined. User density and cell size are adjusted by adjusting access point transmit power settings and the distance between access points. Microcells with lower access point settings can be planned closer together, sharing more bandwidth among fewer users per access point. In contrast, increased distance from access points decreases signal strength and lowers capacity. Also potentially adjustable is the minimum association rate, the lowest RF signal strength which can support the lowest data rate below which a user must associate with another access point. This can prevent slow users who take more air time for transmissions and slow the throughput of other users. Adjusting access point transmitted power can increase frequency re-use flexibility and reduce co-channel interference. Channel allocation among the access points is optimized, automatically identifying channel conflicts and assigning channels. Automatic channel assignment to the access points minimizes co-channel interference and increase throughput, taking advantage of the three non-overlapping channels of 802.11b, and the eight or more non-overlapping channels of 802.11a.

10           Adding an access point, or adjusting an existing access point's configuration, impacts surrounding access points. Thus, addition of a new access point or modification of access point configuration can result in automatic recalculation of channel assignments and power levels for all access points. Adjusting all access points at the system level, and resimulating the RF topology, confirms sufficient bandwidth. This type of planning can not only model the deployment of a brand new WLAN deployment, but also model the addition of new access points to an already deployed WLAN.

15           The simulation can generate work orders including installation plans depicting actual physical location and dimensions on a floor plan for access point installation and/or distribution system switch installation.

20           Computer code in various embodiments can be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination of hardware and software.

25           Figure 3 illustrates a computer 310, which is programmed at least in part by code stored on program media 320. The program media 320 is used to place at least some of the code 325 on the computer 310.

30           Figure 4 illustrates a computer 410, which is programmed at least in part by code from a network 430. The network 430 is used to place code on the computer 410.

The computer running the code can be integral to or separate from networking elements such as distribution switches, access points, etc.

## CLAIMS

- 5 1. A method of verifying a plan for a wireless local area network, comprising:  
receiving measured wireless local area network data;  
comparing the measured wireless local area network data with expected wireless local  
area network data, the expected wireless local area network data generated at least from floor  
plan data about a site of the wireless local area network, and placement and configuration of a  
10 plurality of access points of the wireless local area network; and  
based at least on the measured wireless local area network data, changing one or more of:  
the floor plan data about the site of the wireless local area network, the quantity of the plurality  
of access points, the placement of the plurality of access points, and the configuration of the  
plurality of access points.
- 15 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the measured wireless local area network data includes  
radio frequency measurements.
- 20 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the measured wireless local area network data includes  
measured radio frequency signal strength data from the radio frequency measurements and the  
expected wireless local area network data includes expected radio frequency signal strength data.
- 25 4. The method of claim 2 wherein the measured wireless local area network data includes  
measured channel data from the radio frequency measurements and the expected wireless local  
area network data includes expected channel data.
- 30 5. The method of claim 2 wherein the measured wireless local area network data includes  
measured access point position data of the plurality of access points from the radio frequency  
measurements and the expected wireless local area network data includes expected access point  
position data of the plurality of access points.
- 35 6. The method of claim 2 wherein the measured wireless local area network data includes  
media access control address data associated with the radio frequency measurements and the  
expected wireless local area network data includes expected media access control address data.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein changing the floor plan data includes making one or more changes in objects in the floor plan data associated with radio frequency attenuation factors.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein changing the floor plan data includes making one or more changes in radio frequency attenuation factors associated with objects in the floor plan data.

9. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

based at least on the measured wireless local area network data, changing one or more of: at least one of quantity, placement, and configuration of one or more distribution system switches at the site for the wireless local area network, the one or more distribution system switches connecting to the plurality of access points.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein changing the configuration of the plurality of access points includes making one or more changes in power levels for the plurality of access points.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein changing the configuration of the plurality of access points includes making one or more changes in channel assignments for the plurality of access points.

12. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

generating work order data based at least on the one or more changes for one or more of: the floor plan data about the site of the wireless local area network, the quantity of the plurality of access points, the placement of the plurality of access points, and the configuration of the plurality of access points.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the work order data includes installation instructions for the plurality of access points of the wireless local area network.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein the work order data includes installation instructions for one or more distribution system switches connecting to the plurality of access points of the wireless local area network.

15. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

displaying coverage data based at least on the measured wireless local area network data.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the coverage data indicates coverage areas of the site serviced by the plurality of access points.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the coverage data is indicated with at least the floor plan data.

18. The method of claim 15 wherein the coverage data depends on a technology standard of the wireless local area network.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein at least one coverage area supports one or more technology standards of the wireless local area network

20. The method of claim 1 further comprising:  
displaying capacity data based at least on the measured wireless local area network data.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein the capacity data includes one or more throughput rates for stations serviced by the plurality of access points.

22. The method of claim 20 wherein the capacity data includes one or more average desired association rates for stations serviced by the plurality of access points.

23. The method of claim 20 wherein the capacity data includes one or more quantities of stations serviced by the plurality of access points.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein the capacity data includes one or more quantities of active stations serviced by the plurality of access points.

25. The method of claim 23 wherein the capacity data includes one or more quantities of total stations serviced by the plurality of access points.

26. The method of claim 1 further comprising:  
displaying floor plan data based at least on the measured wireless local area network data.

27. The method of claim 26 wherein the floor plan data is imported.

28. The method of claim 26 wherein the floor plan data is manually drawn via computer.

29. The method of claim 26 wherein objects in the floor plan data are associated with radio frequency attenuation factors.

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30. The method of claim 29 wherein objects in the floor plan data are associated with radio frequency attenuation factors that depend on a technology standard of the wireless local area network.

10 31. The method of claim 2 wherein the radio frequency measurements include access point radio frequency measurements taken by access points of the plurality of access points.

32. The method of claim 32 wherein the access points of the plurality of access points take the radio frequency measurements by at least listening to wireless local area network traffic.

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33. The method of claim 1 wherein the measured wireless local area network data include network statistics.

20 34. The method of claim 33 wherein the network statistics include one or more of: Ethernet statistics, Ethernet errors, radio statistics, and session statistics.

25 35. The method of claim 33 wherein the network statistics are collected for one or more of: the site of the wireless local area network, one or more buildings of the site of the wireless local area network, one or more floors of the site of the wireless local area network, one or more portions of the site of the wireless local area network, one or more distribution system switches connecting to the plurality of access points, one or more access points of the plurality of access points, and one or more ports of the one or more distribution system switches.

30 36. The method of claim 33 wherein the network statistics include one or more of: octet data, packet data, and error data.

37. Code verifying a plan for a wireless local area network, comprising:  
code that performs receiving measured wireless local area network data;  
code that performs comparing the measured wireless local area network data with expected wireless local area network data, the expected wireless local area network data



generated at least from floor plan data about a site of the wireless local area network, and placement and configuration of a plurality of access points of the wireless local area network; and

code that performs, based at least on the measured wireless local area network data, changing one or more of: the floor plan data about the site of the wireless local area network, the quantity of the plurality of access points, the placement of the plurality of access points, and the configuration of the plurality of access points.

