Cisco Aironet 2700 Series Access Points

1 About this Guide
2 Introduction to the Access Point
3 Safety Instructions
4 Unpacking
5 Configurations
6 Access Point Ports and Connectors
7 Configuring the Access Point
8 Mounting the Access Point
9 Deploying the Access Point on the Wireless Network
10 Troubleshooting
11 Declarations of Conformity and Regulatory Information
12 Configuring DHCP Option 43 and DHCP Option 60
13 Access Point Specifications
1 About this Guide

This Guide provides instructions on how to install and configure your Cisco Aironet 2700 Series Access Point. This guide also provides mounting instructions and limited troubleshooting procedures. The 2700 Series Access Point is referred to as the access point in this document.

2 Introduction to the Access Point

The 2700 series supports high-performing Spectrum Intelligence which sustains three spatial stream rates over a deployable distance with high reliability when serving clients. The 2700 series provides high reliability and overall wireless performance.

The 2700 series offers dual-band radios (2.4 GHz and 5 GHz) with integrated and external antenna options. The access points support full interoperability with leading 802.11ac clients, and support a mixed deployment with other access points and controllers.

The 2700 series access point is a controller-based (Unified) product and supports:

- Simultaneous dual-band (2.4-GHz and 5-GHz) radios
- Integrated antennas on the 2702I access point model (AIR-CAP2702I-x-K9, AIR-AP2702I-UXK9)
- External antennas for rugged 2702E access point model (AIR-CAP2702E-x-K9, AIR-AP2702I-UXK9)

Note The ‘x’ in the model numbers represents the regulatory domain. Model numbers containing -UX, support the universal regulatory domain. For information on supported regulatory domains, see “Regulatory Domains” section on page 7.

The features of the 2700 series are:

- Processing sub-systems (including CPUs and memory) and radio hardware which supports:
  - Network management
  - CleanAir—Automatic detection, classification, location and mitigation of RF interference
  - ClientLink 3.0—BeamForming to 802.11n/ac clients and legacy 802.11a/g OFDM clients.
  - VideoStream
  - Location
  - WIDS/WIPS
  - Security
  - Radio Resource Management (RRM)
  - Rogue detection
– Management Frame Protection (MFP)
– Throughput, forwarding, and filtering performance scaled to meet 3 spatial stream, 1.3-Gbps data-rates

- 64 MB flash size
- 802.3af/at
  - CDP (Cisco Discovery Protocol)
- 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz 802.11n radios with the following features:
  - 4TX x 4RX for 5 GHz and 3Tx x 4Rx for 2.4 GHz
  - 3-spatial streams, 1.3-Gbps PHY rate
  - Spectrum intelligence
  - DPD (Digital Pre-Distortion) technology
  - Cisco Vector Beamforming—Implicit Co-phase beamforming for .11ag clients and 1x1 11n clients
  - Radio hardware is capable of explicit compressed beamforming (ECBF) per 802.11n standard

3 Safety Instructions

Translated versions of the following safety warnings are provided in the translated safety warnings document that is shipped with your access point. The translated warnings are also in the Translated Safety Warnings for Cisco Aironet Access Points, which is available on Cisco.com.

⚠️ **Warning**

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

This warning symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury. Before you work on any equipment, be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and be familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents. Use the statement number provided at the end of each warning to locate its translation in the translated safety warnings that accompanied this device. Statement 1071

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

⚠️ **Warning**

Read the installation instructions before you connect the system to its power source. Statement 1004
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warning</th>
<th>Installation of the equipment must comply with local and national electrical codes. Statement 1074</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>This product relies on the building’s installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. Ensure that the protective device is rated not greater than: 20A. Statement 1005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>Do not operate your wireless network device near unshielded blasting caps or in an explosive environment unless the device has been modified to be especially qualified for such use. Statement 245B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>In order to comply with FCC radio frequency (RF) exposure limits, antennas should be located at a minimum of 7.9 inches (20 cm) or more from the body of all persons. Statement 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>The fasteners you use to mount an access point on a ceiling must be capable of maintaining a minimum pullout force of 20 lbs (9 kg) and must use a minimum of 4 holes on the mounting bracket, or a minimum of 2 holes when mounting on a network box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>This product and all interconnected equipment must be installed indoors within the same building, including the associated LAN connections as defined by Environment A of the IEEE 802.3af Standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>The access point is suitable for use in environmental air space in accordance with section 300.22.C of the National Electrical Code and sections 2-128, 12-010(3), and 12-100 of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part 1, C22.1. You should not install the power supply or power injector in air handling spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>Use only with listed ITE equipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Unpacking

To unpack the access point, follow these steps:

**Step 1**  Unpack and remove the access point and the accessory kit from the shipping box.
**Step 2**  Return any packing material to the shipping container and save it for future use.
**Step 3**  Verify that you have received the items listed below. If any item is missing or damaged, contact your Cisco representative or reseller for instructions.
   - The access point
   - Mounting bracket (only if selected when you ordered the access point)
   - Adjustable ceiling-rail clip (only if selected when you ordered the access point)

5 Configurations

The 2700 series access point contains two simultaneous dual-band radios, the 2.4-GHz MIMO radio and the 5-GHz 802.11ac MIMO radio.

The 2700 series access point’s configurations are:

- **AIR-CAP2702E-x-K9, AIR-AP2702E-UXK9**—two 2.4-GHz/5-GHz dual-band radios, up to 4 external dual-band dipole antennas
- **AIR-CAP2702I-x-K9, AIR-AP2702I-UXK9**—two 2.4-GHz/5-GHz dual-band radios, with integrated dual-band antennas

For information on the regulatory domains, see “Regulatory Domains” section on page 7.

