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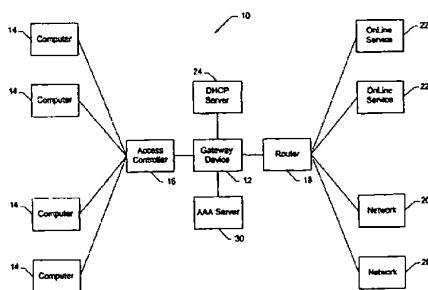
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(54) Title: SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROVIDING DYNAMIC NETWORK AUTHORIZATION, AUTHENTICATION
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(57) Abstract: Systems and methods for selectively controlling and customizing source access to a network, where the source is associated with a source computer, which has transparent access to the network via a gateway device and no configuration software need be installed on the source computer to access the network. A user may be prevented access from a particular destination or site based upon the user's authorization while being permitted to access to other sites. The method and system can identify a source without that source's knowledge, and can access customizable access rights corresponding to that source in a source profile database, which can be a remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) or a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) database. Source profiles are used within the source profile database to dynamically authorize source access to networks and destination via networks. The gateway device includes the ability to recognize computer attempting to access a network, their location, the identity of users, etc.



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**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROVIDING DYNAMIC NETWORK
AUTHORIZATION, AUTHENTICATION AND ACCOUNTING**

This application claims priority from U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/458,569,
5 (now U.S. Patent No. 6,636,894) filed on December 8, 1999, titled "Systems And Methods
For Redirecting Users Having Transparent Computer Access To A Network Using A
Gateway Device Having Redirection Capability", U.S. Application Serial No. 09/458,602,
filed December 8, 1999, titled "Systems and Methods For Authorizing, Authenticating and
Accounting Users Having Transparent Computer Access To A Network Using A Gateway
10 Device". The above documents are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

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The present invention relates generally to systems and methods for controlling network access, and more particularly, to systems and methods for establishing dynamic user network access.

5 User access to computer networks has traditionally been based upon a two step authentication process that either provides a user total network access, or refuses the user any access whatsoever. In the first step of the process, a user establishes a communication link with a network via a telephone line, dedicated network connection (e.g., Broadband, Digital Signal Line (DSL)), or the like. In the second step of the authentication process, the
10 user must input identification information to gain access to the network. Typically, the input identification information includes a user name and password. Using this information, the network or service provider verifies that the user is entitled to access the network by determining whether the identification information matches subscriber information contained in a subscriber table (or database) that stores identification
15 information for all users authorized to access the network. Where user input information matches subscriber data in the subscriber table, the user is authorized to access any and all services on the network. On the other hand, if the user input identification information fails to match subscriber data in the table, the user will be denied access to the network. Thus, once a user's identity is compared to data stored within a subscription table, the user is
20 either entitled network access, or denied access altogether. Furthermore, where the user is authorized access to the network, the user is typically authorized to access any destination accessible via the network. Therefore, conventional authentication of users is based on an all-or- nothing approach to network access.

25 In many conventional network access applications, such as in conventional Internet access applications, the subscriber database (or table) not only stores data corresponding to the identity of subscribers authorized to access the network, but also stores information that can vary based upon the particular subscriber. For instance, the subscriber database can include subscriber profiles that indicate the

type of access a subscriber should receive, and other related information, such as the fees due by the subscriber for network access. Although information in the subscriber database may vary from user to user, information unique to the database is generally used for billing or network maintenance purposes. For instance, conventional subscriber databases typically include data such as the cost the subscriber is paying for network access, and the amount of time the subscriber has accessed the network. Thus, where a subscriber to an Internet Service Provider (ISP) has purchased Internet access, a source profile database may contain information that enables a user to be authenticated and tracks the user's access for accounting purposes, such as maintaining a log of the user's time on the network.

Additionally, in conventional network access systems, in order for a user to connect to on-line services (e.g., the Internet), the user must install client side software onto the user's computer. Client side software is typically provided by a network administrator or network access provider, such as an ISP with whom the user has subscribed for Internet access, and enables the client to configure his or her computer to communicate with that network access provider. Continuing with the illustrative example of a user accessing the Internet via an ISP, the user must install ISP software on the client computer, and thereafter establish an account with the ISP for Internet access. Typically, a user subscribes to an ISP, such as America Online™, Earthlink™, Compuserve™ or the like, by contracting directly with the ISP for Internet access. Usually, the user pays for such Internet access on a monthly fixed fee basis. Regardless of the user's location, the user may dial up an access number provided by the ISP and obtain Internet access. The connection is often achieved via a conventional telephone modem, cable modem, DSL connection, or the like.

Because users accessing networks through conventional methods, such as through ISPs, are either allowed or denied access to a network in an all or nothing approach, users cannot be dynamically authorized access to a network such that the user's access and authorization to particular networks or sites is customizable. What is needed is a method and system that allows users dynamic and customizable access that may vary based upon any number of variables associated with a user, such as a user location, user name or password, user computer, or other attributes. For example, it would be advantageous for some users to be authorized

access to all Internet sites, while others may be denied access to particular sites. In addition to authorizing user access to a network, it would be advantageous for a network, such as an ISP or enterprise network, to selectively permit users a range of authorization, such that the user's access is not based upon an all or nothing approach.

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It is desired to provide a method and system for selectively controlling and customizing access to a network, a method for redirecting a source attempting to access a destination through a gateway device, and a system for enabling communication between a computer and a service provider network that alleviate one or more of the above 10 difficulties, or at least provide a useful alternative.