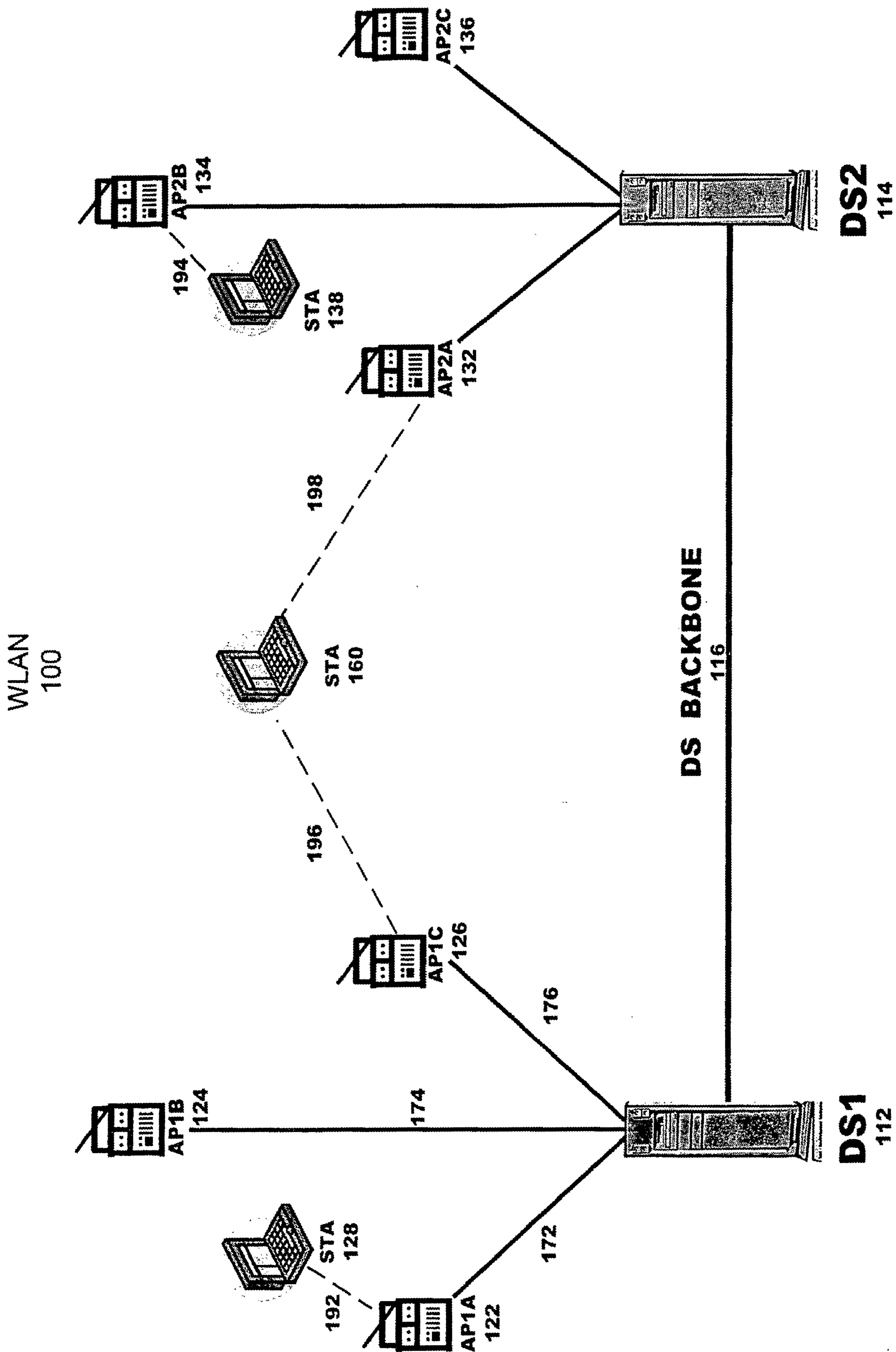
38. An apparatus verifying a plan for a wireless local area network, comprising:

10 means for receiving measured wireless local area network data;

means for comparing the measured wireless local area network data with expected wireless local area network data, the expected wireless local area network data generated at least from floor plan data about a site of the wireless local area network, and placement and configuration of a plurality of access points of the wireless local area network; and

15 means for, based at least on the measured wireless local area network data, changing one or more of: the floor plan data about the site of the wireless local area network, the quantity of the plurality of access points, the placement of the plurality of access points, and the configuration of the plurality of access points.