External Antennas

The 2702E model is configured with up to four external dual-band dipole antennas, and two 2.4-GHz/5-GHz dual-band radios. The radio and antennas support frequency bands 2400–2500 MHz and 5180–5865 MHz through a common dual-band RF interface. Features of the external dual-band dipole antennas are:

- Four RTNC antenna connectors on the top of the access point
- Four TX/RX antennas

These antennas are supported on the 2702E:

- **AIR-ANT2524DB-R**
• AIR-ANT2524DW-R
• AIR-ANT2524DG-R
• AIR-ANT2524V4C-R
• AIR-ANT2544V4M-R
• AIR-ANT2566P4W-R

Internal Antennas

The 2702I model access point is configured with four dual-band inverted-F antennas, and two 2.4-GHz/5-GHz dual-band radios.

There are four antennas deployed inside the access point with one deployed on each corner of the 2702I access point top housing. Each antenna covers both the 2.4 GHz and the 5 GHz bands with a single feed line. The basic features are as follows:

• Dual-band inverted-F antenna for use in both the 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz bands.
• Antenna unit integrated into the 2702I model access point.
• Peak gain is approximately 4 dBi in both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands.

Regulatory Domains

The 2700 series supports the following regulatory domains (shown as “x” in the model numbers):


Note Click this URL for the latest list of countries and regulatory domains supported by the AP’s models: www.cisco.com/go/aironet/compliance

The 2700 series also supports the universal regulatory domain, -UX, which has the following model number formats:

• AIR-AP2702I-UXK9
• AIR-AP2702E-UXK9

Note For information on how to set the regulatory domain and country configurations of a universal regulatory domain access point, see the Cisco Aironet Universal AP Priming and Cisco AirProvision User Guide, at: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/access_point/ux-ap/guide/uxap-mobapp-g.html
6 Access Point Ports and Connectors

The 2702E model access point has external antenna connectors and the LED indicator on the top of the model, as shown in Figure 1. The 2702I model access point has integrated antennas and does not have external connectors on the top of the unit; however, it does have the LED indicator on top of the unit, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1  Access Point Ports and Connections (top)—2702E Model
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dual-band antenna connector A</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Dual-band antenna connector C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dual-band antenna connector B</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dual-band antenna connector D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2   Access Point LED Indicator (top)—2702I Model**

The ports and connections on the bottom of the access point are shown in Figure 3.
**Figure 3** Access Point Ports and Connections (bottom)-AIR2702E and 2702I Models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kensington lock slot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DC Power connection port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Primary Ethernet port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Auxiliary Ethernet Port.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See the “Guidelines for Using the Auxiliary Ethernet Port” section on page 18.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RS232 Console Port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mounting bracket pins (feet for desk or table-top mount)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Configuring the Access Point

This section describes how to connect the access point to a wireless LAN controller. Because the configuration process takes place on the controller, see the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide for additional information. This guide is available on Cisco.com.

The Controller Discovery Process

The access point uses standard Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points Protocol (CAPWAP) to communicate between the controller and other wireless access points on the network. CAPWAP is a standard, interoperable protocol which enables an access controller to manage a collection of wireless termination points. The discovery process using CAPWAP is identical to the Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) used with previous Cisco Aironet access points. LWAPP-enabled access points are compatible with CAPWAP, and conversion to a CAPWAP controller is seamless. Deployments can combine CAPWAP and LWAPP software on the controllers.

The functionality provided by the controller does not change except for customers who have Layer 2 deployments, which CAPWAP does not support.

In a CAPWAP environment, a wireless access point discovers a controller by using CAPWAP discovery mechanisms and then sends it a CAPWAP join request. The controller sends the access point a CAPWAP join response allowing the access point to join the controller. When the access point joins the controller, the controller manages its configuration, firmware, control transactions, and data transactions.

Note
For additional information about the discovery process and CAPWAP, see the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Software Configuration Guide. This document is available on Cisco.com.

Note
CAPWAP support is provided in controller software release 5.2 or later. However, your controller must be running release 7.6.120.x or later to support 2700 series access points.

Note
You cannot edit or query any access point using the controller CLI if the name of the access point contains a space.

Note
Make sure that the controller is set to the current time. If the controller is set to a time that has already occurred, the access point might not join the controller because its certificate may not be valid for that time.
Access points must be discovered by a controller before they can become an active part of the network. The access point supports these controller discovery processes:

- **Layer 3 CAPWAP discovery**—Can occur on different subnets than the access point and uses IP addresses and UDP packets rather than MAC addresses used by Layer 2 discovery.

- **Locally stored controller IP address discovery**—If the access point was previously joined to a controller, the IP addresses of the primary, secondary, and tertiary controllers are stored in the access point’s non-volatile memory. This process of storing controller IP addresses on an access point for later deployment is called *priming the access point*. For more information about priming, see the “Performing a Pre-Installation Configuration” section on page 13.

- **DHCP server discovery**—This feature uses DHCP option 43 to provide controller IP addresses to the access points. Cisco switches support a DHCP server option that is typically used for this capability. For more information about DHCP option 43, see the “Configuring DHCP Option 43 and DHCP Option 60” section on page 40.

- **DNS discovery**—The access point can discover controllers through your domain name server (DNS). For the access point to do so, you must configure your DNS to return controller IP addresses in response to CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain, where *localdomain* is the access point domain name. Configuring the CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER provides backwards compatibility in an existing customer deployment. When an access point receives an IP address and DNS information from a DHCP server, it contacts the DNS to resolve CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain. When the DNS sends a list of controller IP addresses, the access point sends discovery requests to the controllers.

### Preparing the Access Point

Before you mount and deploy your access point, we recommend that you perform a site survey (or use the site planning tool) to determine the best location to install your access point.