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In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a method for selectively controlling and customizing source access to a network, wherein the source is associated with a source computer having access to a network via a gateway device, characterized in 15 that the method comprises the steps of:

receiving at the gateway device a request from the source computer for access to the network;

identifying an attribute associated with the source based upon a packet transmitted from the source computer and received by the gateway device;

20 accessing a source profile corresponding to the source and stored in a source profile database, wherein the source profile is accessed based upon the attribute, and wherein the source profile database is located external to the gateway device and in communication with the gateway device; and

determining the access rights of the source based upon the source profile, wherein 25 access rights define the rights of the source to access the networks;

wherein the source computer has transparent access to the network via the gateway device such that the packet transmitted from the source computer remains unaltered by said gateway device, and wherein no configuration software need be installed on the source computer to access the network.

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Advantageously, determining the access rights of the source based upon the source profile may include determining the access rights of the source based upon the source profile, wherein the access rights define the rights of the source to access a requested network destination. Advantageously, the method may include assigning a location identifier to the location from which requests for access to the network are transmitted, and the location identifier is the attribute associated with the source. Furthermore, accessing a source profile corresponding to the source can include accessing a source profile stored in a source profile database, where the source profile database includes a remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS), or a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) database.

Advantageously, the method may include updating the source profile database when a new source accesses the network. Additionally, the method can include maintaining in the source profile database a historical log of the source's access to the network. Moreover, the attribute associated with the source can be based upon a MAC address, User ID or VLAN ID associated with the source computer from which the request for access to the network was transmitted. Advantageously, receiving at the gateway device a request from a source for access can include the step of receiving a destination address from the source.

The present invention also provides a system for selectively controlling and customizing access, to a network, by a source, where the source is associated with a source computer and accesses the network via a gateway device, characterized in that the system comprises:

a gateway device, wherein the gateway device receives a request from the source for access to the network;

a source profile database in communication with the gateway device and located external to the gateway device, wherein the source profile database stores access information identifiable by an attribute associated with the source, and wherein the attribute is identified based upon a data packet transmitted from the source computer and received by the gateway device; and

an Authentication, Authorization and Accounting, AAA, server in communication with the gateway device and source profile database, wherein the AAA server determines if the source is entitled to access the network based upon the access information stored within the source profile database, and wherein the AAA server determines the access rights of the source, wherein access rights define the rights of the source to access destination sites via the network,
5 wherein the source computer has transparent access to the network via the gateway device such that the data packet transmitted from the source computer remains unaltered by said gateway device, and wherein no configuration software need be installed on the
10 source computer to access the network.

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Advantageously, the packet received by the gateway device may include at least one of VLAN ID, a circuit ID, and a MAC address. Additionally, the source profile database may include a remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) or a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) database. Furthermore, the source profile database can include a plurality of source profiles, wherein each respective source profile of the plurality of source profiles contains access information. Each respective source profile can also contain historical data relating to the duration of network access for use in determining the charges due for the network access. The source profile database can be located within the AAA server.

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The present invention also provides a method for redirecting a source attempting to access a destination through a gateway device, wherein source is associated with a source computer, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of:
25 receiving at the gateway device a request from the source to access the network;
identifying the source based upon an attribute associated with the source;
accessing a source profile database located external to the gateway device, the source profile database storing access rights of the source;
determining the access rights of the source based upon the identification of the
30 source, wherein the access rights define the rights of the source to access destination sites via the network;

wherein the source computer has transparent access to the network via the gateway device such that packets transmitted from the source computer remain unaltered by said gateway device, and wherein no configuration software need be installed on the source computer to access the network.

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Advantageously, accessing a source profile database may include accessing a source profile database that includes a remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS), or a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) database. The method can include assigning a location identifier to the location from which requests for access to the network are transmitted, wherein the location identifier is the attribute associated with the source. The method can also include updating the source profile database when a new source accesses the network, and maintaining in an accounting database a historical log of the source's access to the network, wherein the accounting database is in communication with the source profile database.

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Advantageously, receiving at the gateway device a request from a source for access can include the step of receiving a destination address from the source. Moreover, determining if the source computer is entitled to access the destination address can further include denying the source computer access where the source profile indicates that the source computer is denied access. Determining if the source is entitled to access the network can also further include directing the source to a login page when the source profile is not located within the source profile database.

The present invention also provides a system for enabling communication between a

25 computer and a service provider network, characterized in that the system comprises:

a computer;

a network gateway device in communication with the computer for connecting the computer to a computer network, wherein the network gateway device receives source data that represents a user attempting to access the computer network; and

30 a service provider network in communication with the network gateway device, comprising

an authentication server located external to the network gateway device and in communication with the network gateway device and having therein a source profile database comprising source profiles that represent users authorized to access the computer network, wherein the authentication server compares the source data to the source profiles to determine if the user attempting to access the computer network can access the computer network,
5 wherein the computer has transparent access to the network via the network gateway device such that packets transmitted from the computer remain unaltered by said network gateway device, and wherein no configuration software need be installed on the
10 source computer to access the network.

Advantageously, the system can include an accounting system for maintaining historical data concerning use of the service provider network. Advantageously, the authentication server can include a remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS),
15 or a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) database. Furthermore, the source profile database can include a plurality of source profiles, where each respective source profile of the plurality of source profiles contains access information. Advantageously, the source data can include an attribute associated with the computer and transmitted from the computer to the gateway device. Advantageously, the source data can include login
20 information associated with a respective user.