Figure 1



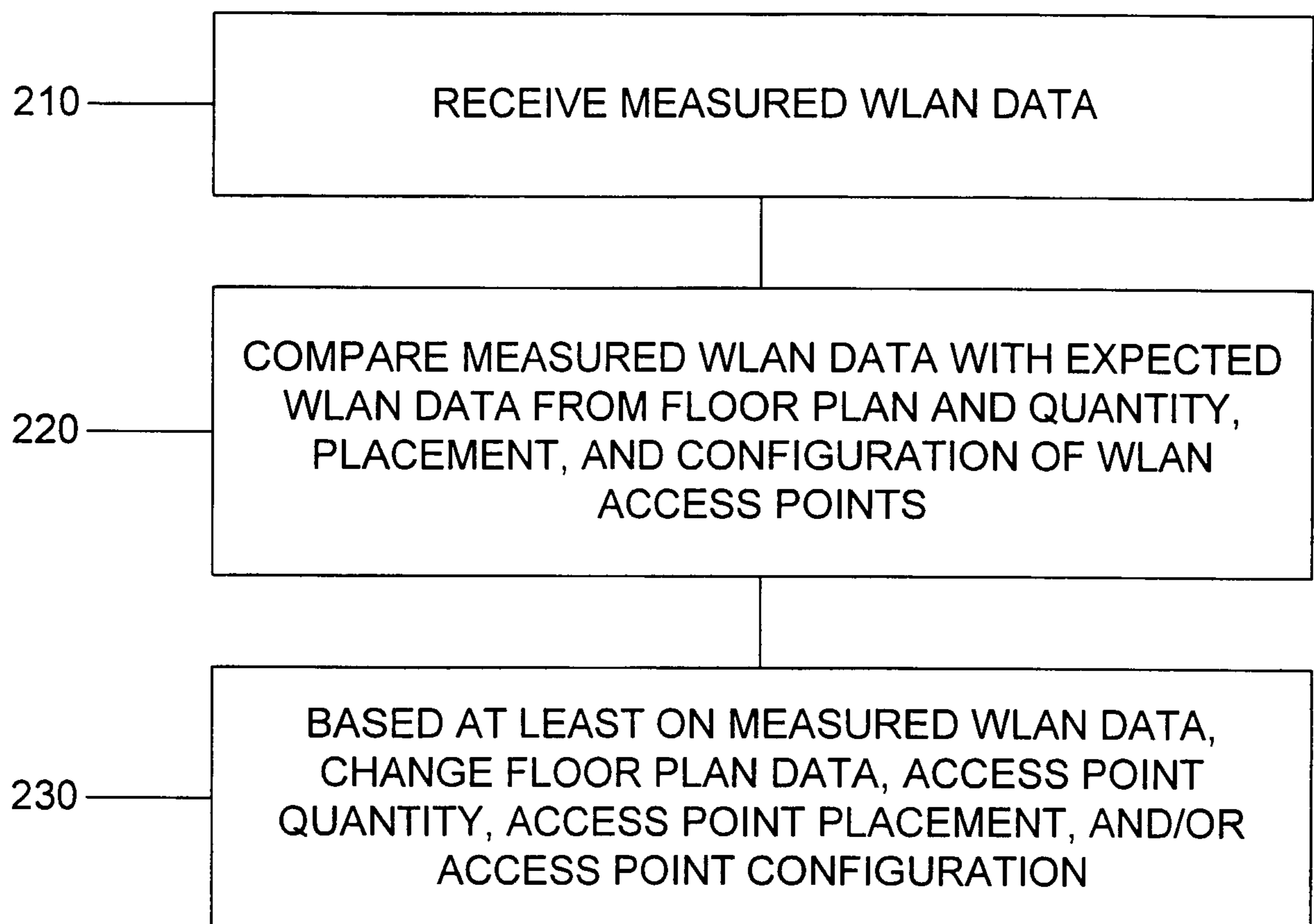