You should have the following information about your wireless network available:

- Access point locations.

- Access point mounting options: below a suspended ceiling, on a flat horizontal surface, or on a desktop.

  **Note**  You can mount the access point above a suspended ceiling but you must purchase additional mounting hardware: See “Mounting the Access Point” section on page 16 for additional information.

- Access point power options: power supplied by the recommended external power supply (Cisco AIR-PWR-B), a DC power supply, PoE from a network device, or a PoE power injector/hub (usually located in a wiring closet).
Access points mounted in a building’s environmental airspace must be powered using PoE to comply with safety regulations.

Cisco recommends that you make a site map showing access point locations so that you can record the device MAC addresses from each location and return them to the person who is planning or managing your wireless network.

**Installation Summary**

Installing the access point involves these operations:

- Performing a pre-installation configuration (optional)
- Mounting the access point
- Grounding the access point
- Deploying the access point on the wireless network

**Performing a Pre-Installation Configuration**

The following procedures ensure that your access point installation and initial operation go as expected. A pre-installation configuration is also known as *priming the access point*. This procedure is optional.

- Performing a pre-installation configuration is an optional procedure. If your network controller is properly configured, you can install your access point in its final location and connect it to the network from there. See the “Deploying the Access Point on the Wireless Network” section on page 16 for details.

**Pre-Installation Configuration Setup**

The pre-installation configuration setup is shown in Figure 4.
To perform pre-installation configuration, perform the following steps:

**Step 1** Make sure that the Cisco wireless LAN controller DS port is connected to the network. Use the CLI, web-browser interface, or Cisco Prime Infrastructure procedures as described in the appropriate Cisco wireless LAN controller guide.

- Make sure that access points have Layer 3 connectivity to the Cisco wireless LAN controller Management and AP-Manager Interface.
- Configure the switch to which your access point is to attach. See the *Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide, Release x.x* for additional information.
- Set the Cisco wireless LAN controller as the master so that new access points always join with it.
- Make sure DHCP is enabled on the network. The access point must receive its IP address through DHCP.
- CAPWAP UDP ports must not be blocked in the network.
- The access point must be able to find the IP address of the controller. This can be accomplished using DHCP, DNS, or IP subnet broadcast. This guide describes the DHCP method to convey the controller IP address. For other methods, refer to the product.
documentation. See also the “Using DHCP Option 43” section on page 18 for more information.

**Step 2**  Apply power to the access point:

**a.** The access point should be powered by any 802.3at compliant device.

The recommended external power supply for the access point is the Cisco AIR-PWR-B power supply. The access point can also be powered by the following optional external power sources:

– Access point power injector (AIR-PWRINJ4)

– Any 802.3af compliant power injector is supported, but in this case the access point will dynamically shift from 3x4 to 3x3.

(Note) The 2702 series access point requires a gigabit Ethernet (GbE) link to prevent the Ethernet port from becoming a bottleneck for traffic because wireless traffic speeds exceed transmit speeds of a 10/100 Ethernet port.

**b.** As the access point attempts to connect to the controller, the LEDs cycle through a green, red, and amber sequence, which can take up to 5 minutes.

(Note) If the access point remains in this mode for more than five minutes, the access point is unable to find the Master Cisco wireless LAN controller. Check the connection between the access point and the Cisco wireless LAN controller and be sure that they are on the same subnet.

**c.** If the access point shuts down, check the power source.

**d.** After the access point finds the Cisco wireless LAN controller, it attempts to download the new operating system code if the access point code version differs from the Cisco wireless LAN controller code version. While this is happening, the Status LED blinks dark blue.

**e.** If the operating system download is successful, the access point reboots.

**Step 3**  Configure the access point if required. Use the controller CLI, controller GUI, or Cisco Prime Infrastructure to customize the access-point-specific 802.11ac network settings.

**Step 4**  If the pre-installation configuration is successful, the Status LED is green indicating normal operation. Disconnect the access point and mount it at the location at which you intend to deploy it on the wireless network.

**Step 5**  If your access point does not indicate normal operation, turn it off and repeat the pre-installation configuration.
When you are installing a Layer 3 access point on a different subnet than the Cisco wireless LAN controller, be sure that a DHCP server is reachable from the subnet on which you will be installing the access point, and that the subnet has a route back to the Cisco wireless LAN controller. Also be sure that the route back to the Cisco wireless LAN controller has destination UDP ports 5246 and 5247 open for CAPWAP communications. Ensure that the route back to the primary, secondary, and tertiary wireless LAN controller allows IP packet fragments. Finally, be sure that if address translation is used, that the access point and the Cisco wireless LAN controller have a static 1-to-1 NAT to an outside address. (Port Address Translation is not supported.)

### 8 Mounting the Access Point

Cisco Aironet 2702 series access points can be mounted in several configurations, including on a suspended ceiling, on a hard ceiling or wall, on an electrical or network box, and above a suspended ceiling. Click this URL to browse to complete access point mounting instructions:


### 9 Deploying the Access Point on the Wireless Network

After you have mounted the access point, follow these steps to deploy it on the wireless network:

**Step 1** Connect and power up the access point.

**Step 2** Observe the access point LED (for LED descriptions, see “Checking the Access Point LED” section on page 18).

- When you power up the access point, it begins a power-up sequence that you can verify by observing the access point LED. If the power-up sequence is successful, the discovery and join process begins. During this process, the LED blinks sequentially green, red, and off. When the access point has joined a controller, the LED is green if no clients are associated or blue if one or more clients are associated.

