



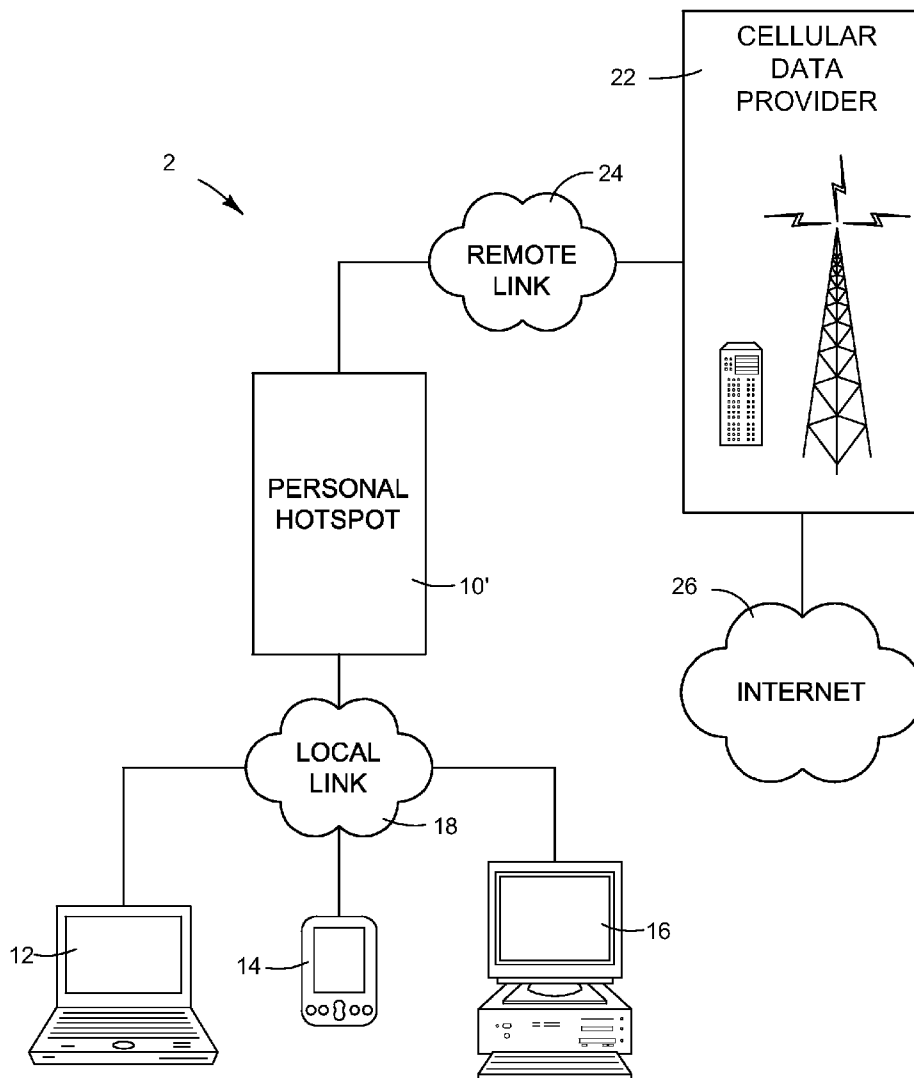
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Sewall et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2008/0313327 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 18, 2008**(54) **COLLECTING INDIVIDUALIZED NETWORK
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19, 2007.(76) Inventors: **Patrick Sewall**, Boise, ID (US);
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BOISE, ID 83701 (US)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for collecting individualized network usage data includes routing Internet communications between a plurality of local clients and a plurality of remote servers over a common data link between a router device and the Internet. For each of the plurality of clients, characteristics of that client's communications routed over the data link are monitored at the router device. A collection of statistics reflecting the monitored characteristics are maintained. From the router device, the collection of statistics are periodically communicated over the data link to an interested server.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/172,885**(22) Filed: **Jul. 14, 2008****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 11/673,956,
filed on Feb. 12, 2007.