Embodiments of the present invention include a method and system for selectively implementing and enforcing Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) of users accessing a network via a gateway device. A user may first be authenticated to
25 determine the identity of the user. The authentication capability can be based upon a user ID, computer, location, or one or more additional attributes identifying a source (e. g., a particular user, computer or location) requesting network access. Once authenticated, an authorization capability is customized based upon the identity of the source, such that sources have different access rights based upon their identity, and the content and/or
30 destination requested. For instance, access rights permit a first source to access a particular Internet destination address, while refusing a second source access to that same address. In

addition, the authorization capability can be based upon the other information contained in the data transmission, such as a destination port, Internet address, TCP port, network, or similar destination address. Moreover, the AAA can be based upon the content type or protocol being transmitted. By authenticating users in this manner, each packet can be
5 filtered through the selective AAA process, so that a user can be identified and authorized access to a particular destination. Thus, each time the user attempts to access a different destination, the user is subject to the AAA, so that the user may be prevented access from a particular site the AAA system and method deemed inaccessible to the user based upon the user's authorization while permitting access to other sites that the AAA method and system
10 deem accessible. Additionally, source access to the network may be tracked and logged for accounting and historical purposes.

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Embodiments of the present invention provide an Authentication, Authorization and Accounting method and system that enable users transparent access to a computer network
15 employing a gateway device. Therefore, each user may have differing rights to access services, sites or destinations via the network. This differs from conventional AAA methods and systems by offering dynamic AAA services which authenticate users and offer those users varying degrees of authorization to utilize the accessed network. Furthermore, the source profile database can be located external to the gateway device, and
20 on a network non-local to the network from which access is requested. An external source profile database is desirable because each gateway device allows a finite number of users to access the network, so that multiple gateway devices may be required. Additionally, administering and maintaining one consolidated database of authentication data is easier than multiple smaller databases. Moreover, locating the database external to the local
25 network allows an ISP or third party provider to maintain the confidentiality of the information stored within the database and maintain and control the database in any manner the third party provider so desires.

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Preferred embodiments of the present invention are hereinafter described, by way
30 of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

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FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a computer system that includes a AAA server for authenticating, authorizing and accounting sources accessing networks and/or online services, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 2 is a flow chart of a method in which the AAA server performs
5 authentication, authorization, and accounting.

This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the
10 scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.



Referring now to FIG. 1, a computer system 10 is illustrated in block diagram form. The computer system 10 includes a plurality of computers 14 that can communicate with
15 one or more online services 22 or networks via a gateway device 12 providing the interface between the computers 14 and the various networks 20 or online services 22. One embodiment of such a gateway device has been described in U. S. Patent Application No. 08/816,174 (referred to herein as the Gateway Device Application), the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Briefly, the gateway device 12 facilitates transparent
20 computer 14 access to the online services 22 or networks 22, such that the computers 14 can access any networks via the device 12 regardless of their network configurations. Additionally, the gateway device 12 includes the ability to recognize computers attempting to access a network 12, the location of computers attempting to access a network, the
25 identity of users attempting to gain network access, and additional attributes, as will be discussed below with respect to the dynamic AAA methods and systems of the present invention.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the computer system 10 also includes an access concentrator 16 positioned between the computers 14 and the gateway device 12 for
30 multiplexing the signals received from the plurality of computers onto a link to the gateway device 12. Depending upon the medium by which the computers 14 are connected

to the access concentrator, the access concentrator 16 can be configured in different manners. For example, the access concentrator can be a digital subscriber line access multiplexer (DSLAM) for signals transmitted via regular telephone lines, a cable head end (a Cable Modem Termination Shelf (CMTS)) for signals transmitted via coaxial cables, a 5 wireless access point (WAP) for signals transmitted via a wireless network, a switch, or the like.

The computer system 10 further includes a AAA server 30 that dynamically authenticates and authorizes user access, as explained in detail below, such that users are 10 subjected to a AAA process upon attempting to gain access to a network through the gateway device 12. Finally, as is shown in FIG. 1, the computer system 10 typically includes one or more routers 18 and/or servers (not shown in FIG. 1) to control or direct traffic to and from a plurality of computer networks 20 or other online services 22. While the computer system 10 is depicted to have a single router, the computer system 10 can 15 have a plurality of routers, switches, bridges, or the like that are arranged in some hierarchical fashion in order to appropriately route traffic to and from the various networks 20 or online services 22. In this regard, the gateway device 12 typically establishes a link with one or more routers. The routers, in turn, establish links with the servers of the networks 20 or online services 22, based upon the user's selection. It will be appreciated by 20 one of ordinary skill in the art that one or more devices illustrated in FIG. 1 may be combinable. For example, although not shown, the router 18 may be located entirely within the gateway device 12.

Users and computers attempting to access a network 20 or online service 22 via the gateway device 12 are referred to hereinafter as sources. A source attempting to access a 25 network via the gateway device 12 is authenticated based on attributes associated therewith. These attributes can include the identity of a particular user or computer, location through which access is requested, requested network or destination, and the like. As is explained in detail in the Gateway Device Application, these attributes are identified by data packets transmitted to the gateway device 12 from the computers through which 30 access is requested. According to one embodiment, dynamic authentication, authorization and accounting are based upon these attributes. Generally, as used herein authentication

refers to the identification of the source, authorization refers to the determination of permissible source access, and accounting refers to the tracking of a source's access to a network.

It will be appreciated that authenticating a source attempting to access the network

5 is often crucial to network administration, as network access and services are not typically laid open for all users regardless of identity or payment. As stated above, a source may be identified by the gateway device 12 by one or more attributes contained within data packets transmitted to the device from the computer associated with the source attempting to access a network or service, referred to hereinafter as the source computer. For instance,

10 where the source is a user, the source computer is the computer through which the user is attempting to access a network or network destination. On the other hand, where the source is a computer through which one or more user may request access to a network, the source computer is that computer through which access is requested.