- If the LED is not on, the access point is most likely not receiving power.
c. If the LED blinks sequentially for more than 5 minutes, the access point is unable to find its primary, secondary, and tertiary Cisco wireless LAN controller. Check the connection between the access point and the Cisco wireless LAN controller, and be sure the access point and the Cisco wireless LAN controller are either on the same subnet or that the access point has a route back to its primary, secondary, and tertiary Cisco wireless LAN controller. Also, if the access point is not on the same subnet as the Cisco wireless LAN controller, be sure that there is a properly configured DHCP server on the same subnet as the access point. See the “Configuring DHCP Option 43 and DHCP Option 60” section on page 40 for additional information.

Step 3 Reconfigure the Cisco wireless LAN controller so that it is not the Master.

Note A Master Cisco wireless LAN controller should be used only for configuring access points and not in a working network.

10 Troubleshooting

If you experience difficulty getting your access point installed and running, look for a solution to your problem in this guide or in additional access point documentation. These, and other documents, are available on Cisco.com.

Guidelines for Using Cisco Aironet Lightweight Access Points

Keep these guidelines in mind when you use 2702 series lightweight access points:

- The access point can only communicate with Cisco wireless LAN controllers.
- The access point does not support Wireless Domain Services (WDS) and cannot communicate with WDS devices. However, the controller provides functionality equivalent to WDS when the access point joins it.
- CAPWAP does not support Layer 2. The access point must get an IP address and discover the controller using Layer 3, DHCP, DNS, or IP subnet broadcast.
- The access point console port is enabled for monitoring and debug purposes. All configuration commands are disabled when the access point is connected to a controller.
Guidelines for Using the Auxiliary Ethernet Port

For Cisco Unified Wireless Networks Release 8.1.102.0 and older, the auxiliary Ethernet port labeled AUX is:

- A non-PoE port.
- Does not provide PoE Out.
- Provided for downward device connectivity only. The port is locally switched and is not managed. Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not enabled on this port.
  - You can connect the AP to end devices such as projectors, phones, Point of Sale Terminals and so on, through this port.
  - Do not connect another AP or devices such as switches or hubs to this port as they can create spanning loop problems. Also, do not connect the AUX port to the same uplink switch as the AP.
- Appears in the controller user interface as GigabitEthernet1.
- Disabled when using 802.3af (15.4W) power.

Using DHCP Option 43

You can use DHCP Option 43 to provide a list of controller IP addresses to the access points, enabling them to find and join a controller. For additional information, refer to the “Configuring DHCP Option 43 and DHCP Option 60” section on page 40.

Checking the Access Point LED

The location of the access point status LED is shown in Figure 2.

Note

Regarding LED status colors, it is expected that there will be small variations in color intensity and hue from unit to unit. This is within the normal range of the LED manufacturer’s specifications and is not a defect.

The access point status LED indicates various conditions and are described in Table 1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message Type</th>
<th>Status LED</th>
<th>Message Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boot loader status</td>
<td>Blinking green</td>
<td>DRAM memory test in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequence</td>
<td></td>
<td>DRAM memory test OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Board initialization in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Initializing FLASH file system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FLASH memory test OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Initializing Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethernet OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Starting Cisco IOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Initialization successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association status</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Normal operating condition, but no wireless client associated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Normal operating condition, at least one wireless client association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating status</td>
<td>Blinking blue</td>
<td>Software upgrade in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycling through green, red, and off</td>
<td>Discovery/join process in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rapidly cycling through blue, green, and red</td>
<td>Access point location command invoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blinking red</td>
<td>Ethernet link not operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot loader warnings</td>
<td>Blinking blue</td>
<td>Configuration recovery in progress (MODE button pushed for 2 to 3 seconds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Ethernet failure or image recovery (MODE button pushed for 20 to 30 seconds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blinking green</td>
<td>Image recovery in progress (MODE button released)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message Type</td>
<td>Status LED</td>
<td>Message Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot loader errors</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>DRAM memory test failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blinking red and blue</td>
<td>FLASH file system failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blinking red and off</td>
<td>Environment variable failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bad MAC address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethernet failure during image recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boot environment failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No Cisco image file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boot failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS errors</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Software failure; try disconnecting and reconnecting unit power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycling through blue, green, red, and off</td>
<td>General warning; insufficient inline power</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Troubleshooting the Access Point Join Process

Note: The controller must be running Cisco IOS Software Release 7.6.120.x or later to support 2700 series access points.

A detailed explanation of the join process is on Cisco.com at the following URL:

Access points can fail to join a controller for many reasons: a RADIUS authorization is pending; self-signed certificates are not enabled on the controller; the access point’s and controller’s regulatory domains don’t match, and so on.

Controller software enables you to configure the access points to send all CAPWAP-related errors to a syslog server. You do not need to enable any debug commands on the controller because all of the CAPWAP error messages can be viewed from the syslog server itself.

The state of the access point is not maintained on the controller until it receives a CAPWAP join request from the access point. Therefore, it can be difficult to determine why the CAPWAP discovery request from a certain access point was rejected. In order to troubleshoot such joining problems without enabling CAPWAP debug commands on the controller, the controller collects information for all access points that send a discovery message to it and maintains information for any access points that have successfully joined it.

The controller collects all join-related information for each access point that sends a CAPWAP discovery request to the controller. Collection begins with the first discovery message received from the access point and ends with the last configuration payload sent from the controller to the access point.

You can view join-related information for up to three times the maximum number of access points supported by the platform for the 2500 series controllers and the Controller Network Module within the Cisco 28/37/38xx Series Integrated Services Routers.

Note: The maximum number of access points varies for the Cisco WiSM2, depending on which controller software release is being used.

When the controller is maintaining join-related information for the maximum number of access points, it does not collect information for any more access points.