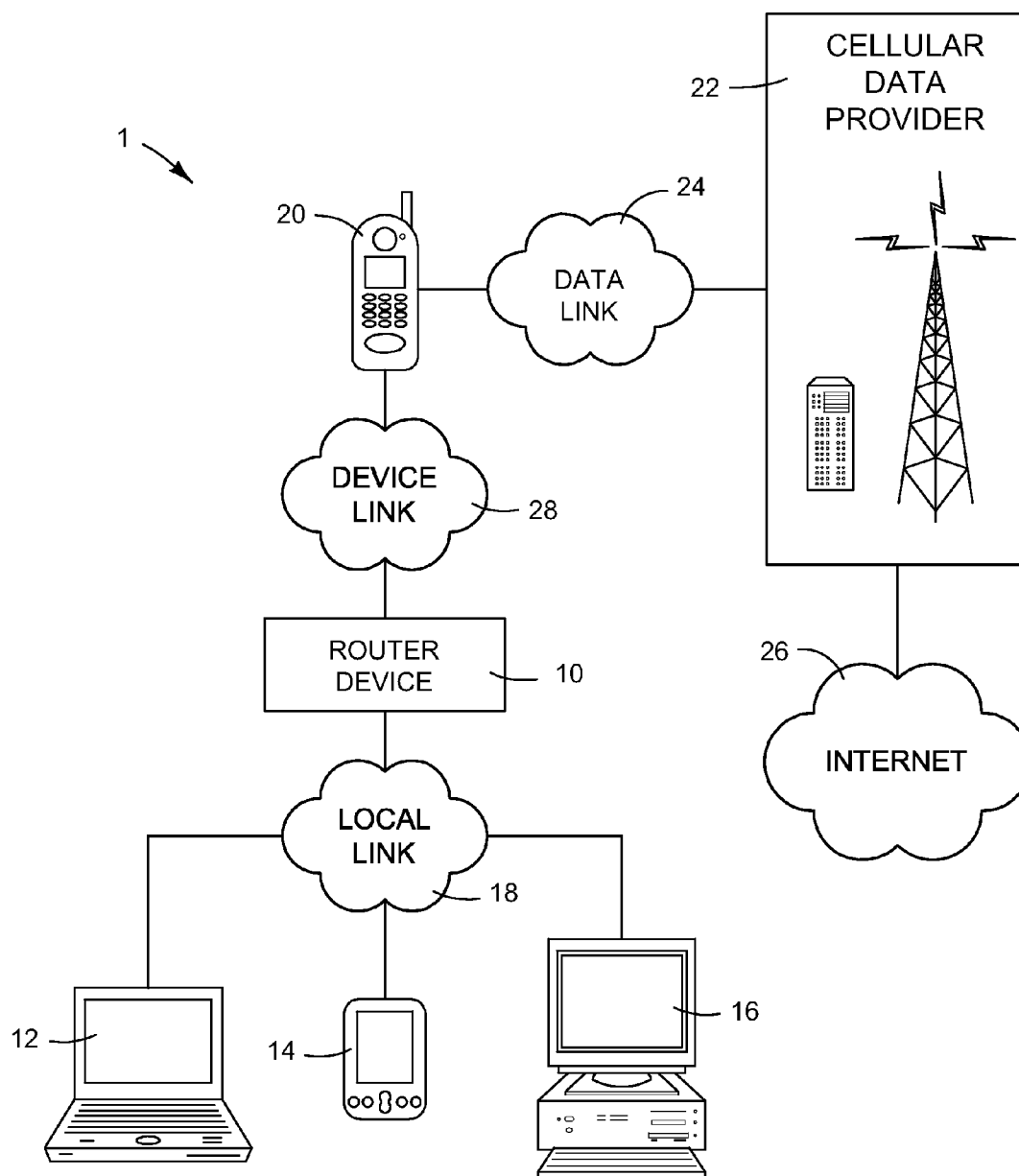


FIG. 1

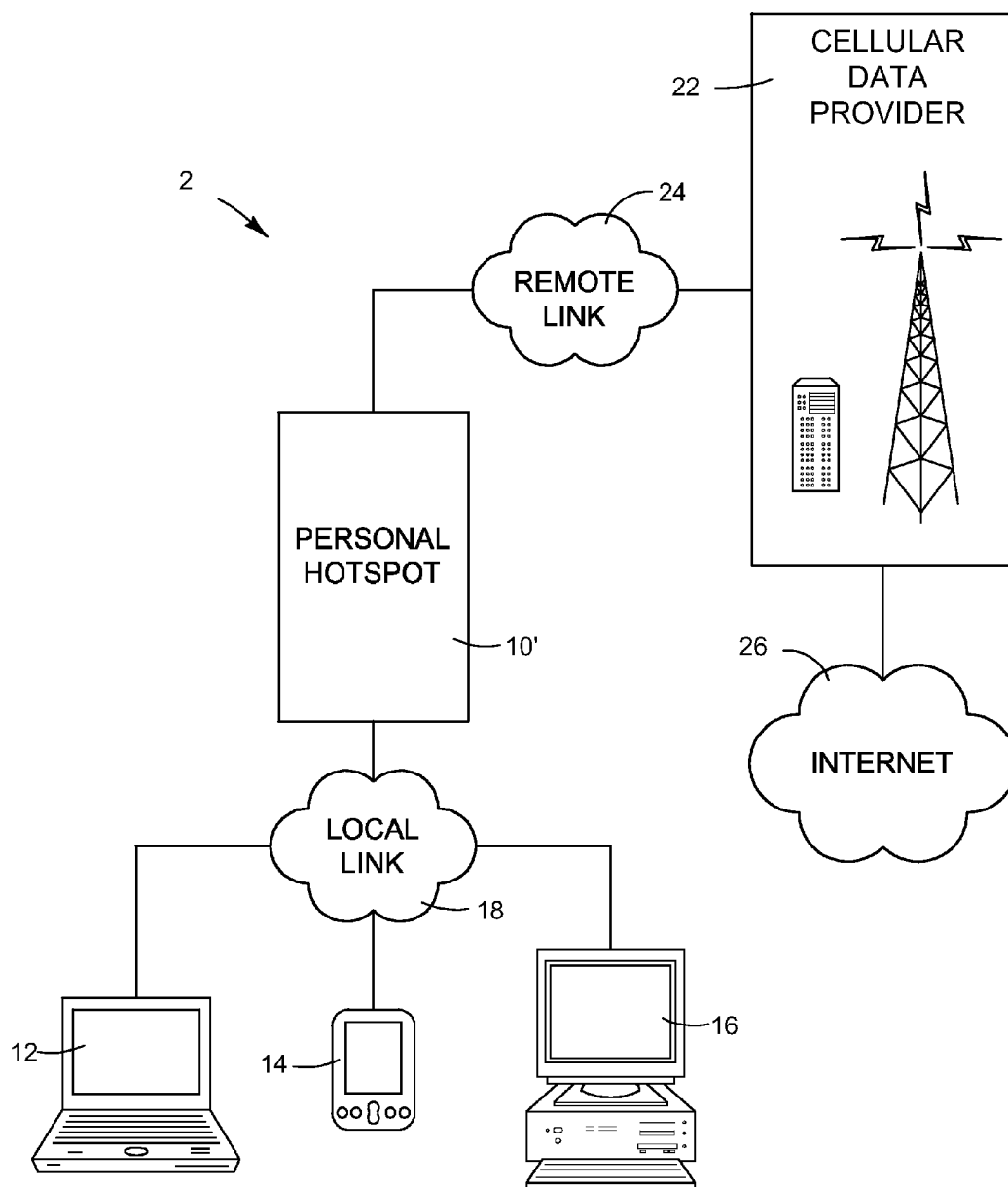


FIG. 2

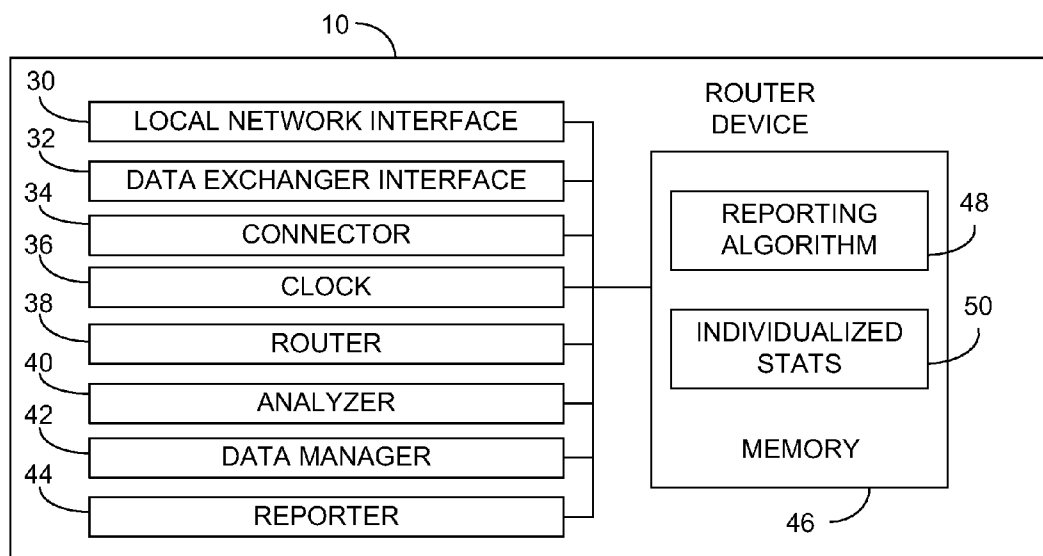


FIG. 3

FIG. 4 is a table structure for individualized stats (52). The table has three columns: ID (56), CLIENT (58), and USAGE (60). The rows represent individual clients and their usage, with the first row showing client 1 and use 1, the second row showing client 2 and use 2, and the third row showing client n and use n. The table is labeled 54 on the left side.

INDIVIDUALIZED STATS		
<u>56</u> ID	<u>58</u> CLIENT	<u>60</u> USAGE
1	client 1	use 1
2	client 2	use 2
...	...	...
n	client n	use n

FIG. 4

61

CLIENT USAGE TABLE 1	
TIMING INFO	THROUGHPUT INFO
<i>timing 1</i>	<i>throughput 1</i>
<i>timing 2</i>	<i>throughput 2</i>
...	...
<i>timing n</i>	<i>throughput n</i>

64

62

66

FIG. 5

72

PORT USAGE TABLE A	
TIMING INFO	THROUGHPUT INFO
<i>timing 1</i>	<i>throughput 1</i>
<i>timing 2</i>	<i>throughput 2</i>
...	...
<i>timing n</i>	<i>throughput n</i>