Fig. 2

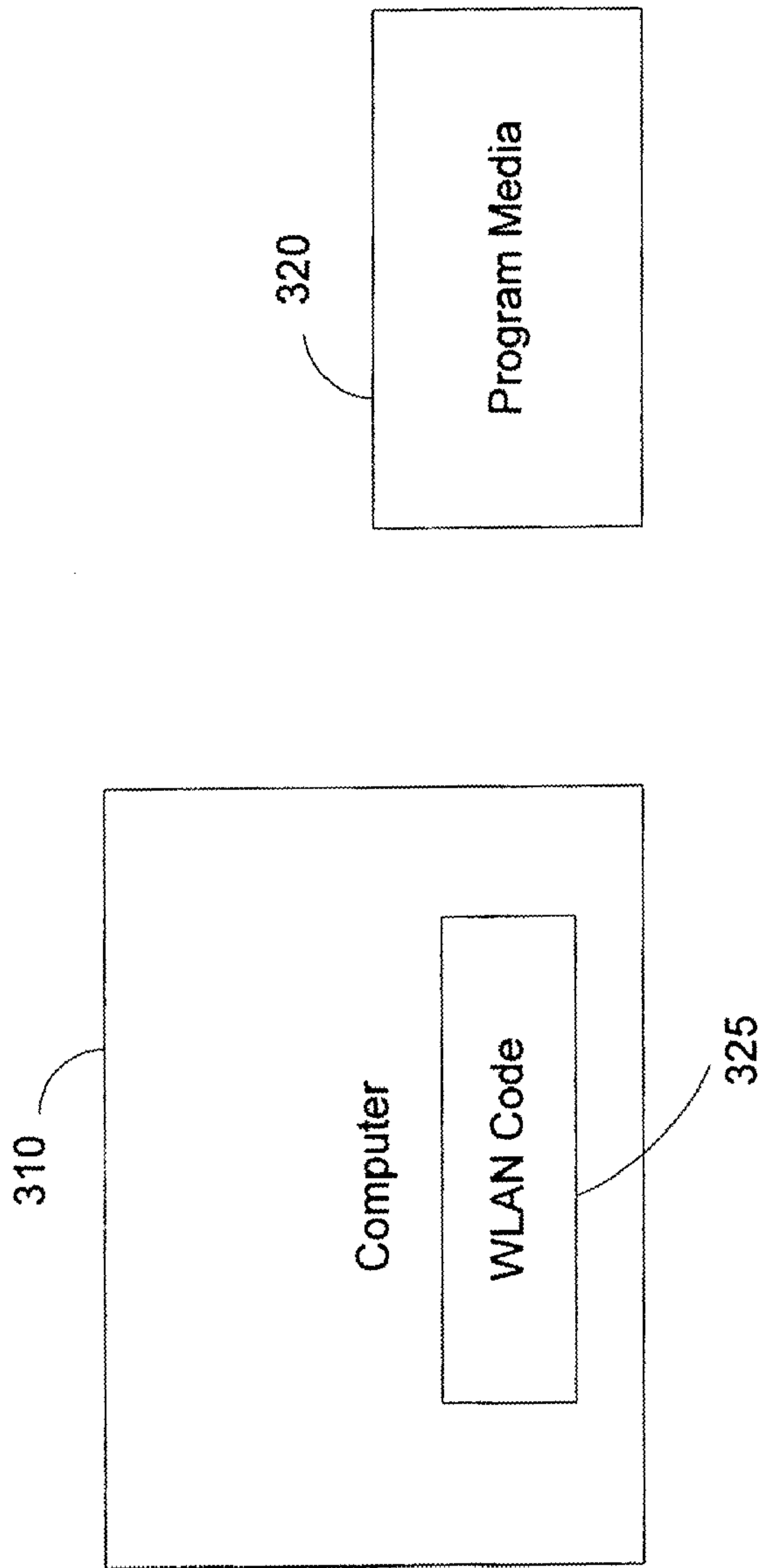


FIG. 3

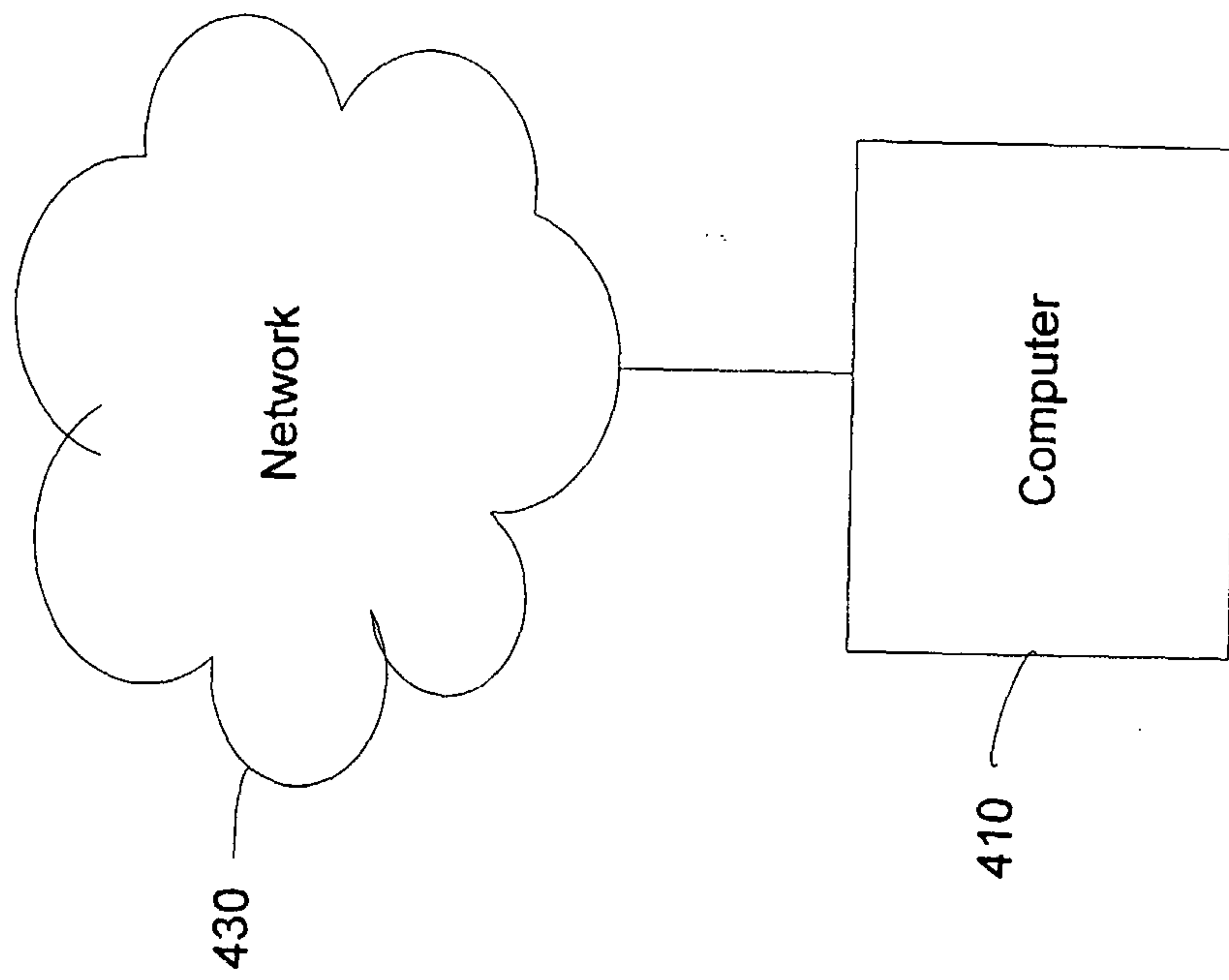


FIG. 4