An access point sends all syslog messages to IP address 255.255.255.255 by default when any of the following conditions are met:

- An access point running software release 7.6.120.x or later has been newly deployed.
An existing access point running software release 7.6.120.x or later has been reset after clearing the configuration.

If any of these conditions are met and the access point has not yet joined a controller, you can also configure a DHCP server to return a syslog server IP address to the access point using option 7 on the server. The access point then starts sending all syslog messages to this IP address.

When the access point joins a controller for the first time, the controller sends the global syslog server IP address (the default is 255.255.255.255) to the access point. After that, the access point sends all syslog messages to this IP address until it is overridden by one of the following scenarios:

- The access point is still connected to the same controller, and the global syslog server IP address configuration on the controller has been changed using the `config ap syslog host global syslog_server_IP_address` command. In this case, the controller sends the new global syslog server IP address to the access point.

- The access point is still connected to the same controller, and a specific syslog server IP address has been configured for the access point on the controller using the `config ap syslog host specific Cisco_AP syslog_server_IP_address` command. In this case, the controller sends the new specific syslog server IP address to the access point.

- The access point is disconnected from the controller and joins another controller. In this case, the new controller sends its global syslog server IP address to the access point.

- Whenever a new syslog server IP address overrides the existing syslog server IP address, the old address is erased from persistent storage, and the new address is stored in its place. The access point also starts sending all syslog messages to the new IP address provided the access point can reach the syslog server IP address.

You can configure the syslog server for access points and view the access point join information only from the controller CLI.
Declarations of Conformity and Regulatory Information

This section provides declarations of conformity and regulatory information for the Cisco Aironet 2700 Series Access Points. You can find additional information at this URL: www.cisco.com/go/aironet/compliance

Manufacturers Federal Communication Commission Declaration of Conformity Statement

Access Point Models
AIR-CAP2702E-A-K9
AIR-CAP2702I-A-K9
AIR-CAP2702E-B-K9
AIR-CAP2702I-B-K9
AIR-AP2702I-UXK9
AIR-AP2702E-UXK9

Certification Number
LDK102091

Manufacturer:
Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134-1706
USA

This device complies with Part 15 rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
1. This device may not cause harmful interference, and
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.
This device operates in the 5150-5250MHz and 5470-5725MHz bands and is therefore restricted to indoor operation only per FCC guidance.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits of a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a residential environment. This equipment generates, uses, and radiates radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur. If this equipment does cause interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to correct the interference by one of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician.

⚠️ **Caution**
The Part 15 radio device operates on a non-interference basis with other devices operating at this frequency when using the integrated antennas. Any changes or modification to the product not expressly approved by Cisco could void the user’s authority to operate this device.

⚠️ **Caution**
Within the 5.15 to 5.25 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands, this device is restricted to indoor operations to reduce any potential for harmful interference to co-channel Mobile Satellite System (MSS) operations.
Warning

This is a Class B product based on the standard of the Voluntary Control Council for Interference from Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). If this is used near a radio or television receiver in a domestic environment, it may cause radio interference. Install and use the equipment according to the instruction manual.

警告

この装置は、クラスB情報技術装置です。この装置は、家庭環境で使用することを目的としていますが、この装置がラジオやテレビジョン受信機に近接して使用されると、受信障害を引き起こすことがあります。取扱説明書に従って正しい取り扱いをして下さい。

VCCI-B
Guidelines for Operating Cisco Aironet Access Points in Japan

This section provides guidelines for avoiding interference when operating Cisco Aironet access points in Japan. These guidelines are provided in both Japanese and English.

Japanese Translation

この機器の使用周波数帯では、電子レンジ等の産業・科学・医療用機器のほか工場の製造ライン等で使用されている移動体識別用の構内無線局（免許を要する無線局）及び特定小電力無線局（免許を要しない無線局）が運用されています。
1. この機器を使用する前に、近くで移動体識別用の構内無線局及び特定小電力無線局が運用されていないことを確認して下さい。
2. 万一、この機器から移動体識別用の構内無線局に対して電波干渉の事例が発生した場合には、速やかに使用周波数を変更するか又は電波の発射を停止したうえ、下記連絡先にご連絡頂き、混信回避のための処置等(例えば、パーティションの設置など)についてご相談して下さい。
3. その他、この機器から移動体識別用の特定小電力無線局に対して電波干渉の事例が発生した場合など何かお困りのことが起きたときは、次の連絡先へお問い合わせ下さい。

連絡先：03-6434-6500

English Translation

This equipment operates in the same frequency bandwidth as industrial, scientific, and medical devices such as microwave ovens and mobile object identification (RF-ID) systems (licensed premises radio stations and unlicensed specified low-power radio stations) used in factory production lines.

1. Before using this equipment, make sure that no premises radio stations or specified low-power radio stations of RF-ID are used in the vicinity.
2. If this equipment causes RF interference to a premises radio station of RF-ID, promptly change the frequency or stop using the device; contact the number below and ask for recommendations on avoiding radio interference, such as setting partitions.
3. If this equipment causes RF interference to a specified low-power radio station of RF-ID, contact the number below.

Contact Number: 03-6434-6500
**Statement 371—Power Cable and AC Adapter**

When installing the product, please use the provided or designated connection cables/power cables/AC adaptors. Using any other cables/adaptors could cause a malfunction or a fire. Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law prohibits the use of UL-certified cables (that have the “UL” shown on the code) for any other electrical devices than products designated by CISCO. The use of cables that are certified by Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law (that have “PSE” shown on the code) is not limited to CISCO-designated products.