74

70

68

FIG. 6

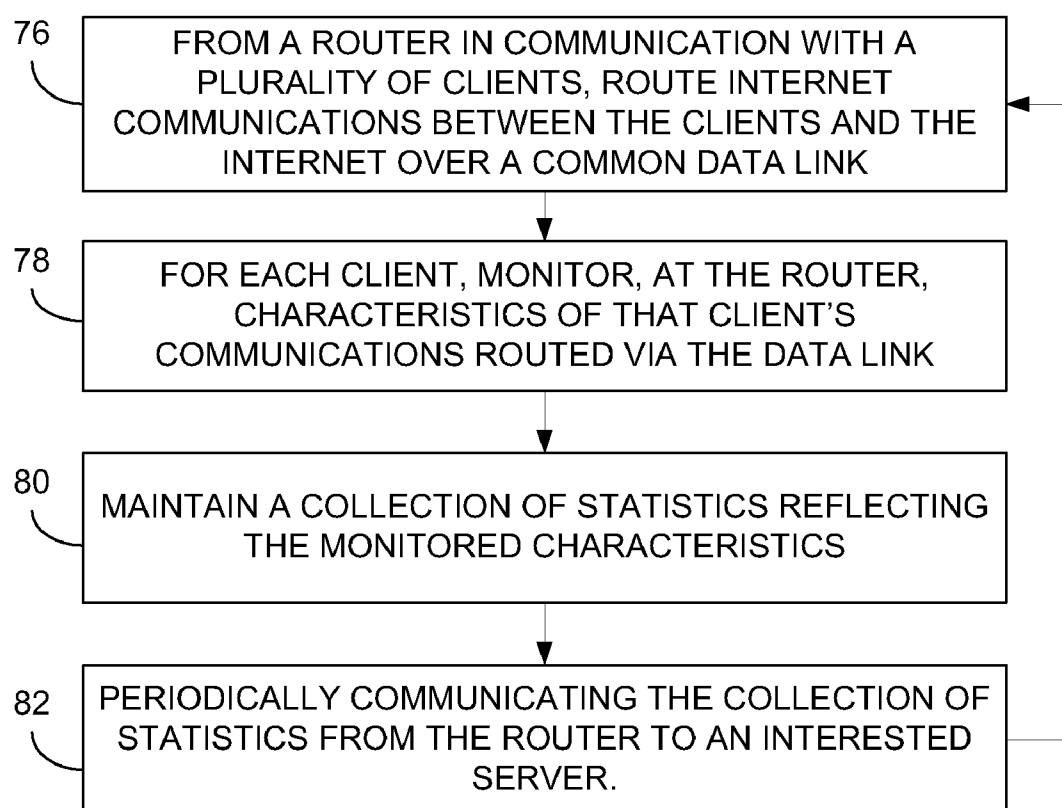


FIG. 7

COLLECTING INDIVIDUALIZED NETWORK USAGE DATA

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the priority of provisional applications 60/950,629 entitled "Data Collection System in a Network Environment" filed Jul. 19, 2007 which is hereby incorporated by reference. This application is also a continuation in part of application Ser. No. 11/673,956 entitled "Hotspot Communication Limiter" filed Feb. 12, 2007 which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

[0002] A personal hotspot acts as a wireless router device enabling multiple devices to connect to the internet via a cellular telephone or other cellular data connection. The bandwidth available for cellular data communications is limited. As a consequence, cellular data service providers are concerned about the network traffic generated when multiple users connect using a single data plan. To improve resource allocation, cellular data service providers benefit from learning the usage patterns of their individual customers. However the providers are only able to collect limited information on their own.

[0003] Internet traffic includes data streams with each stream passing from an originating node, through any number of intermediary nodes, and on to destination node. Each data stream is broken into individual data packets that include a header describing network routing information and a payload containing the data to be delivered. Because, the cellular data service provider serves as an intermediary node, it would be required to open packets originating from or directed to a potentially vast multitude of customers in order to learn more about each individual customer's usage patterns. The goal of the provider is to quickly and efficiently move data, so inspecting packets at an intermediary node is impractical. Moreover, routers and other edge-of-network devices aggregate data from multiple customers and pass packets into the network which cannot be traced back to individual customers. As a consequence, cellular data service providers are uninformed of individual customer usage patterns.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] FIGS. 1 and 2 illustrate an exemplary block diagrams of environments in which embodiments of the present invention may be implemented.

[0005] FIGS. 3-6 are block diagrams showing physical and logical components of a router device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0006] FIG. 7 is an exemplary flow diagram illustrating steps taken in performance of various embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0007] INTRODUCTION: Embodiments of the present invention allow a data service provider to collect individualized usage information from multiple users accessing the Internet via a single data plan. The provider can then aggregate the data received with respect to multiple data plans. Where the data plans are provided by a cellular data service provider, that provider can analyze the usage information

received from multiple customers to more efficiently allocate resources in a limited bandwidth environment.

[0008] ENVIRONMENT: FIG. 1 illustrates exemplary environment 1 in which various embodiments of the present invention may be implemented. Environment 1 includes router device 10 and clients 12, 14, and 16 and local link 18. Router device 10, discussed in more detail later, represents generally a device capable of routing network communications between clients 12, 14, and 16 and internet 26 via a data exchanger 20. Clients 12, 14, and 16 represent generally any computing devices capable of communicating with router device 10.

[0009] Local link 18 interconnects router device 10 and clients 12, 14, 16. Local link 18 represents generally a cable, wireless, or remote link via a telecommunication link, an infrared link, a radio frequency link, or any other connector or system that provides electronic communication between devices 10, 12, 14, and 16. The path followed by link 18 between devices 10, 12, 14, and 16 in the schematic view of FIG. 1 represents the logical communication path between these devices, not necessarily the physical path between the devices. Devices 10, 12, 14, and 16 can be connected at any point and the appropriate communication path established logically between the devices.

[0010] Environment 1 also includes data exchanger 20 and service provider 22. Data exchanger 20 represents generally any combination of hardware and/or programming that can be utilized by router device 10 to connect to a remote network such as the internet. While illustrated as an internet enabled cellular telephone, data exchanger 20 is not so limited. For example, data exchanger 20 may be a PCMCIA card or other device capable of cellular data communication. Internet enabled cellular telephones and other devices that are capable of data communications over a cellular network are referred to herein as data capable cellular devices. Other examples for data exchanger 20 include but are not limited to DSL modems and cable modems.