15 A source computer attempting to access a network via the gateway device 12 may be identified one or more attributes that include a circuit ID, MAC address, user name, ID and/or password, or particular location (e.g., a communications port in a hotel room), or the like, transmitted to the gateway device 12 via data packets generated by the source computer, as described in U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/161,093, titled

20 "Location-Based Identification and Authorization for use With a Gateway Device." It will be appreciated that one or more of these attributes can be used to identify the source accessing the network. By means of an illustrative example, where sources are different users having dissimilar authentication and authorization rights, the users may identify themselves by their respective login information (e.g., user name and password) such that

25 they will be independently identified despite the use of the same equipment, such as the same computer. On the other hand, where the source is a computer, diverse users using the computer will have like authentication and authorization rights regardless of the individual rights of each user, as the rights are associated with the computer (e.g., identified by MAC address), rather than with the respective users.

The authentication of sources via an attribute associated with the source is performed by the AAA server 30, illustrated in FIG. 1. The AAA server 30 stores source profiles corresponding to sources identified by the AAA server 30. The AAA server 30 is located entirely within the gateway device 12. Alternatively, the AAA server 30 can 5 comprise a plurality of components, at least some of which are external to the gateway device 12, or alternatively, the AAA server 30 can be located entirely external to the gateway device 12. For example, the location of the AAA server 30 may be such that the gateway device 12 communicates with the AAA server 30 via internet protocol. The AAA server 30 can be maintained by an ISP, which identifies sources authorized to 10 communicate with the network via the ISP. Therefore, it will be appreciated that the AAA server 30 may be located at any internet address and stored on any computer accessible via internet protocol.

A separate source profile exists for each source accessing the system. Source 15 profiles are maintained in a source profile database, which may be an internal component of the AAA server 30, an external component of the AAA server 30, or a separate component in communication with the AAA server 30. Preferably, the source profile database is located external to the gateway device and network to alleviate administrative burden on the network so that the network does not have to set up and maintain separate 20 authentication databases on each network or gateway device. This is also preferable because each gateway device 12 allows a finite number of users to access the network, which requires multiple gateway devices to accommodate a large number of sources. Secondly, administering and maintaining one consolidated database of authentication data is easier than multiple smaller databases. Lastly, locating the source profile database 25 external to the local network can allow an ISP or third party provider to maintain the confidentiality of the information stored within the database and maintain and control the database in any manner the third party provider so desires.

The source profile includes one or more names, passwords, addresses, VLAN tags, 30 MAC addresses and other information pertinent to identify, and, if so desired, bill, a source. Upon a source's attempt to access a network via the gateway device 12, the AAA

server 30 attempts to authenticate the source by comparing stored source profiles in the source profile database with the attributes received from the gateway device 12 or source to determine the source identity. As an illustrative example, where a user attempts to access the network by entering a user ID and password, the user ID and password are
5 compared against all IDs and passwords stored in the source profile database to determine the identity of the user. As such, the source profile database generally comprises a database or data storage means in communication with processing means located within the AAA server 30 or gateway device 12, where the source profile database and processor work in conjunction to compare received attributes to stored source profile information, as is well
10 known in the art.

The source profile database may comprise programmable storage hardware or like means located on a conventional personal computer, mainframe computer, or another suitable storage device known in the art. Additionally, the means for comparing the
15 received data to the data within the database can comprise any software, such as an executable software program, which can compare data. For example, the AAA server 30 may store source profiles on a hard drive of a personal computer, and the means for comparing the received source data to the source profiles resident on the computer can include computer software, such as Microsoft Excel (Microsoft Excel is a trademark of
20 Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, Washington). In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the AAA server 30 or source profile database can comprise a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) or a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) database, which are well known to those of skill in the art.

25 If a source fails to correspond to a source profile in the AAA server 30 at the time of authentication, the source will not be permitted access to the network. When this occurs, a user or user associated with a non-user source may be requested to input source profile information to the AAA server 30 so that the AAA server 30 can add the source's profile to the AAA server 30, and more specifically, to the source profile database. For
30 example, this may occur the first time a user attempts to access the gateway device 12. According to another aspect of the invention, where the source cannot be identified, the

source may be directed to a login page in order to gather additional information to identify the source. For instance, the information may be entered with the aid of a webpage, a pop-up control panel or user interface, which can open when the source initially connects to the gateway device 12, as effectuated by a home page redirection capability, described herein 5 and in U.S. Patent Application, Serial No. 09/458,569, (now U.S. Patent No. 6,636,894) filed December 8,1999, entitled "Systems And Methods For Redirecting Users Having Transparent Computer Access To A Network Using A Gateway Device Having Redirection Capability" (referred to hereinafter as the "Redirection Application"), in U.S. Patent Application, Serial No. 09/458,579, filed December 8,1999, entitled "Systems And 10 Methods For Redirecting Users Having Transparent Computer Access To A Network Using A Gateway Device Having Redirection Capability," and in U.S. Patent Application, Entitled "Systems and Methods for Redirecting Users Attempting to Access a Network Site," filed concurrently herewith, inventors Joel Short and Florence Pagan, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference.