**Industry Canada**

**Canadian Compliance Statement**

**Access Point Models**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Certification Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIR-CAP2702E-A-K9</td>
<td>2461B-102091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIR-CAP2702I-A-K9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIR-AP2702I-UXK9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIR-AP2702E-UXK9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Class B Digital apparatus meets all the requirements of the Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Regulations.
This device complies with Class B Limits of Industry Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference, and
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Cisco Aironet Access Points are certified to the requirements of RSS-210. The use of this device in a system operating either partially or completely outdoors may require the user to obtain a license for the system according to the Canadian regulations. For further information, contact your local Industry Canada office.

This device has been designed to operate with antennas having a maximum gain of 6 dBi. Antennas having a gain greater than 6 dBi are strictly prohibited for use with this device. The required antenna impedance is 50 ohms.

To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) is not more than that permitted for successful communication.

Operation in the band 5150-5250 MHz is only for indoor use to reduce the potential for harmful interference to co-channel mobile satellite systems.

Users are advised that high-power radars are allocated as primary users (i.e. priority users) of the bands 5250-5350 MHz and 5650-5850 MHz and that these radars could cause interference and/or damage to LE-LAN devices.

**French Translation**

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B respecte les exigences du Reglement sur le material broilleur du Canada.

Cet appareil respecte les limites prescrites pour les appareils de classe B par Industrie Canada. Son utilisation est soumise aux deux conditions suivantes :

(1) Cet appareil ne doit pas causer d’interférences nuisibles, et

(2) Cet appareil doit accepter toutes les interférences, y compris celles susceptibles de perturber le fonctionnement de l’appareil.

Les points d’accès Aironet de Cisco sont certifiés conformément aux exigences du CNR-210. L’utilisation de cet appareil dans un système fonctionnant partiellement ou entièrement à l’extérieur peut nécessiter l’obtention d’une licence pour le système, conformément à la réglementation canadienne. Pour plus de renseignements, communiquez avec le bureau local d’Industrie Canada.

Cet appareil a été conçu pour fonctionner avec une antenne d’un gain maximum de 6 dBi. Il est strictement interdit d’utiliser des antennes ayant un gain supérieur à 6 dBi avec cet appareil. L’antenne doit avoir une impédance de 50 ohms.
Afin de réduire le risque d’interférence aux autres utilisateurs, le type d’antenne et son gain doivent être choisis de façon à ce que la puissance isotope rayonnée équivalente (p.i.r.e.) ne soit pas supérieure au niveau requis pour obtenir une communication satisfaisante.

La bande 5 150-5 250 MHz est réservée uniquement pour une utilisation à l’intérieur afin de réduire les risques de brouillage préjudiciable aux systèmes de satellites mobiles utilisant les mêmes canaux.

Les utilisateurs êtes avisés que les utilisateurs de radars de haute puissance sont désignés utilisateurs principaux (c.-à-d., qu’ils ont la priorité) pour les bandes 5 250-5 350 MHz et 5 650-5 850 MHz et que ces radars pourraient causer du brouillage et/ou des dommages aux dispositifs LAN-EL.

**European Community, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein**

**Access Point Models:**

- AIR-CAP2702E-E-K9
- AIR-CAP2702I-E-K9
- AIR-AP2702I-UXK9
- AIR-AP2702E-UXK9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Български [Bulgarian]</td>
<td>Това оборудване отговаря на съществените изисквания и приложими клauзи на Директива 1999/5/ЕС.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Česky [Czech]</td>
<td>Toto zařízení je v souladu se základními požadavky a ostatnimi odpovídajícími ustanoveními Směrnice 1999/5/EC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dansk [Danish]</td>
<td>Dette udstyr er i overensstemmelse med de væsentlige krav og andre relevante bestemmelser i Direktiv 1999/5/EF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>This equipment is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Español [Spanish]</td>
<td>Este equipo cumple con los requisitos esenciales así como con otras disposiciones de la Directiva 1999/5/CE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ελληνική [Greek]</td>
<td>Αυτός ο εξοπλισμός είναι σε συμμόρφωση με τις ουσιώδεις απαιτήσεις και άλλες σχετικές διατάξεις της Οδηγίας 1999/5/ΕΚ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>íslenska [Icelandic]</td>
<td>Þetta tæki er samkvæmt grunnkröfum og öðrum víðeigandi ákvæðum Tilskipunar 1999/5/EC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italiano [Italian]</td>
<td>Questo apparato è conforme ai requisiti essenziali ed agli altri principi sanciti dalla Direttiva 1999/5/CE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following standards were applied:

EMC—EN 301.489-1 v1.8.1; EN 301.489-17 v2.1.1
Health & Safety—EN60950-1: 2005; EN 50385: 2002
Radio—EN 300 328 v 1.7.1; EN 301.893 v 1.5.1

The conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 10.4 and Annex III of Directive 1999/5/EC has been followed.
This device also conforms to the EMC requirements of the Medical Devices Directive 93/42/EEC.

**Note**

This equipment is intended to be used in all EU and EFTA countries. Outdoor use may be restricted to certain frequencies and/or may require a license for operation. For more details, contact Cisco Corporate Compliance.

The product carries the CE Mark:

![CE Mark]

## Declaration of Conformity for RF Exposure

This section contains information on compliance with guidelines related to RF exposure.

### Generic Discussion on RF Exposure

The Cisco products are designed to comply with the following national and international standards on Human Exposure to Radio Frequencies:

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) / Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers / IEEE C 95.1 (99)
- International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) 98
- Ministry of Health (Canada) Safety Code 6. Limits on Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields in the range from 3kHz to 300 GHz
- Australia Radiation Protection Standard

To ensure compliance with various national and international Electromagnetic Field (EMF) standards, the system should only be operated with Cisco approved antennas and accessories.