[0011] Service provider 22 represents generally any infrastructure configured to provide internet related data services to subscribers such as an owner of data exchanger 20. For example, where data exchanger 20 is a data capable cellular device, service provider 22 may be a cellular telephone service provider capable of providing voice and data services to subscribers allowing access to internet 26. Where data exchanger 22 is a DSL or cable modem, service provider 22 may be a more traditional internet service provider (ISP) providing data access to internet 26.

[0012] Data link 24 serves as a common communications link through which communications are routed between internet 26 and clients 12, 14, and 16. Data link 24 interconnects data exchanger 20 and service provider 22 and represents generally any combination of a cable, wireless, or remote connection via a telecommunication link, an infrared link, a radio frequency link, or any other connector or system that provides electronic communication between data exchanger 20 and service provider 22.

[0013] In the embodiment illustrated in environment 1, device link 28 interconnects router device 10 and data exchanger 20. Device link 28 represents generally any combination of a cable, wireless, or remote connection via a telecommunication link, an infrared link, a radio frequency link, or any other connector or system that provides electronic communication between devices 10 and 20. As examples,

device link 28 may incorporate a physical USB cable or radio waves carrying Bluetooth communications.

[0014] Communication between clients 12, 14, and 16 and internet 26 is dependent upon router device 10. Router device 10, as discussed below with respect to FIGS. 3-6, includes components capable of collecting individualized usage information from clients 12, 14, and 16 accessing the Internet via data link 24 using a data plan assigned to data exchanger 20. Router device 10 is also capable of communicating the usage information to an interested server in the internet 26.

[0015] FIG. 2 illustrates another exemplary environment 2 in which various embodiments of the present invention may be implemented. In the example of FIG. 2, data exchanger 20 (not shown) and router device 10 are incorporated within the same device. Device link 32 (shown in FIG. 1) is eliminated and replaced with internal connections. In such a scenario, data exchanger may take the form of a PCMCIA card or any other device that can be inserted into a slot or otherwise coupled to router device 10. Alternatively, data exchanger 20 may be fully integrated into router device 10.

[0016] ROUTER DEVICE: FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating physical and logical components of router device 10. As described above, router device 10 represents generally any combination of hardware and/or programming capable of functioning as a router for directing network communications between clients and the internet via a data exchanger such as a data capable cellular device, DSL modem, or cable modem.

[0017] In the example of FIG. 3 router device 10 includes local network interface 30 and data exchanger interface 32. Local network interface 30 represents generally any combination of hardware and/or program instructions capable of supplying a communication interface between router device 10 and clients 12, 14, and 16 shown in FIGS. 1 and 2. Data exchanger interface 32 represents any combination of hardware and/or programming enabling data to be communicated between router device 10 and a data exchanger 20 shown in FIG. 1. For example, interfaces 30 and 32 may include a transceiver operable to exchange network communications utilizing a wireless protocol such as ultrawideband (UWB), Bluetooth, or 802.11. Alternatively, interfaces 30 and 32 may include physical ports or other physical connection points enabling wired communication.

[0018] Router device 10 also includes connector 34, router 36, clock 38, analyzer 40, data manager 42, and reporter 44. Connector 34 represents generally any combination of hardware and/or programming for sending a signal to data exchanger 20 to establish a data connection with service provider 22 so that access can be made to internet 26. For example, where a data exchanger 20 is a data capable cellular device, connector 34 may send a signal causing the data capable cellular device to establish such a data link with service provider 22.

[0019] Router 36 represents generally any combination of hardware and/or programming for routing network communication received through network interface 30 to be transmitted by data exchanger 20 to internet 26. Router 36 is also responsible for routing inbound network communications received from internet 26 and directed via network interface 30 to a specified client 12, 14, or 16. Outbound and inbound network communications, for example can be an IP (Internet Protocol) packets directed to a target on internet 26 or to a particular network device 12, 14, or 16 on a local area network.

[0020] Clock 36 represents generally any combination of hardware and programming capable of being used to correlate an event with a time. As examples, clock 38 may maintain time locally on router device 10 or it may communicate with a time service on internet 26.

[0021] Analyzer 40 represents generally any combination of hardware and programming for monitoring individual communication characteristics for each client 12, 14, and 16 that utilizes router device 10. In other words, for each client 12, 14, and 16, analyzer 40 examines data being routed to and from that client. For example, data can be routed in packets. Each routed packet includes a header and a payload. The payload contains the data being routed. Among other information, the header contains data identifying the client 12, 14 or 16 from which or to which the packet is routed. In cases where packets are not of fixed sizes, the header can also identify a packet length or size. The header also identifies the type application from or to which the packet is being routed. Such an identifier can take the form of a port number. Different applications utilize different ports. The port used by a peer-to-peer application is different than the port used by a web browser application which is different than the port used by an e-mail application.

[0022] By examining the packet headers, analyzer 40 can discern a multitude of characteristics regarding the information being routed by router device 10. Such characteristics can identify the clients, throughput information, timing information, and the port numbers utilized by the clients. Throughput information identifies the amount of data routed to and from a client. Timing information correlates a particular event with a time. Using clock 38, analyzer can examine packet headers and identify when certain ports are being used. The timing information can also be used to identify a rate at which data is being routed to and from each client.