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The AAA server 30 can identify the source in communication with the gateway device in a manner that is transparent to computer users. That is, a user will not be required to input identification information, reconfigure the source computer or otherwise change the source computer's primary network settings. Furthermore, no additional configuration 20 software will have to be added to the source computer. After a packet is received by the gateway device, attributes identified by the data packet can be compared with the data contained in the source profile database. Therefore, in addition to not requiring the reconfiguration of computers accessing the network, AAA servers have the ability to authenticate sources without requiring interactive steps by the computer user, such as the 25 entering of a user ID. For instance, the AAA server 30 may automatically identify the source based upon a MAC address, so that authorization of the source can be readily determined. Therefore, it will be appreciated that the AAA server 30 can determine the user, computer, or location from which access is requested by comparing the attributes associated with the received data packet (such as in a header of the data packet) with data 30 drawn from the source profile database. As will be described below, the access rights

associated with the source may also be stored within the source profile database so that the system and method can dynamically authorize access to particular services or destinations.

Once the source has established the network service connection via the 5 authentication process discussed above, and a tunnel has been opened to facilitate a communication line between the source computer and a network, the gateway device 12 communicates with the AAA server 30 to assemble source profile information, or source-specific data. The source profile information that the gateway device assembles may include a MAC address, name or ID, circuit ID, billing scheme related data, service level 10 data, user profile data, remote-site related data, and like data related to the source. As such, the AAA server 30 can transmit to the gateway device 12 any requisite information relating to the source's authorization rights and use of the network, as is next explained in detail.

15 In addition to authenticating users, the AAA server 30 provides an authorization function, in which the source access rights are determined. Dynamic authorization of sources is supported, such that each source might have different respective network usage or access rights. After authentication, the AAA server 30 compares the attributes of the 20 source with the access rights of the source associated with the user, computer, location or attribute(s). The access rights may be stored within the source profile database or within a separate subscription database located internal or external to the gateway device 12. Therefore, separate databases may be utilized, where one stores identification information on sources for authentication, and another database stores the access rights of those sources that have been authenticated. However, because the profiles of all sources, identified by 25 attribute or a combination of attributes, are stored in a source profile database, it may be advantageous to locate information regarding access rights in the source profile database, which already contains information regarding each authenticated source, as described above.

30 The source profile database stores information defining the access rights of a source. For example, a source profile database may contain information indicating that a

source having a particular MAC address has purchased pre-paid access, or that a given circuit ID has free access or unlimited access. Guests in a particular room or rooms of a hotel, for example, suites and penthouses, may receive free unlimited Internet access. Therefore, access rights can be available contingent upon the source's location (e.g. room) 5 or location status (e.g. suite). In this event, no further identification is required, as the location from which the source is requesting access is known to the gateway device and stored in the source profile database.

In addition to storing information concerning what each source is authorized to 10 access, the source profile database can also include specialized access information associated with a particular source, such as the bandwidth of the source's access, or a homepage to which the source should be directed. For example, a user accessing the network from a penthouse may receive a higher access baud rate than someone accessing the network from a typical hotel room. For example, where a user is transparently 15 accessing the gateway device from a hotel room, the hotel network administrator may enter user access information into the source profile database based upon access rights associated with a room in the hotel. This can also be done automatically by the gateway device or a local management system, such as a hotel property management system, when the user checks into his or her room. Additionally, the user may establish the information 20 to be contained within the source profile database upon first accessing the gateway device. For instance, a new user may be directed to enter a credit card number, e-wallet account information, pre-paid calling card number or like billing information to obtain access to the system. A source profile can also include historical data relating to a source's access to the network, including the amount of time a source has accessed the network. Specialized 25 access or accounting information contained within the source profile database may be established by the system administrator, or by the source who has purchased or otherwise established access to the network.

The authorization capability of the AAA server 30 can be based upon the type of 30 services the source is attempting to access, such as a destination address, identified by the gateway device 12 based upon data received from the source computer. The destination

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can be a destination port, Internet address, TCP port, network, or the like. Moreover, the authorization capability of the AAA server 30 can be based upon the content type or protocol being transmitted. Each packet can be filtered through the selective AAA process, so that any or all sources can be authorized access to a particular destination based on the 5 access rights associated with the respective sources. Therefore, each time the source attempts to access a different destination, the source is subject to the AAA, so the source may be prevented access from a particular site the AAA server 30 deems inaccessible to the source based upon the source's authorization. Alternatively, the AAA method allows some or all sources to connect directly to a specific site, such as credit card or billing 10 servers for collecting billing information, which can collect payment or billing information so that the source profile can be updated and the source thereafter authorized access to networks. A source's authorization can also depend upon objective criteria, such as a specific time, so that the session can be terminated at a specific time, after a specific time has elapsed, or according to other dynamic information determined by the network 15 provider. Furthermore, authorization can be associated with a combination of attributes. For example, a user may be authorized access to a network where the user has input the user's identification and has accessed the network from a particular room. Such a requirement could prevent unauthorized users also staying in a particular room from obtaining network access. Therefore, AAA can be based upon the origination, destination, 20 and type of traffic.

By way of further explanation, a flow chart of the operation of the AAA server 30 will be described with respect to FIG. 2. In operation, a source computer requests (block 200) access to a network, destination, service, or the like. Upon receiving a packet 25 transmitted to the AAA server 30, the AAA server 30 examines the packet to determine the identity of the source (block 210). The attributes transmitted via the packet are temporarily stored in the source profile database so that the data can be examined

for use in determining authorization rights of the source. The attributes contained in the packet can include network information, source IP address, source port, link layer information, source MAC address, VLAN tag, circuit ID, destination IP address, destination port, protocol type, packet type, and the like. After this information is identified and stored, access requested from a source is matched against the authorization of that source (block 230).

Once a source profile has been determined by accessing the authorization rights stored in the source profile database, three possible actions can result. Specifically, once a source's authorization rights have been retrieved the AAA server 30 may determine a source to have access 222, to be pending or in progress 224, or to not have access 226. First, a source is deemed valid (i.e., to have access) where the source profile database so states. If a source is determined to be valid, the source's traffic can be allowed to proceed out of the gateway device to the networks or online services the user associated with the source wishes to access (block 230). Alternatively, the source may be redirected to a portal page, as described in the Redirecting Application, prior to being allowed access to the requested network. For example, a user may be automatically forwarded to a user-input destination address, such as an Internet address, for example, where a user has free access associated with the user's hotel room. Alternatively, this may occur where the user has already purchased access and the user has not exhausted available access time. Furthermore, an accounting message may be initiated 230 to log the amount of time the user is utilizing the gateway device such that the user or location may be billed for access.

If the second scenario occurs, in which the source is deemed pending 224 or in progress, the source may take steps to become authenticated (block 240) so that the source information is recorded in the source profile database. For example, a user may have to enter into a purchase agreement, requiring the user to enter a credit card number. If the user needs to purchase access, or if the system needs additional information about the user, the user can be redirected from the portal page via Home Page Redirect (HPR) and Stack Address Translation (SAT) to a location, such as a login page, established to validate new users. SAT and HPR can intervene to direct the user to a webserver (external or internal) where the user has to login and identify themselves. This process is described in detail in the

Redirecting Application. After inputting any necessary and sufficient information, the user is then be permitted access to a destination address (block 230,250). Where the information provided is insufficient the user will not be authorized access (block 260). Finally, a third scenario can occur in which a source is deemed not to have access 226 so 5 that the user is not permitted to access a destination via the network (block 260).

Referring now to the accounting function, upon authorizing a source network access, the AAA server 30 can register an accounting start to identify that the source is accessing the network. Similarly, when the source logs off or terminated the network session, an accounting stop can be registered by the AAA server 30. Accounting starts or 10 stops can be identified by the gateway device 12 or by the AAA server 30 upon a source's authentication or authorization to access a desired destination. Furthermore, accounting starts or stops can be registered in the source profile, or can be stored in a database separate from the AAA server 30 and located external to the network. Typically, accounting starts and stops include time stamps that indicate the amount of time a source 15 has been accessing the network. Using this data, the time between the accounting start and accounting stop can be tallied so that the source's total connection time may be computed. Such information is valuable where the source is charged by an increment of time, such as an hour. A billing package, as are well known in the art, could then tally a user's total time accessing the network over a set period, such as each month, so that a bill can be created 20 for the source. Because networks and ISPs often may charge a set rate for a specific duration of time (*i.e.*, flat rate pricing), such as a month, regardless how much time is being spent accessing the network, accounting stops and starts may not be required for billing purposes. Nevertheless, accounting starts and stops may generally be recorded by the network provider or ISP for usage statistics.

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An ISP or similar access provider would additionally benefit from being able to track subscriber's use of the ISP to establish bills, historical reports, and other relevant information. Preferably, the AAA server 30 is in communication with one or more processors for determining any fees which may be charged to the source, or due from the 30 source, for network access or services. The AAA server 30 retrieves the historical accounting data in a real time basis or after a specific

interval of time has elapsed. Preferably, the AAA server 30 retains such data in an easily accessible and manipulatable format such that the access provider (e.g., ISP) can produce reports representative of any desired type of historical data. For example, to project future use of the access provider, the AAA server 30 produces reports tallying the number of users accessing the Internet at certain time periods and from specific locales. Moreover, where the access provider provides alternative access to users, such as charging for faster connections (i.e., higher baud rate) for additional fees, the access provider may wish to analyze historical data using the AAA server 30 to best meet future customer demands. Such data may relate to network sessions currently on-going, the duration of those sessions, the bandwidth currently being used, the number of bytes that have been transferred and any other pertinent information. The AAA server 30 may be implemented using well known programs, such as Eclipse Internet Billing System, Kenan Broadband Internet Billing Software (manufactured by Lucent Technologies), or TRU RADIUS Accountant.

It will be appreciated that the AAA server 30 can dynamically account source access to a network in the same manner in which access is customizable on a source by source basis. That is, the AAA server 30 can maintain accounting records that vary depending upon the identity of a source, source location, source requested destination, or the like. Like the access or authorization rights, this information can be maintained in the source profile database or a similar accounting database. For instance, the AAA server 30 may determine that a particular source is only charged for accessing particular sites, and will only register an accounting site when those particular sites are accessed. Therefore, the AAA server 30 will identify account information stored in the subscriber's source profile to determine accounting starts, accounting stops, billing rates, and the like.

Many modifications and other embodiments of the invention will come to mind to one skilled in the art to which this invention pertains having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. Therefore, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the specific embodiments disclosed and that modifications and other embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims. Although specific

terms are employed herein, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation.

Throughout this specification and claims which follow, unless the context requires
5 otherwise, the word "comprise", and variations such as "comprises" and "comprising", will
be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or step or group of integers or steps
but not the exclusion of any other integer or step or group of integers or steps.

The reference to any prior art in this specification is not, and should not be taken
10 as, an acknowledgment or any form of suggestion that that prior art forms part of the
common general knowledge in Australia.

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A method for selectively controlling and customizing source access to a network, wherein the source is associated with a source computer having access to a network via a gateway device, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of:
 - 5 receiving at the gateway device a request from the source computer for access to the network;
 - 10 identifying an attribute associated with the source based upon a packet transmitted from the source computer and received by the gateway device;
 - 15 accessing a source profile corresponding to the source and stored in a source profile database, wherein the source profile is accessed based upon the attribute, and wherein the source profile database is located external to the gateway device and in communication with the gateway device; and
 - 20 determining the access rights of the source based upon the source profile, wherein access rights define the rights of the source to access the networks;
 - 25 wherein the source computer has transparent access to the network via the gateway device such that the packet transmitted from the source computer remains unaltered by said gateway device, and wherein no configuration software need be installed on the source computer to access the network.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the access rights of the source based upon the source profile comprises determining the access rights of the source based upon the source profile, wherein access rights define the rights of the source to access a requested network destination.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising assigning a location identifier to the location from which requests for access to the network are transmitted, and wherein the location identifier is the attribute associated with the source.

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4. The method of claim 1, wherein accessing a source profile corresponding to the source comprises accessing a source profile stored in a source profile database, wherein the source profile database comprises a remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS).
- 5 5. The method of claim 1, wherein accessing a source profile corresponding to the source comprises accessing a source profile stored in a source profile database, wherein the source profile database comprises a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) database.
- 10 6. The method of claim 1, further comprising updating the source profile database when a new source accesses the network.
7. The method of claim 1, further comprising maintaining in the source profile database a historical log of the source's access to the network.
- 15 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the attribute associated with the source is based upon one of a MAC address, User ID or VLAN ID associated with the source computer from which the request for access to the network was transmitted.
- 20 9. The method of claim 1, wherein receiving at the gateway device a request from a source for access comprises the step of receiving a destination address from the source.
10. A system for selectively controlling and customizing access, to a network, by a source, where the source is associated with a source computer and accesses the network via 25 a gateway device, characterized in that the system comprises:
 - a gateway device, wherein the gateway device receives a request from the source for access to the network;
 - a source profile database in communication with the gateway device and located external to the gateway device, wherein the source profile database stores access 30 information identifiable by an attribute associated with the source, and wherein the

attribute is identified based upon a data packet transmitted from the source computer and received by the gateway device; and

an Authentication, Authorization and Accounting, AAA, server in communication with the gateway device and source profile database, wherein the AAA server determines 5 if the source is entitled to access the network based upon the access information stored within the source profile database, and wherein the AAA server determines the access rights of the source, wherein access rights define the rights of the source to access destination sites via the network,

wherein the source computer has transparent access to the network via the gateway 10 device such that the data packet transmitted from the source computer remains unaltered by said gateway device, and wherein no configuration software need be installed on the source computer to access the network.

11. The system of claim 10, wherein the packet received by the gateway device include 15 at least one of VLAN ID, a circuit ID, and a MAC address.

12. The system of claim 10, wherein the source profile database comprises a remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS).

20 13. The system of claim 10, wherein the source profile database comprises a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) database.

14. The system of claim 10, wherein the source profile database includes a plurality of 25 source profiles, wherein each respective source profile of the plurality of source profiles contains access information.

15. The system of claim 14, wherein each respective source profile contains historical data relating to the duration of network access for use in determining the charges due for the network access.

16. The system of claim 10, wherein the source profile database is located within the AAA server.
17. A method for redirecting a source attempting to access a destination through a gateway device, wherein source is associated with a source computer, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of:
 - receiving at the gateway device a request from the source to access the network;
 - identifying the source based upon an attribute associated with the source;
 - accessing a source profile database located external to the gateway device, the source profile database storing access rights of the source;
 - determining the access rights of the source based upon the identification of the source, wherein the access rights define the rights of the source to access destination sites via the network;
 - wherein the source computer has transparent access to the network via the gateway device such that packets transmitted from the source computer remain unaltered by said gateway device, and wherein no configuration software need be installed on the source computer to access the network.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein accessing a source profile database comprises accessing a source profile database comprising a remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS).
19. The method of claim 17, wherein accessing a source profile database comprises accessing a source profile database comprising a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) database.
20. The method of claim 17, further comprising assigning a location identifier to the location from which requests for access to the network are transmitted, and wherein the location identifier is the attribute associated with the source.

21. The method of claim 17, further comprising updating the source profile database when a new source accesses the network.

22. The method of claim 17, further comprising maintaining in an accounting database 5 a historical log of the source's access to the network, wherein the accounting database is in communication with the source profile database.

23. The method of claim 17, wherein receiving at the gateway device a request from a source for access comprises the step of receiving a destination address from the source.

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24. The method of claim 19, wherein determining if the source computer is entitled to access the destination address further comprises denying the source computer access where the source profile indicates that the source computer is denied access.

15 25. The method of claim 17, wherein determining if the source is entitled to access the network further comprises directing the source to a login page when the source profile is not located within the source profile database.

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26. A system for enabling communication between a computer and a service provider network, characterized in that the system comprises:

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- 26.1 a computer;
- 26.2 a network gateway device in communication with the computer for connecting the computer to a computer network, wherein the network gateway device receives source data that represents a user attempting to access the computer network; and
- 30 26.3 a service provider network in communication with the network gateway device, comprising
 - 26.3.1 an authentication server located external to the network gateway device and in communication with the network gateway device and having therein a source profile database comprising source profiles that represent users authorized to access the computer network, wherein the authentication server compares the source data

to the source profiles to determine if the user attempting to access the computer network can access the computer network,

wherein the computer has transparent access to the network via the network gateway device such that packets transmitted from the computer remain unaltered by said 5 network gateway device, and wherein no configuration software need be installed on the source computer to access the network.

27. The system of claim 26, further comprising an accounting system for maintaining historical data concerning use of the service provider network.

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28. The system of claim 26, wherein the authentication server comprises a remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS).

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29. The system of claim 26, wherein the authentication server comprises a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) database.

30. The system of claim 26, wherein the source profile database includes a plurality of source profiles, wherein each respective source profile of the plurality of source profiles contains access information.

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31. The system of claim 26, wherein the source data comprises an attribute associated with the computer and transmitted from the computer to the gateway device.

32. The system of claim 26, wherein the source data comprises login information 25 associated with a respective user.

33. A system for selectively controlling and customizing access, to a network, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

30 34. A method for selectively controlling and customizing access, to a network, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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35. A method for redirecting a source attempting to access a destination through a gateway device, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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36. A system for enabling communication between a computer and a service provider network, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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DATED this 4th Day of November, 2004

Nomadix, Inc.

15 by its Patent Attorneys

DAVIES COLLISON CAVE

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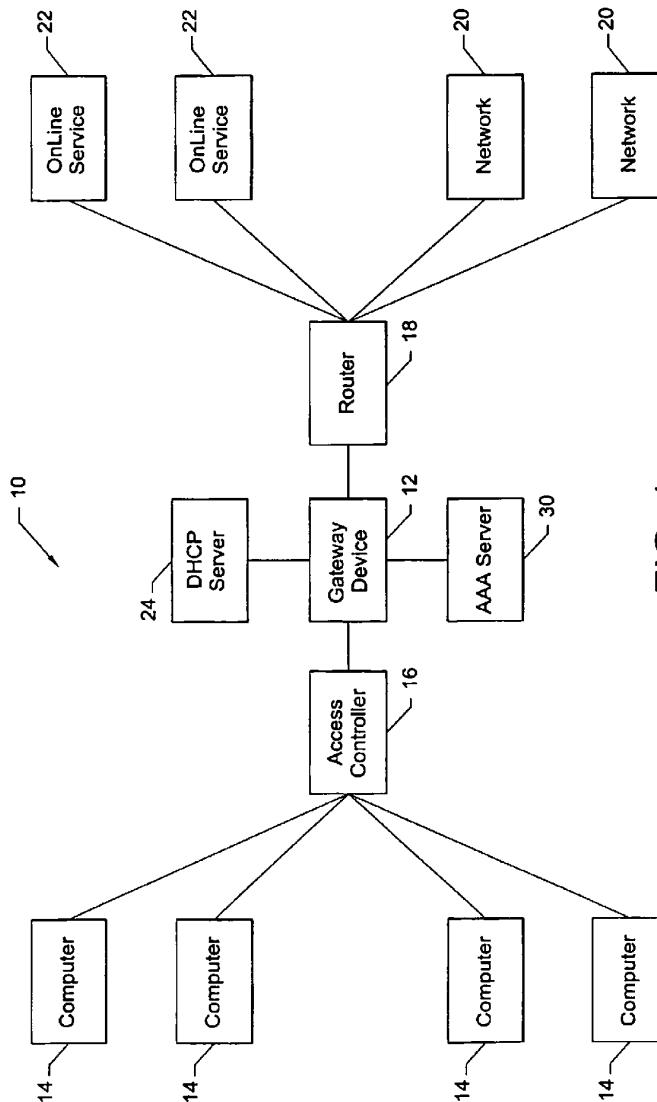


FIG. 1.

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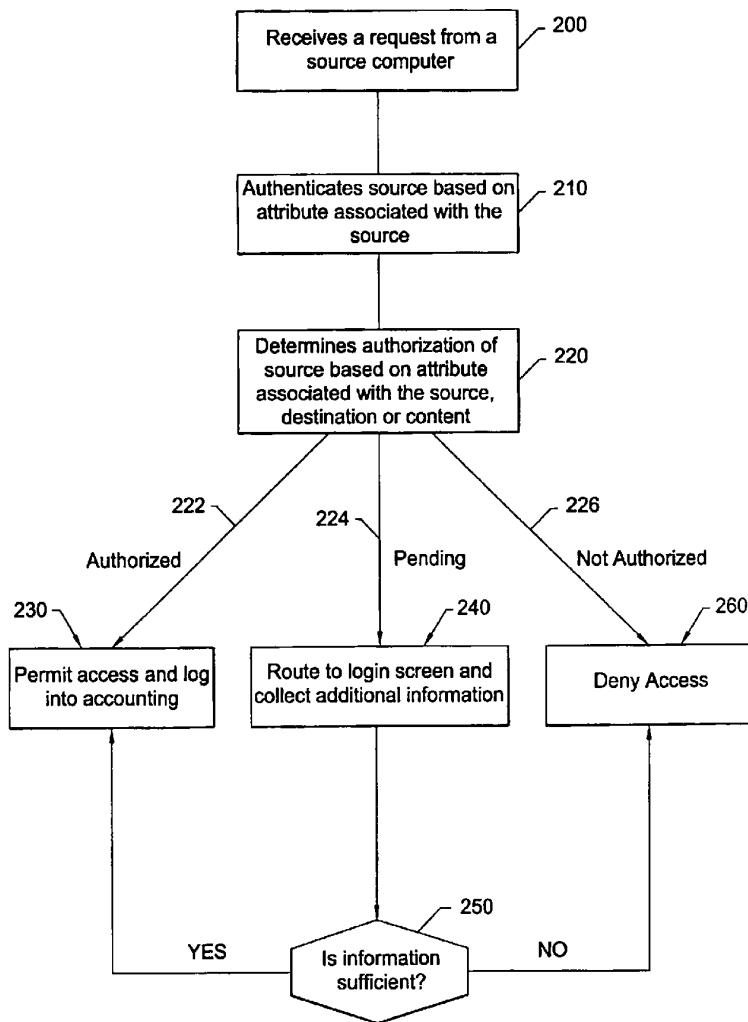


FIG. 2.

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