## This Device Meets International Guidelines for Exposure to Radio Waves

The 2700 series device includes a radio transmitter and receiver. It is designed not to exceed the limits for exposure to radio waves (radio frequency electromagnetic fields) recommended by international guidelines. The guidelines were developed by an independent scientific organization (ICNIRP) and include a substantial safety margin designed to ensure the safety of all persons, regardless of age and health.
As such the systems are designed to be operated as to avoid contact with the antennas by the end user. It is recommended to set the system in a location where the antennas can remain at least a minimum distance as specified from the user in accordance to the regulatory guidelines which are designed to reduce the overall exposure of the user or operator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separation Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.63 mW/cm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The World Health Organization has stated that present scientific information does not indicate the need for any special precautions for the use of wireless devices. They recommend that if you are interested in further reducing your exposure then you can easily do so by reorienting antennas away from the user or placing the antennas at a greater separation distance then recommended.

**This Device Meets FCC Guidelines for Exposure to Radio Waves**

The 2700 series device includes a radio transmitter and receiver. It is designed not to exceed the limits for exposure to radio waves (radio frequency electromagnetic fields) as referenced in FCC Part 1.1310. The guidelines are based on IEEE ANSI C 95.1 (92) and include a substantial safety margin designed to ensure the safety of all persons, regardless of age and health.

As such the systems are designed to be operated as to avoid contact with the antennas by the end user. It is recommended to set the system in a location where the antennas can remain at least a minimum distance as specified from the user in accordance to the regulatory guidelines which are designed to reduce the overall exposure of the user or operator.

The device has been tested and found compliant with the applicable regulations as part of the radio certification process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separation Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.63 mW/cm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The US Food and Drug Administration has stated that present scientific information does not indicate the need for any special precautions for the use of wireless devices. The FCC recommends that if you are interested in further reducing your exposure then you can easily do so by reorienting antennas away from the user or placing the antennas at a greater separation distance then recommended or lowering the transmitter power output.
This Device Meets the Industry Canada Guidelines for Exposure to Radio Waves

The 2700 series device includes a radio transmitter and receiver. It is designed not to exceed the limits for exposure to radio waves (radio frequency electromagnetic fields) as referenced in Health Canada Safety Code 6. The guidelines include a substantial safety margin designed into the limit to ensure the safety of all persons, regardless of age and health.

As such the systems are designed to be operated as to avoid contact with the antennas by the end user. It is recommended to set the system in a location where the antennas can remain at least a minimum distance as specified from the user in accordance to the regulatory guidelines which are designed to reduce the overall exposure of the user or operator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separation Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.63 mW/cm² 20 cm (7.87 inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00 mW/cm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Canada states that present scientific information does not indicate the need for any special precautions for the use of wireless devices. They recommend that if you are interested in further reducing your exposure you can easily do so by reorienting antennas away from the user, placing the antennas at a greater separation distance than recommended, or lowering the transmitter power output.

Cet appareil est conforme aux directives internationales en matière d'exposition aux fréquences radioélectriques

Cet appareil de la gamme 1700 comprend un émetteur-récepteur radio. Il a été conçu de manière à respecter les limites en matière d'exposition aux fréquences radioélectriques (champs électromagnétiques de fréquence radio), recommandées dans le code de sécurité 6 de Santé Canada. Ces directives intègrent une marge de sécurité importante destinée à assurer la sécurité de tous, indépendamment de l'âge et de la santé.

Par conséquent, les systèmes sont conçus pour être exploités en évitant que l'utilisateur n'entre en contact avec les antennes. Il est recommandé de poser le système là où les antennes sont à une distance minimale telle que précisée par l'utilisateur conformément aux directives réglementaires qui sont conçues pour réduire l'exposition générale de l'utilisateur ou de l'opérateur.
Santé Canada affirme que la littérature scientifique actuelle n'indique pas qu'il faille prendre des précautions particulières lors de l'utilisation d'un appareil sans fil. Si vous voulez réduire votre exposition encore davantage, selon l'agence, vous pouvez facilement le faire en réorientant les antennes afin qu'elles soient dirigées à l'écart de l'utilisateur, en les plaçant à une distance d'éloignement supérieure à celle recommandée ou en réduisant la puissance de sortie de l'émetteur.

**Additional Information on RF Exposure**

You can find additional information on the subject at the following links:


You can obtain additional information from the following organizations:

- World Health Organization Internal Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection at this URL: www.who.int/emf
- United Kingdom, National Radiological Protection Board at this URL: http://www.nrpb.org.uk/
- Cellular Telecommunications Association at this URL: http://www.ctia.org/
- The Mobile Manufacturers Forum at this URL: http://www.mmfai.org/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance d'éloignement</th>
<th>MPE Distance Limite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.63 mW/cm²</td>
<td>20 cm (7.87 po)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administrative Rules for Cisco Aironet Access Points in Taiwan

This section provides administrative rules for operating Cisco Aironet access points in Taiwan. The rules for all access points are provided in both Chinese and English.

Chinese Translation

低功率電波輻射性電機管理辦法

第十二條 經型式認證合格之低功率射頻電機，非經許可，公司、商號或使用者均不得擅自變更頻率、加大功率或變更原設計之特性及功能。

第十四條 低功率射頻電機之使用不得影響飛航安全及干擾合法通信；經發現有干擾現象時，應立即停用，並改善至無干擾時方得繼續使用。

前項合法通信，指依電信法規定作業之無線電信。

低功率射頻電機須忍受合法通信或工業、科學及醫療用電波輻射性電機設備之干擾。
English Translation

Administrative Rules for Low-power Radio-Frequency Devices

Article 12
For those low-power radio-frequency devices that have already received a type-approval, companies, business units or users should not change its frequencies, increase its power or change its original features and functions.