[0023] Data manager 42 represents generally any combination of hardware and programming for maintaining a collection of statistics reflecting, for each client, the characteristics monitored by analyzer 40. The statistics, for example, can, for each client, be reflective of the monitored open port numbers which correspond to the types of applications executed by that client to utilize the data link 24 to access internet 26. The statistics can, based on the timing information, be reflective of a schedule of access to internet 26. Such a schedule can indicate a duration or duration that a particular client access internet 26. The schedule may also indicate a duration for which each port number is opened by a given client. The statistics can, based on the throughput information, be reflective of the amount or quantity of data routed with respect to that client and with respect to each port number opened by that client. Based on the timing information and the throughput information, the statistics can be reflective of a rate at which data is routed with respect to that client and to each port number opened by that client.

[0024] Reporter 44 represents generally any combination of hardware and programming for communicating, via router 36, the collection of statistics over data link 24 to an interested server on internet 26. Such periodic communications may be made in response to a request received from the interested server. Reporter 44 may utilize an algorithm defining when the communications are to be made. In certain cases, that algorithm may be altered based on communications received from the interested server. The algorithm may also be located remote from but accessible to reporter 44. For example the

algorithm may be maintained in an accessible location on internet 26. In this manner, the algorithm can be updated remotely.

[0025] Still referring to FIG. 3, router device 10 also includes memory 46 which represents generally any memory capable of storing reporting algorithm 48 and individualized statistics 50. Reporting algorithm 48 represents an algorithm utilized by reporter 44 to determine when to communicate individualized statistics 50 to the interested server on internet 26. It is noted that reporting algorithm 48 need not be located on router device 10. Reporting algorithm 48 may be found on internet 26 in a location accessible to router device 10. Individualized statistics 50 represent the statistics maintained by data manager 42.

[0026] FIG. 4 provides an example of table 52 that may be maintained by data manager 42 as individualized statistics 50 in memory 48. Table 52 includes entries 54. Each entry 54 includes data in ID field 56, client field 58, and usage field 60. Each entry 54 corresponds to a unique client that is utilizing router device 10 to access internet 26. Data in ID field 56 is used to uniquely identify the entry 54 in table 52. Data in client field 58 is used to identify a particular client. In other words, each client utilizing router device 10 will have its own entry 54. The identifying data may be a local IP address or a physical address for the client. Data in usage field 60 represents the collection of statistics reflecting the monitored characteristics of a given client's communications routed over data link 24.

[0027] Data in usage field 60 of a given entry 54 can take any of a number of forms. In FIG. 5, the usage data is in the form of a client usage table 61. Referring back to FIG. 4, a client usage table 61 would exist for each entry 54 in table 52 with each table 61 being unique to a particular client. Table 61 is shown to include entries 62, each corresponding to a monitored use of router device 10 by a given client. Each entry 62 contains data in a timing info field 64 and in a throughput info field 66. Data in timing field 64 represents timing information for the monitored use. The timing information may indicate a start time and a duration or a start time and an end time. Data in throughput info field 66 represents throughput information. The throughput information may indicate an amount of data routed during the monitored use. Based on the timing information and the throughput information, one can determine an average rate at which data was routed during the monitored use.

[0028] Referring to FIGS. 4 and 6, data in usage field 60 of a given entry 54 could also or instead take the form of a series of port usage tables 68. A different series of port usage tables 68 would exist for each entry 54 in table 52 with each different series of tables 68 being unique to a particular client. Each port usage table 68 corresponds to a particular port number opened by a given client. Each port usage table 68 includes entries 70 containing data in a timing info field 72 and in a throughput info field 74. Data in timing field 72 represents timing information for the monitored use for the particular port number. The timing information may indicate a start time and a duration or a start time and an end time. Data in throughput info field 74 represents throughput information for the given port number. The throughput information may indicate an amount of data routed during the monitored use. Based on the timing information and the throughput information, one can determine an average rate at which data was routed during the monitored use.

[0029] OPERATION: FIG. 7 is an exemplary flow diagram illustrating steps taken in performance of various embodiments. From a router device placed in communication with a plurality of clients, communications are routed between the plurality of clients and the internet over a common data link (step 76). Referring to FIG. 3, for example, step 76 may be accomplished using router 36 of router device 10.

[0030] For each of the plurality of clients, characteristics of that client's communications routed via the data link are monitored (step 78). Step 78 may be performed by analyzer 40 in the example of FIG. 3. Such characteristics can include opened port numbers, timing information, and throughput information. As explained, packets being routed can identify the client to or from which the packets is routed. The packet can also identify a corresponding port number as well as a size. Different port numbers are associated with different application types. Using information from the packets, the different types of application used by each client, a schedule of use, and an amount of data transferred can be determined.

[0031] A collection of statistics reflecting the monitored characteristics are maintained for each of the plurality of clients (step 82). Again referring back to FIG. 3, Step 80 may be accomplished by data manager 42 of router device 10. Where the monitored characteristics include timing and throughput information, the collection of statistics can be, based upon the timing information, reflective of a schedule of when and a duration or durations a given client utilized the data connection to access the Internet. The statistics may be, based upon the throughput information, be reflective of a quantity of data touted to or from a given client over the data connection. Using both the timing information and the throughput information, the statistics may be reflective of a rate at which data is routed to and from a particular client.

[0032] As explained the collection of statistics can, for each of the plurality of clients, be reflective of the port numbers opened by that client. Consequently, the statistics may be reflective of the types of applications opened by each given client. Further, the various statistics can be broken down by client and then by port number. The statistics may be reflective of a schedule of when each port number is opened by a given client. The statistics may be reflective of a duration each port number is opened and a quantity of data routed with respect to each port number. Moreover, the statistics may reflect the rate at which data is routed with respect to each port number.

[0033] The collection of statistics are then periodically communicated to an interested server on the internet (step 82). Referring to FIG. 3, step 82 may be performed by router 44. Step 82 may be performed in response to a request from the interested server. Step 82 may be performed according to an algorithm that defines when communications are to be made. Moreover, that algorithm may be altered by a communication received from the interested server. For example, the algorithm may indicate that the statistics are to be communicated once a week to the interested server. The interested server may later desire to alter the algorithm to cause the communications to be sent once a month, twice a week, or according to any other desired schedule.

CONCLUSION

[0034] The schematic diagrams of FIGS. 1 and 2 illustrate exemplary environments in which embodiments of the present invention may be implemented. Implementation, however, is not limited to these environments. The diagrams

of FIGS. 3-6 show the architecture, functionality, and operation of various embodiments of the present invention. A number of the blocks are defined, at least in part, as programs or programming. Each of those blocks may represent in whole or in part a module, segment, or portion of code that comprises one or more executable instructions to implement the specified logical function(s). Each block may represent a circuit or a number of interconnected circuits to implement the specified logical function(s).

[0035] Also, the present invention can be embodied in any computer-readable media for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system such as a computer/processor based system or an ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) or other system that can fetch or obtain the logic from computer-readable media and execute the instructions contained therein. "Computer-readable media" can be any media that can contain, store, or maintain programs and data for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system. Computer readable media can comprise any one of many physical media such as, for example, electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, or semiconductor media. More specific examples of suitable computer-readable media include, but are not limited to, a portable magnetic computer diskette such as floppy diskettes or hard drives, a random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), an erasable programmable read-only memory, or a portable compact disc.

[0036] Although the flow diagram of FIG. 7 shows specific order of execution, the order of execution may differ from that which is depicted. For example, the order of execution of two or more blocks may be scrambled relative to the order shown. Also, two or more blocks shown in succession may be executed concurrently or with partial concurrence. All such variations are within the scope of the present invention.

[0037] The present invention has been shown and described with reference to the foregoing exemplary embodiments. It is to be understood, however, that other forms, details and embodiments may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention that is defined in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for collecting individualized network usage data, comprising:

routing Internet communications between a plurality of local clients and a plurality of remote servers over a common data link between a router device and the Internet;

for each of the plurality of clients, monitoring, at the router device, characteristics of that client's communications routed over the data link;

maintaining a collection of statistics reflecting the monitored characteristics for each of the plurality of clients; and

from the router device, periodically communicating the collection of statistics over the data link to an interested server.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein:

monitoring characteristics comprises monitoring, for each client, logical port numbers being opened by that client; maintaining comprises maintaining, for each client, a collection of statistics that are reflective of the monitored open port numbers, each port number corresponding to a type of application utilizing the data link to access the internet.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein:

monitoring characteristics comprises monitoring, for each client, logical port numbers being opened by that client and one or more of timing information and data throughput information for each opened logical port number; and

maintaining comprises maintaining, for each client, a collection of statistics that are reflective of one or more of: types of applications executed by that client to utilize the data link to access the Internet based upon the port numbers opened by that client;

a schedule of when each port number is opened based on the timing information;

a duration each port number is opened based on the timing information;

a quantity of data routed with respect to each port number based on the throughput information; and

a rate at which data is routed with respect to each port number based on the throughput information and the timing information.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein:

the timing information includes information indicating times when each port number is opened;

the throughput information includes information indicating the amount of data routed with respect to each port number.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein:

monitoring characteristics comprises monitoring, for each client, timing information and data throughput information; and

maintaining comprises maintaining, for each client, a collection of statistics that are reflective of one or more of: a schedule of when that client utilized the data connection to access the Internet based on the timing information for that client;

a duration that the client utilized the data connection to access the internet based on the timing information;

a quantity of data routed to or from that client over the data connection based on the throughput information; and

a rate at which data is routed to or from that client based on the throughput information and the timing information.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein:

the timing information includes information indicating times when each client utilizes the data connection;

the throughput information includes information indicating the amount of data routed with respect to each client.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein periodically communicating comprises responding to a request from the interested server.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein periodically communicating comprises periodically communicating according to an algorithm defining a schedule.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising receiving a communication from the interested server, the communication altering the algorithm.

10. A computer readable medium having computer executable instructions for:

routing Internet communications between a plurality of local clients and a plurality of remote servers over a common data link between a router device and the Internet;

for each of the plurality of clients, monitoring, at the router device, characteristics of that client's communications routed over the data link;
 maintaining a collection of statistics reflecting the monitored characteristics for each of the plurality of clients; and
 router periodically communicating the collection of statistics from the router device over the data link to an interested server.

11. The medium of claim 10, wherein:

the instructions for monitoring characteristics include instructions for monitoring, for each client, logical port numbers being opened by that client;
 the instructions for maintaining include instructions for maintaining, for each client, a collection of statistics that are reflective of the monitored open port numbers, each port number corresponding to a type of application utilizing the data link to access the internet.

12. The medium of claim 10, wherein:

the instructions for monitoring characteristics include instructions for monitoring, for each client, logical port numbers being opened by that client and one or more of timing information and data throughput information for each opened logical port number; and
 the instructions for maintaining include instructions for maintaining, for each client, a collection of statistics that are reflective of one or more of:
 types of applications executed by that client to utilize the data link to access the Internet based upon the port numbers opened by that client;
 a schedule of when each port number is opened based on the timing information;
 a duration each port number is opened based on the timing information;
 a quantity of data routed with respect to each port number based on the throughput information; and
 a rate at which data is routed with respect to each port number based on the throughput information and the timing information.

13. The medium of claim 12, wherein:

the timing information includes information indicating times when each port number is opened;
 the throughput information includes information indicating the amount of data routed with respect to each port number.

14. The medium of claim 10, wherein:

the instructions for monitoring characteristics include instructions for monitoring, for each client, timing information and data throughput information; and
 the instructions for maintaining include instructions for maintaining, for each client, a collection of statistics that are reflective of one or more of:
 a schedule of when that client utilized the data connection to access the Internet based on the timing information for that client;
 a duration that the client utilized the data connection to access the internet based on the timing information;
 a quantity of data routed to or from that client over the data connection based on the throughput information; and
 a rate at which data is routed to or from that client based on the throughput information and the timing information.

15. The medium of claim 14, wherein:

the timing information includes information indicating times when each client utilizes the data connection;
 the throughput information includes information indicating the amount of data routed with respect to each client.

16. The medium of claim 10, wherein the instructions for periodically communicating include instructions for responding to a request from the interested server.

17. The medium of claim 10, wherein the instructions for periodically communicating include instructions for periodically communicating according to an algorithm defining a schedule.

18. The medium of claim 17, further having instructions for receiving a communication from the interested server and altering the algorithm according to the communication.

19. A device for routing communications between clients and the internet comprising:

a router configured to route Internet communications between a plurality of local clients and a plurality of remote servers over a common data link between the router and the Internet;
 an analyzer configured to, for each of the plurality of clients, monitor, at the router, characteristics of that client's communications routed over the data link;
 a data manager configured to maintain a collection of statistics reflecting the monitored characteristics for each of the plurality of clients; and
 a reporter configured to periodically communicate, via the router, the collection of statistics over the data link to an interested server.

20. The device of claim 19, wherein:

the monitor is configured to monitor, for each client, logical port numbers being opened by that client;
 the data manager is configured to maintain, for each client, a collection of statistics that are reflective of the monitored open port numbers, each port number corresponding to a type of application utilizing the data link to access the internet.

21. The device of claim 19, wherein:

the monitor is configured to monitor, for each client, logical port numbers being opened by that client and one or more of timing information and data throughput information for each opened logical port number; and
 the data manager is configured to maintain, for each client, a collection of statistics that are reflective of one or more of:
 types of applications executed by that client to utilize the data link to access the Internet based upon the port numbers opened by that client;
 a schedule of when each port number is opened based on the timing information;
 a duration each port number is opened based on the timing information;
 a quantity of data routed with respect to each port number based on the throughput information; and
 a rate at which data is routed with respect to each port number based on the throughput information and the timing information.

22. The device of claim 21, wherein:

the timing information includes information indicating times when each port number is opened;
 the throughput information includes information indicating the amount of data routed with respect to each port number.

23. The device of claim **19**, wherein:

The monitor is configured to monitor, for each client, timing information and data throughput information; and
The data manager is configured to maintain, for each client, a collection of statistics that are reflective of one or more of:

- a schedule of when that client utilized the data connection to access the Internet based on the timing information for that client;
- a duration that the client utilized the data connection to access the internet based on the timing information;
- a quantity of data routed to or from that client over the data connection based on the throughput information; and
- a rate at which data is routed to or from that client based on the throughput information and the timing information.

24. The device of claim **23**, wherein:

the timing information includes information indicating times when each client utilizes the data connection;
the throughput information includes information indicating the amount of data routed with respect to each client.

25. The device of claim **19**, the reporter is configured to periodically communicate by responding to a request from the interested server.

26. The device of claim **19**, wherein the reporter is configured to periodically communicate according to an algorithm defining a schedule.

27. The device of claim **26**, wherein the reporter is configured to receive via the router a communication from the interested server and to alter the algorithm according to the communication.

28. A device for routing communications between clients and the internet comprising:

means for providing a router configured to route Internet communications between a plurality of local clients and a plurality of remote servers over a common data link between the router and the Internet;

means for, for each of the plurality of clients, monitoring, at the router, characteristics of that client's communications routed over the data link;

means for maintaining a collection of statistics reflecting the monitored characteristics for each of the plurality of clients; and

means for periodically communicating the collection of statistics over the data link to an interested server.

* * * * *