

STUDENT HOUSING INTERNET DELIVERY DESIGN BEST PRACTICE:

REDUCING ACCESS FRICTION

By Andrew Marshall, CEO

Topic Highlights

Student residents hate friction, they want to access whatever they want, whenever they want to, on whichever device they choose with no additional steps required between the initial thought and the final result. Student Housing Internet delivery systems should be designed for 'zero friction' in the User Experience (UX).



The design of a student housing Internet access system, either wired or wireless, often includes the requirement for the student to log on to access the Internet or to register the device that they are using to obtain permission to access the network.

The reasoning behind the need for login or registration is sound; the network operator wants to know who is accessing the network using which device so they can take remedial action if something goes wrong. Unfortunately, this approach has two drawbacks: firstly it generates many help desk tickets, especially at the crucial move-in period, and secondly, residents dislike it because the mechanisms used frequently get in the way. The typical student housing resident is looking for a completely frictionless experience.

FRIC.TION.LESS

'frikSHənləs/ adjective not impeded by or creating friction; smooth.

1. ACHIEVED WITH OR INVOLVING LITTLE DIFFICULTY; EFFORTLESS



In most cases, thankfully, it is possible to operate a student housing network in a nearfrictionless Current manner. network management tools and techniques give us the ability to remove the friction from user's access while maintaining network integrity. The result will be happier residents, and happy residents make for higher levels of satisfaction which in turn makes for better occupancy. For the purposes of this discussion, in a wired environment, we use the 'Best Buy' test to determine if an environment is frictionless. In the Best Buy test, a resident can buy any connectible wired device from a store, take it back to their apartment, connect it to any jack, and it just works - without them having to take any additional steps because of the network. Similarly, in a wireless environment, we can apply the Best Buy test in the same way, with one small caveat - in common with almost all wireless networks, a wireless password may be required when first connecting (and only when first connecting).

A common objection to this approach #1:

Too many wireless devices connected at once will make the system slow for others. The answer to this is simple: design your network with adequate density, plus some headroom. Your network design should allow for at least ten wireless devices per bed space.

A common objection to this approach #2:

We need residents to register devices that do not have browsers (e.g. Game consoles) as we have no way of making them log on. Don't make anybody log on, then you don't need this at all.

A common objection to this approach #3:

We need residents to log on (authenticate) in case one of them gets a virus, so we can tell where they are to take action.



The network management tools used should allow the network operator to determine the physical location (apartment number) of any device on the network, and isolate it if needed, without authentication. All ethernet switches and managed wireless access points can do this; a good network management system can do this automatically.

A common objection to this approach #4:

We need to be able to identify rogue (unauthorized) wireless access points to prevent them from interfering with legitimate wireless traffic (interference). Almost all enterprise or carrier-grade wireless management platforms will

identify rogues, and most will take over-theair automatic remedial action.

A common objection to this approach #5: We want to be able to slow down or turn off someone's Internet access if they don't pay their rent. There are other ways of achieving this, but in reality, you may want to reconsider using this as a sanction. In student housing, in general, Internet access is provided as an amenity. Affecting access to the Internet in the case of late payment makes a direct linkage between rent and the Internet service. That could lead to residents claiming they can withhold rent if there is an Internet problem.



ACHIEVING A FRICTIONLESS USER EXPERIENCE

Moving to a frictionless model can
be a testing experience. Letting
go of familiar controls and
procedures is always challenging –
but the technology and
expectations of student housing
residents have moved on, and
student housing networks have to
move on as well.

IMPROVE RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION





Passing the Best Buy test and going frictionless is a great way of improving resident satisfaction with very little effort, a true 'quick win'.

When might a frictionless design not be appropriate?

There are some circumstances when you might need to use authentication, although these are relatively unusual. The first is if Internet is not provided as an amenity: in that situation you would need to ensure that people using the Internet had paid for it. The second is in a very dense urban environment where others might learn the password for the wireless SSID and use it from outside the property – however these are rare circumstances.

If you have any questions about the frictionless user experience or the contents of this white paper, please contact us.



A note about new construction

OUR RECOMMENDED BEST
PRACTICE IS FOR ALL NEW
CONSTRUCTION TO BE DESIGNED
AS FRICTIONLESS RIGHT OUT OF
THE BOX. DESIGNING FOR A
FRICTIONLESS USER EXPERIENCE
SHOULD BE NO MORE
EXPENSIVE, BUT WILL POSITIVELY
AFFECT RESIDENT SATISFACTION
IMMEDIATELY.





ANDREW MARSHALL CEO

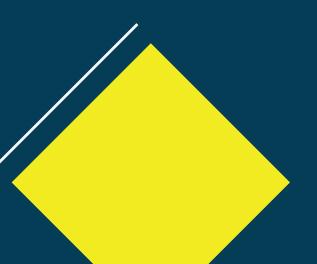


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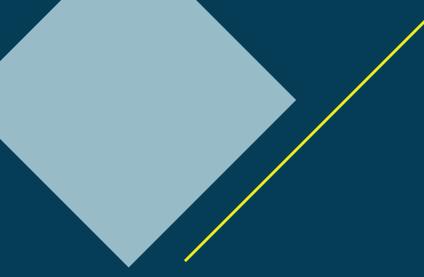


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