Article 14
The operation of the low-power radio-frequency devices is subject to the conditions that no harmful interference is caused to aviation safety and authorized radio station; and if interference is caused, the user must stop operating the device immediately and can't re-operate it until the harmful interference is clear.

The authorized radio station means a radio-communication service operating in accordance with the Communication Act.

The operation of the low-power radio-frequency devices is subject to the interference caused by the operation of an authorized radio station, by another intentional or unintentional radiator, by industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) equipment, or by an incidental radiator.

Chinese Translation

低功率射頻電機技術規範

4.7 無線資訊傳輸設備

4.7.5 在 5.25-5.35 稀赫頻帶內操作之無線資訊傳輸設備，限於室內使用。

4.7.6 無線資訊傳輸設備須忍受合法通信之干擾且不得干擾合法通信；如造成干擾，應立即停用，俟無干擾之虞，始得繼續使用。

4.7.7 無線資訊傳輸設備的製造廠商應確保頻率穩定性，如依製造廠商使用手冊上所述正常操作，發射的信號應維持於操作頻帶中。
English Translation

Low-power Radio-frequency Devices Technical Specifications

4.7 Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure

4.7.5 Within the 5.25-5.35 GHz band, U-NII devices will be restricted to indoor operations to reduce any potential for harmful interference to co-channel MSS operations.

4.7.6 The U-NII devices shall accept any interference from legal communications and shall not interfere the legal communications. If interference is caused, the user must stop operating the device immediately and can’t re-operate it until the harmful interference is clear.

4.7.7 Manufacturers of U-NII devices are responsible for ensuring frequency stability such that an emission is maintained within the band of operation under all conditions of normal operation as specified in the user manual.

Operation of Cisco Aironet Access Points in Brazil

This section contains special information for operation of Cisco Aironet access points in Brazil.

Access Point Models:
- AIR-CAP2702E-Z-K9
- AIR-CAP2702I-Z-K9
- AIR-AP2702I-UXK9
- AIR-AP2702E-UXK9

Regulatory Information

Figure 5 contains Brazil regulatory information for the access point models identified in the previous section.
**Portuguese Translation**

Este equipamento opera em caráter secundário, isto é, não tem direito a proteção contra interferência prejudicial, mesmo de estações do mesmo tipo, e não pode causar interferência a sistemas operando em caráter primário.

**English Translation**

This equipment operates on a secondary basis and consequently must accept harmful interference, including interference from stations of the same kind. This equipment may not cause harmful interference to systems operating on a primary basis.

**Declaration of Conformity Statements**

All the Declaration of Conformity statements related to this product can be found at the following location: [http://www.ciscofax.com](http://www.ciscofax.com)
12 Configuring DHCP Option 43 and DHCP Option 60

This section contains a DHCP Option 43 configuration example on a Windows 2003 Enterprise DHCP server for use with Cisco Aironet lightweight access points. For other DHCP server implementations, consult product documentation for configuring DHCP Option 43. In Option 43, you should use the IP address of the controller management interface.

Note: DHCP Option 43 is limited to one access point type per DHCP pool. You must configure a separate DHCP pool for each access point type.

The 2700 series access point uses the type-length-value (TLV) format for DHCP Option 43. DHCP servers must be programmed to return the option based on the access point’s DHCP Vendor Class Identifier (VCI) string (DHCP Option 60). The VCI string for the 2700 series access point is:

Cisco AP c2700

Note: If your access point was ordered with the Service Provider Option (AIR-OPT60-DHCP) selected in the ordering tool, the VCI string for the access point contains ServiceProvider. For example, a 2700 with this option will return this VCI string:

Cisco AP c2700-ServiceProvider

The format of the TLV block is listed below:

- Type: 0xf1 (decimal 241)
- Length: Number of controller IP addresses * 4
- Value: List of WLC management interfaces

To configure DHCP Option 43 in the embedded Cisco IOS DHCP server, follow these steps:

Step 1: Enter configuration mode at the Cisco IOS CLI.
Step 2: Create the DHCP pool, including the necessary parameters such as default router and name server. A DHCP scope example is as follows:

`ip dhcp pool <pool name>
network <IP Network> <Netmask>
default-router <Default router>
dns-server <DNS Server>`

Where:
<pool name> is the name of the DHCP pool, such as AP2702
<IP Network> is the network IP address where the controller resides, such as 10.0.15.1
<Netmask> is the subnet mask, such as 255.255.255.0
<Default router> is the IP address of the default router, such as 10.0.0.1
<DNS Server> is the IP address of the DNS server, such as 10.0.10.2

**Step 3** Add the option 60 line using the following syntax:

```plaintext
option 60 ascii "VCI string"
```

For the VCI string, “Cisco AP c2700”. The quotation marks must be included.

**Step 4** Add the option 43 line using the following syntax:

```plaintext
option 43 hex <hex string>
```

The hex string is assembled by concatenating the TLV values shown below:

- **Type** + **Length** + **Value**
  - Type is always f1(hex).
  - Length is the number of controller management IP addresses times 4 in hex.
  - Value is the IP address of the controller listed sequentially in hex.

For example, suppose that there are two controllers with management interface IP addresses, 10.126.126.2 and 10.127.127.2. The type is f1(hex). The length is 2 * 4 = 8 = 08 (hex). The IP addresses translate to 0a7e7e02 and 0a7f7f02. Assembling the string then yields f1080a7e7e020a7f7f02. The resulting Cisco IOS command added to the DHCP scope is `option 43 hex f1080a7e7e020a7f7f02`.

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### 13 Access Point Specifications

The technical specifications for 2700 series access points are available in the *Cisco Aironet 2700 Series Access Points Data Sheet*, at the following URL:
