Wireless Networking in the Open Source Community

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Overview of Talk

- History and motivation
- Atheros Project (that drove work)
- Net80211 Layer (main result)
- What worked: "The Good"
- What did not work: "The Bad"
- Conclusions and Future Work

Personal History

- Giving away software for many years
- Responsible for 4.2BSD while at UCB
- Part of many free software efforts while working at Lucasfilm, Pixar, SGI, VMware
- Committer to FreeBSD and NetBSD
- Working on networking for 25+ years
 - ⇒ wireless networks for last 5+ years









Background

- Original motivation: point-to-point link between Berkeley and San Francisco
- Secondary motivation: community wireless ("mesh networks")
- Project started 2001



Why Atheros?

- Intersil Prism too limited
- Best wireless technology:
 - First with 11a (5GHz) parts



- Superior radio technology
- Very supportive of open source and research communities
- Personal ties ⇒ good relationship



Atheros Project: Goals

- Free driver for open source users and especially researchers
- Expose as much hardware functionality as possible: "if you can't do what you want, then ask"
- Production quality: supplant Prism as defacto wireless card

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE...

Must observe local regulations

Atheros Project: Participation

- Solicited all groups before starting:
 - FreeBSD (Sam Leffler)
 - NetBSD (David Young)
 - DragonFlyBSD (did not exist)
 - OpenSolaris (did not exist)
 - OpenBSD ("wait and see")
 - Linux …
- BSD license to encourage commercial use
- Dual-BSD/GPL to enable Linux adoption

Atheros Project: Linux Story

- In 2002 it was hard to find wireless developers:
 - Lack experience (get bogged down), or
 - Lack focus (easily distracted), or
 - Unwilling to participate
 - ⇒ Less true today



No 802.11 infrastructure made work harder

IN THE END...

I did the work that became madwifi

Net80211 Layer

- Device-independent 802.11 support:
 - Multi-band: 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11a
 - Station, Adhoc, HostAP, Monitor modes
 - Security protocols: WPA, 802.11i
 - Multimedia protocols: WME/WMM, QoS
 - Scanning and roaming (bg scanning)
 - Common management API (ioctls)

Needed for Atheros devices

Net80211 Layer: Multi-BSS

- Multi-BSS (virtual AP) support
 - Virtualize wireless device
 - Multiple BSS on a single radio:
 - Mutiple access points with different security; e.g. wireless hotspot with open AP and WPA AP
 - Multiple stations; useful for testing
 - Mixed operating mode usage:
 - AP + station = wireless repeater
 - AP + mesh node = mesh AP

Major paradigm shift...

Net80211-based Drivers

- Support for any 802.11 device:
 - From: firmware-based devices such as Prism,
 Cisco, Intel, Broadcom, Marvell
 - To: "Soft MAC" devices such as Atheros, Ralink, Realtek, ZyDAS, ADMTek
- PCI, Cardbus, PCMCIA, USB
- Drivers "fall back" on the net80211 layer for support: 802.11 protocols, crypto, authentication

Net80211-based Drivers (cont)

- Uniform/common management interface
- Drivers smaller and easier to write; e.g.
 Intel 2195/2200 driver:

ipw2200.c (Linux 2.6.15.6): 11297 lines if_lwi.c (FreeBSD 7.x): 3521 lines (~70% smaller)

Intel 3945 driver:

ipw3945.c (version 1.2.0): 16934 lines origin/base.c (iwlwifi 0.0.9): 12992 lines If_wpi.c (FreeBSD 7.x): 2995 lines

Net80211 Layer: Development

- Original version by Atsushi Onoe (~2001)
- Multi-mode device support (2002-2003)
- Security protocols (Summer 2004)
- Multimedia extensions (Fall 2004)
- Multi-BSS support (Spring 2005)

Work of many people on many platforms

Net80211 Layer: Adoption

- net80211 + drivers in all BSD systems
- Linux users have madwifi and a few other projects use net80211
- Commercial applications (see later)

What worked: "The Good"

- WPA/802.11i support
 - Supplicant and authenticator "out of the box"
 - Enables enterprise-use of distributions
 - Mostly work of Jouni Malinen
- Multi-BSS support
 - Raises the bar for others (both commercial and open source--e.g. Linux)
- Radiotap
 - Finally a common format for tools (ethereal, tcpdump, kismet, etc)

The Good: Vendor Push

The Carrot:

- net80211 reduces development time so it is less expensive to provide good drivers
- Atheros cooperation provides an example for other h/w vendors:

"Look Atheros did it, you can too"

• The Stick:

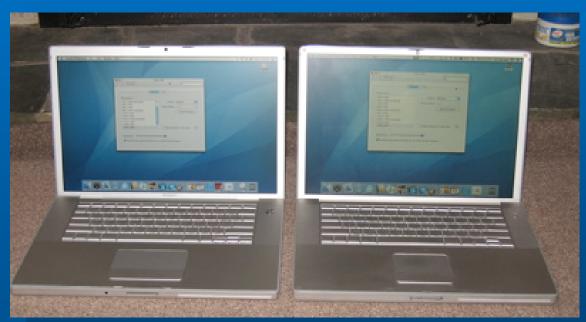
- Atheros support motivates other h/w vendors:
 "They'll use Atheros if you do nothing"
- net80211 work has also motivated s/w vendors

The Good: Research

- Boon to wireless research and community/mesh networks
 - MIT Roofnet: http://pdos.csail.mit.edu/roofnet/doku.php
 - UC Berkeley TIER: http://tier.cs.berkeley.edu/
 - UC San Diego Jigsaw
 - CUWin: http://cuwireless.net/

many others...

Desktop/Laptop users: Apple



http://blogs.zdnet.com/images/macbook-pro-unboxing-24.jpg

Consumer Appliances: Sonos, 2Wire



http://www.sonos.com





http://www.2wire.com

Access Points: Apple, D-Link, Netgear, Proxim, Sony, etc.



http://gizmodo.com



http://www.netgear.com



http://www.dlink.com

Mesh Networks: Meraki, SkyPilot



http://meraki.net



http://www.skypilot.com

What did not work: "The Bad"

- Linux misunderstandings:
 - "BSD code"
 - "BSD license"

There aren't enough wireless developers to not work together.

Conclusions:

- Very large project, much bigger than anticipated
- Requires vendor involvement (equipment, compliance testing)
- Requires multiple clueful people

Conclusions: Future Work

- Current software very stable but there are missing pieces:
 - More drivers (varies by system)
 - Better transmit rate control
 - Station mode UI support (OS X)
 - Analysis and testing support (diagnosing problems is very hard)
 - More vendor buy-in; e.g. Broadcom, Marvell
- 802.11n is here!

http://www.freebsd.org/~sam/LinuxForum2007.pdf