



## **Mobility Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 3SE (Cisco WLC 5700 Series)**

**First Published:** January 29, 2013

**Last Modified:** October 07, 2013

### **Americas Headquarters**

Cisco Systems, Inc.  
170 West Tasman Drive  
San Jose, CA 95134-1706  
USA  
<http://www.cisco.com>  
Tel: 408 526-4000  
800 553-NETS (6387)  
Fax: 408 527-0883

Text Part Number: OL-28244-02

THE SPECIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE PRODUCTS IN THIS MANUAL ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. ALL STATEMENTS, INFORMATION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS MANUAL ARE BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE BUT ARE PRESENTED WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. USERS MUST TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR APPLICATION OF ANY PRODUCTS.

THE SOFTWARE LICENSE AND LIMITED WARRANTY FOR THE ACCOMPANYING PRODUCT ARE SET FORTH IN THE INFORMATION PACKET THAT SHIPPED WITH THE PRODUCT AND ARE INCORPORATED HEREIN BY THIS REFERENCE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO LOCATE THE SOFTWARE LICENSE OR LIMITED WARRANTY, CONTACT YOUR CISCO REPRESENTATIVE FOR A COPY.

The Cisco implementation of TCP header compression is an adaptation of a program developed by the University of California, Berkeley (UCB) as part of UCB's public domain version of the UNIX operating system. All rights reserved. Copyright © 1981, Regents of the University of California.

NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER WARRANTY HEREIN, ALL DOCUMENT FILES AND SOFTWARE OF THESE SUPPLIERS ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" WITH ALL FAULTS. CISCO AND THE ABOVE-NAMED SUPPLIERS DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THOSE OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT OR ARISING FROM A COURSE OF DEALING, USAGE, OR TRADE PRACTICE.

IN NO EVENT SHALL CISCO OR ITS SUPPLIERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOST PROFITS OR LOSS OR DAMAGE TO DATA ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THIS MANUAL, EVEN IF CISCO OR ITS SUPPLIERS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Any Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and phone numbers used in this document are not intended to be actual addresses and phone numbers. Any examples, command display output, network topology diagrams, and other figures included in the document are shown for illustrative purposes only. Any use of actual IP addresses or phone numbers in illustrative content is unintentional and coincidental.

Cisco and the Cisco logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Cisco and/or its affiliates in the U.S. and other countries. To view a list of Cisco trademarks, go to this URL: <http://www.cisco.com/go/trademarks>. Third-party trademarks mentioned are the property of their respective owners. The use of the word partner does not imply a partnership relationship between Cisco and any other company. (1110R)

© 2013 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.



## CONTENTS

---

### Preface

#### Preface vii

Document Conventions vii

Related Documentation ix

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request ix

---

### CHAPTER 1

#### Using the Command-Line Interface 1

Information About Using the Command-Line Interface 1

Command Modes 1

Using the Help System 3

Understanding Abbreviated Commands 4

No and Default Forms of Commands 5

CLI Error Messages 5

Configuration Logging 5

How to Use the CLI to Configure Features 6

Configuring the Command History 6

Changing the Command History Buffer Size 6

Recalling Commands 6

Disabling the Command History Feature 7

Enabling and Disabling Editing Features 7

Editing Commands Through Keystrokes 8

Editing Command Lines That Wrap 9

Searching and Filtering Output of show and more Commands 10

Accessing the CLI Through a Console Connection or Through Telnet 11

---

### CHAPTER 2

#### Using the Web Graphical User Interface 13

Prerequisites for Using the Web GUI 13

Information About Using The Web GUI 13

Web GUI Features 13

Connecting the Console Port of the Controller 15

Logging On to the Web GUI 15

Enabling Web and Secure Web Modes 15

Configuring the Controller Web GUI 16

---

**CHAPTER 3**

**Information About Mobility 21**

Overview 21

Wired and Wireless Mobility 22

Features of Mobility 22

Sticky Anchoring for Low Latency Roaming 24

Bridge Domain ID and L2/L3 Roaming 24

Link Down Behavior 24

Platform Specific Scale Requirement for the Mobility Controller 24

---

**CHAPTER 4**

**Mobility Network Elements 27**

Mobility Agent 27

Mobility Controller 28

Mobility Oracle 29

Guest Controller 29

---

**CHAPTER 5**

**Mobility Control Protocols 31**

About Mobility Control Protocols 31

Initial Association and Roaming 31

Initial Association 32

Intra Switch Handoff 33

Intra Switch Peer Group Handoff 33

Inter Switch Peer Group Handoff 34

Inter Sub Domain Handoff 36

Inter Mobility Group Handoff 37

---

**CHAPTER 6**

**Configuring Mobility 39**

Configuring Mobility Controller 39

Configuring Converged Access Controllers 39

Creating Peer Groups, Peer Group Member, and Bridge Domain ID (CLI) 39

Creating Peer Groups, Peer Group Member, and Bridge Domain ID (GUI)	41
Configuring Local Mobility Group (CLI)	41
Configuring Local Mobility Group (GUI)	43
Adding a Peer Mobility Group (CLI)	43
Adding a Peer Mobility Group (GUI)	44
Configuring Optional Parameters for Roaming Behavior	44
Pointing the Mobility Controller to a Mobility Oracle (CLI)	45
Pointing the Mobility Controller to a Mobility Oracle (GUI)	45
Configuring Guest Controller	46
Configuring Guest Anchor	47
Configuring Mobility Agent	48
Configuring Mobility Agent by Pointing to Mobility Controller (CLI)	48
Configuring Mobility Agent by Pointing to Mobility Controller (GUI)	49
Configuring Optional Parameters on a Mobility Agent (CLI)	49
Configuring the Mobility Oracle	50
Configuring Mobility Oracle on Converged Access Controller	50
Enabling the Mobility Oracle on the Controller	50





## Preface

- [Document Conventions](#), page vii
- [Related Documentation](#), page ix
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request](#), page ix

## Document Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Description
^ or Ctrl	Both the ^ symbol and Ctrl represent the Control (Ctrl) key on a keyboard. For example, the key combination <b>^D</b> or <b>Ctrl-D</b> means that you hold down the Control key while you press the D key. (Keys are indicated in capital letters but are not case sensitive.)
<b>bold font</b>	Commands and keywords and user-entered text appear in <b>bold font</b> .
<i>Italic font</i>	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in <i>italic font</i> .
Courier font	Terminal sessions and information the system displays appear in <i>courier font</i> .
<b>Bold Courier font</b>	<b>Bold Courier font</b> indicates text that the user must enter.
[x]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
...	An ellipsis (three consecutive nonbolded periods without spaces) after a syntax element indicates that the element can be repeated.
	A vertical line, called a pipe, indicates a choice within a set of keywords or arguments.
[x   y]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.

Convention	Description
{x   y}	Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[x {y   z}]	Nested set of square brackets or braces indicate optional or required choices within optional or required elements. Braces and a vertical bar within square brackets indicate a required choice within an optional element.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
<>	Nonprinting characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

### Reader Alert Conventions

This document may use the following conventions for reader alerts:



#### Note

Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the manual.



#### Tip

Means *the following information will help you solve a problem*.



#### Caution

Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.



#### Timesaver

Means *the described action saves time*. You can save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.



#### Warning

Means *reader be warned*. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in bodily injury.

## Related Documentation

**Note**

---

Before installing or upgrading the controller, refer to the controller release notes.

---

- Cisco 5700 Series Wireless Controller documentation, located at:  
[http://www.cisco.com/go/wlc5700\\_sw](http://www.cisco.com/go/wlc5700_sw)
- Cisco Validated Designs documents, located at:  
<http://www.cisco.com/go/designzone>
- Error Message Decoder, located at:  
<https://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/Support/Errordecoder/index.cgi>

## Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html>

Subscribe to the *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* as a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service and Cisco currently supports RSS version 2.0.





# Using the Command-Line Interface

- [Information About Using the Command-Line Interface, page 1](#)
- [How to Use the CLI to Configure Features, page 6](#)

## Information About Using the Command-Line Interface

### Command Modes

The Cisco IOS user interface is divided into many different modes. The commands available to you depend on which mode you are currently in. Enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to obtain a list of commands available for each command mode.

You can start a CLI session through a console connection, through Telnet, a SSH, or by using the browser.

When you start a session, you begin in user mode, often called user EXEC mode. Only a limited subset of the commands are available in user EXEC mode. For example, most of the user EXEC commands are one-time commands, such as **show** commands, which show the current configuration status, and **clear** commands, which clear counters or interfaces. The user EXEC commands are not saved when the controller reboots.

To have access to all commands, you must enter privileged EXEC mode. Normally, you must enter a password to enter privileged EXEC mode. From this mode, you can enter any privileged EXEC command or enter global configuration mode.

Using the configuration modes (global, interface, and line), you can make changes to the running configuration. If you save the configuration, these commands are stored and used when the controller reboots. To access the various configuration modes, you must start at global configuration mode. From global configuration mode, you can enter interface configuration mode and line configuration mode.

This table describes the main command modes, how to access each one, the prompt you see in that mode, and how to exit the mode.

Table 1: Command Mode Summary

Mode	Access Method	Prompt	Exit Method	About This Mode
User EXEC	Begin a session using Telnet, SSH, or console.	Controller>	Enter <b>logout</b> or <b>quit</b> .	Use this mode to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change terminal settings.</li> <li>• Perform basic tests.</li> <li>• Display system information.</li> </ul>
Privileged EXEC	While in user EXEC mode, enter the <b>enable</b> command.	Controller#	Enter <b>disable</b> to exit.	Use this mode to verify commands that you have entered. Use a password to protect access to this mode.  Use this mode to execute privilege EXEC commands for access points. These commands are not part of the running config of the controller, they are sent to the IOS config of the access point.
Global configuration	While in privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>configure</b> command.	Controller(config)#	To exit to privileged EXEC mode, enter <b>exit</b> or <b>end</b> , or press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> .	Use this mode to configure parameters that apply to the entire controller.  Use this mode to configure access point commands that are part of the running config of the controller.
VLAN configuration	While in global configuration mode, enter the <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> command.	Controller(config-vlan)#		

Mode	Access Method	Prompt	Exit Method	About This Mode
			To exit to global configuration mode, enter the <b>exit</b> command.  To return to privileged EXEC mode, press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> or enter <b>end</b> .	Use this mode to configure VLAN parameters. When VTP mode is transparent, you can create extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs greater than 1005) and save configurations in the controller startup configuration file.
Interface configuration	While in global configuration mode, enter the <b>interface</b> command (with a specific interface).	Controller(config-if)#	To exit to global configuration mode, enter <b>exit</b> .  To return to privileged EXEC mode, press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> or enter <b>end</b> .	Use this mode to configure parameters for the Ethernet ports.
Line configuration	While in global configuration mode, specify a line with the <b>line vty</b> or <b>line console</b> command.	Controller(config-line)#	To exit to global configuration mode, enter <b>exit</b> .  To return to privileged EXEC mode, press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> or enter <b>end</b> .	Use this mode to configure parameters for the terminal line.

## Using the Help System

You can enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to display a list of commands available for each command mode. You can also obtain a list of associated keywords and arguments for any command.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **help**
2. *abbreviated-command-entry ?*
3. *abbreviated-command-entry <Tab>*
4. **?**
5. *command ?*
6. *command keyword ?*

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>help</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller# <b>help</b>	Obtains a brief description of the help system in any command mode.
Step 2	<i>abbreviated-command-entry ?</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller# <b>di?</b> dir disable disconnect	Obtains a list of commands that begin with a particular character string.
Step 3	<i>abbreviated-command-entry &lt;Tab&gt;</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller# <b>sh conf&lt;tab&gt;</b> Controller# <b>show configuration</b>	Completes a partial command name.
Step 4	<b>?</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller> <b>?</b>	Lists all commands available for a particular command mode.
Step 5	<i>command ?</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller> <b>show ?</b>	Lists the associated keywords for a command.
Step 6	<i>command keyword ?</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>cdp holdtime ?</b> <10-255> Length of time (in sec) that receiver must keep this packet	Lists the associated arguments for a keyword.

## Understanding Abbreviated Commands

You need to enter only enough characters for the controller to recognize the command as unique.

This example shows how to enter the **show configuration** privileged EXEC command in an abbreviated form:

```
Controller# show conf
```

## No and Default Forms of Commands

Almost every configuration command also has a **no** form. In general, use the **no** form to disable a feature or function or reverse the action of a command. For example, the **no shutdown** interface configuration command reverses the shutdown of an interface. Use the command without the keyword **no** to reenable a disabled feature or to enable a feature that is disabled by default.

Configuration commands can also have a **default** form. The **default** form of a command returns the command setting to its default. Most commands are disabled by default, so the **default** form is the same as the **no** form. However, some commands are enabled by default and have variables set to certain default values. In these cases, the **default** command enables the command and sets variables to their default values.

## CLI Error Messages

This table lists some error messages that you might encounter while using the CLI to configure your controller.

**Table 2: Common CLI Error Messages**

Error Message	Meaning	How to Get Help
% Ambiguous command: "show con"	You did not enter enough characters for your controller to recognize the command.	Reenter the command followed by a question mark (?) without any space between the command and the question mark.  The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.
% Incomplete command.	You did not enter all of the keywords or values required by this command.	Reenter the command followed by a question mark (?) with a space between the command and the question mark.  The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.	You entered the command incorrectly. The caret (^) marks the point of the error.	Enter a question mark (?) to display all of the commands that are available in this command mode.  The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.

## Configuration Logging

You can log and view changes to the controller configuration. You can use the Configuration Change Logging and Notification feature to track changes on a per-session and per-user basis. The logger tracks each configuration command that is applied, the user who entered the command, the time that the command was entered, and the parser return code for the command. This feature includes a mechanism for asynchronous

notification to registered applications whenever the configuration changes. You can choose to have the notifications sent to the syslog.



**Note** Only CLI or HTTP changes are logged.

## How to Use the CLI to Configure Features

### Configuring the Command History

The software provides a history or record of commands that you have entered. The command history feature is particularly useful for recalling long or complex commands or entries, including access lists. You can customize this feature to suit your needs.

#### Changing the Command History Buffer Size

By default, the controller records ten command lines in its history buffer. You can alter this number for a current terminal session or for all sessions on a particular line. This procedure is optional.

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `terminal history [size number-of-lines]`

#### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<code>terminal history [size number-of-lines]</code>  <b>Example:</b> Controller# <code>terminal history size 200</code>	Changes the number of command lines that the controller records during the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode. You can configure the size from 0 to 256.

### Recalling Commands

To recall commands from the history buffer, perform one of the actions listed in this table. These actions are optional.



**Note** The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. **Ctrl-P** or use the **up arrow** key
2. **Ctrl-N** or use the **down arrow** key
3. **show history**

**DETAILED STEPS**

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>Ctrl-P</b> or use the <b>up arrow</b> key	Recalls commands in the history buffer, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>Ctrl-N</b> or use the <b>down arrow</b> key	Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with <b>Ctrl-P</b> or the up arrow key. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>show history</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller# <b>show history</b>	Lists the last several commands that you just entered in privileged EXEC mode. The number of commands that appear is controlled by the setting of the <b>terminal history</b> global configuration command and the <b>history</b> line configuration command.

**Disabling the Command History Feature**

The command history feature is automatically enabled. You can disable it for the current terminal session or for the command line. This procedure is optional.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. **terminal no history**

**DETAILED STEPS**

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>terminal no history</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller# <b>terminal no history</b>	Disables the feature during the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode.

**Enabling and Disabling Editing Features**

Although enhanced editing mode is automatically enabled, you can disable it and reenble it.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. terminal editing
2. terminal no editing

**DETAILED STEPS**

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>terminal editing</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller# <code>terminal editing</code>	Reenables the enhanced editing mode for the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>terminal no editing</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller# <code>terminal no editing</code>	Disables the enhanced editing mode for the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode.

**Editing Commands Through Keystrokes**

The keystrokes help you to edit the command lines. These keystrokes are optional.

**Note**

The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

**Table 3: Editing Commands**

Editing Commands	Description
<b>Ctrl-B</b> or use the <b>left arrow</b> key	Moves the cursor back one character.
<b>Ctrl-F</b> or use the <b>right arrow</b> key	Moves the cursor forward one character.
<b>Ctrl-A</b>	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
<b>Ctrl-E</b>	Moves the cursor to the end of the command line.
<b>Esc B</b>	Moves the cursor back one word.
<b>Esc F</b>	Moves the cursor forward one word.
<b>Ctrl-T</b>	Transposes the character to the left of the cursor with the character located at the cursor.

<b>Delete</b> or <b>Backspace</b> key	Erases the character to the left of the cursor.
<b>Ctrl-D</b>	Deletes the character at the cursor.
<b>Ctrl-K</b>	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.
<b>Ctrl-U</b> or <b>Ctrl-X</b>	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
<b>Ctrl-W</b>	Deletes the word to the left of the cursor.
<b>Esc D</b>	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the word.
<b>Esc C</b>	Capitalizes at the cursor.
<b>Esc L</b>	Changes the word at the cursor to lowercase.
<b>Esc U</b>	Capitalizes letters from the cursor to the end of the word.
<b>Ctrl-V</b> or <b>Esc Q</b>	Designates a particular keystroke as an executable command, perhaps as a shortcut.
<b>Return</b> key	<p>Scrolls down a line or screen on displays that are longer than the terminal screen can display.</p> <p><b>Note</b> The More prompt is used for any output that has more lines than can be displayed on the terminal screen, including <b>show</b> command output. You can use the <b>Return</b> and <b>Space</b> bar keystrokes whenever you see the More prompt.</p>
<b>Space</b> bar	Scrolls down one screen.
<b>Ctrl-L</b> or <b>Ctrl-R</b>	Redisplays the current command line if the controller suddenly sends a message to your screen.

## Editing Command Lines That Wrap

You can use a wraparound feature for commands that extend beyond a single line on the screen. When the cursor reaches the right margin, the command line shifts ten spaces to the left. You cannot see the first ten characters of the line, but you can scroll back and check the syntax at the beginning of the command. The keystroke actions are optional.

To scroll back to the beginning of the command entry, press **Ctrl-B** or the left arrow key repeatedly. You can also press **Ctrl-A** to immediately move to the beginning of the line.

**Note**

The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

The following example shows how to wrap a command line that extends beyond a single line on the screen.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. **access-list**
2. **Ctrl-A**
3. **Return** key

**DETAILED STEPS**

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>access-list</b>  <b>Example:</b> <pre> Controller(config)# access-list 101 permit tcp 10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.22.35 Controller(config)# \$ 101 permit tcp 10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.22.35 255.25 Controller(config)# \$t tcp 10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 131.108.1.20 255.255.255.0 eq Controller(config)# \$15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.22.35 255.255.255.0 eq 45 </pre>	Displays the global configuration command entry that extends beyond one line.  When the cursor first reaches the end of the line, the line is shifted ten spaces to the left and redisplayed. The dollar sign (\$) shows that the line has been scrolled to the left. Each time the cursor reaches the end of the line, the line is again shifted ten spaces to the left.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>Ctrl-A</b>  <b>Example:</b> <pre> Controller(config)# access-list 101 permit tcp 10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.2\$ </pre>	Checks the complete syntax.  The dollar sign (\$) appears at the end of the line to show that the line has been scrolled to the right.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>Return</b> key	Execute the commands.  The software assumes that you have a terminal screen that is 80 columns wide. If you have a different width, use the <b>terminal width</b> privileged EXEC command to set the width of your terminal.  Use line wrapping with the command history feature to recall and modify previous complex command entries.

## Searching and Filtering Output of show and more Commands

You can search and filter the output for **show** and **more** commands. This is useful when you need to sort through large amounts of output or if you want to exclude output that you do not need to see. Using these commands is optional.

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. `{show | more} command | {begin | include | exclude} regular-expression`

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>{show   more} command   {begin   include   exclude} regular-expression</code>  <b>Example:</b> <pre>Controller# show interfaces   include protocol Vlan1 is up, line protocol is up Vlan10 is up, line protocol is down GigabitEthernet1/0/1 is up, line protocol is down GigabitEthernet1/0/2 is up, line protocol is up</pre>	Searches and filters the output.  Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter <code>  exclude output</code> , the lines that contain <b>output</b> are not displayed, but the lines that contain <b>output</b> appear.

## Accessing the CLI Through a Console Connection or Through Telnet

Before you can access the CLI, you must connect a terminal or a PC to the controller console or connect a PC to the Ethernet management port and then power on the controller, as described in the hardware installation guide that shipped with your controller.

If your controller is already configured, you can access the CLI through a local console connection or through a remote Telnet session, but your controller must first be configured for this type of access.

You can use one of these methods to establish a connection with the controller:

- Connect the controller console port to a management station or dial-up modem, or connect the Ethernet management port to a PC. For information about connecting to the console or Ethernet management port, see the controller hardware installation guide.
- Use any Telnet TCP/IP or encrypted Secure Shell (SSH) package from a remote management station. The controller must have network connectivity with the Telnet or SSH client, and the controller must have an enable secret password configured.
  - The controller supports up to 16 simultaneous Telnet sessions. Changes made by one Telnet user are reflected in all other Telnet sessions.
  - The controller supports up to five simultaneous secure SSH sessions.

After you connect through the console port, through the Ethernet management port, through a Telnet session or through an SSH session, the user EXEC prompt appears on the management station.





## Using the Web Graphical User Interface

---

- [Prerequisites for Using the Web GUI, page 13](#)
- [Information About Using The Web GUI, page 13](#)
- [Connecting the Console Port of the Controller , page 15](#)
- [Logging On to the Web GUI, page 15](#)
- [Enabling Web and Secure Web Modes , page 15](#)
- [Configuring the Controller Web GUI, page 16](#)

### Prerequisites for Using the Web GUI

- The GUI must be used on a PC running Windows 7, Windows XP SP1 (or later releases), or Windows 2000 SP4 (or later releases).
- The controller GUI is compatible with Microsoft Internet Explorer version 10.x, Mozilla Firefox 20.x, or Google Chrome 26.x.

### Information About Using The Web GUI

A web browser, or graphical user interface (GUI), is built into each controller.

You can use either the service port interface or the management interface to access the GUI. We recommend that you use the service-port interface. Click Help at the top of any page in the GUI to display online help.

You might need to disable your browser's pop-up blocker to view the online help.

### Web GUI Features

The controller web GUI supports the following:

The Configuration Wizard—After initial configuration of the IP address and the local username/password or auth via the authentication server (privilege 15 needed), the wizard provides a method to complete the initial

wireless configuration. Start the wizard through Configuration -> Wizard and follow the nine-step process to configure the following:

- Admin Users
- SNMP System Summary
- Management Port
- Wireless Management
- RF Mobility and Country code
- Mobility configuration
- WLANs
- 802.11 Configuration
- Set Time

The Monitor tab:

- Displays summary details of controller, clients, and access points.
- Displays all radio and AP join statistics.
- Displays air quality on access points.
- Displays list of all Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) neighbors on all interfaces and the CDP traffic information.
- Displays all rogue access points based on their classification-friendly, malicious, ad hoc, classified, and unclassified.

The Configuration tab:

- Enables you to configure the controller for all initial operation using the web Configuration Wizard. The wizard allows you to configure user details, management interface, and so on.
- Enables you to configure the system, internal DHCP server, management, and mobility management parameters.
- Enables you to configure the controller, WLAN, and radios.
- Enables you to configure and set security policies on your controller.
- Enables you to access the controller operating system software management commands.

The Administration tab enables you to configure system logs.

# Connecting the Console Port of the Controller

## Before You Begin

Before you can configure the controller for basic operations, you need to connect it to a PC that uses a VT-100 terminal emulation program (such as HyperTerminal, ProComm, Minicom, or Tip).

- 
- Step 1** Connect one end of a null-modem serial cable to the controller's RJ-45 console port and the other end to your PC's serial port.
- Step 2** Plug the AC power cord into the controller and a grounded 100 to 240 VAC, 50/60-Hz electrical outlet. Turn on the power supply. The bootup script displays operating system software initialization (code download and power-on self-test verification) and basic configuration. If the controller passes the power-on self-test, the bootup script runs the configuration wizard, which prompts you for basic configuration input.
- Step 3** Enter **yes**. Proceed with basic initial setup configuration parameters in the CLI setup wizard. Specify the IP address for the service port which is the gigabitethernet 0/0 interface.  
After entering the configuration parameters in the configuration wizard, you can access the Web GUI. Now, the controller is configured with the IP address for service port.
- 

# Logging On to the Web GUI

- 
- Step 1** Enter the controller IP address in your browser's address bar. For a secure connection, enter `https://ip-address`. For a less secure connection, enter `http://ip-address`.
- Step 2** When prompted, enter a valid username and password and click **OK**.
- Note** The administrative username and password that you created in the configuration wizard are case sensitive. The default username is admin, and the default password is cisco.  
The Accessing page appears.
- 

# Enabling Web and Secure Web Modes

- 
- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Controller > Management > Protocol Management > HTTP-HTTPS**.  
The **HTTP-HTTPS Configuration** page appears.
- Step 2** To enable web mode, which allows users to access the controller GUI using "http://ip-address," choose Enabled from the HTTP Access drop-down list. Otherwise, choose Disabled. Web mode (HTTP) is not a secure connection.

- Step 3** To enable secure web mode, which allows users to access the controller GUI using “https://ip-address,” choose Enabled from the HTTPS Access drop-down list. Otherwise, choose Disabled. Secure web mode (HTTPS) is a secure connection.
- Step 4** Choose to track the device in the IP Device Tracking check box.
- Step 5** Choose to enable the trust point in the Enable check box.
- Step 6** Choose the trustpoints from the Trustpoints drop-down list.
- Step 7** Enter the amount of time, in seconds, before the web session times out due to inactivity in the HTTP Timeout-policy (1 to 600 sec) text box.  
The valid range is from 1 to 600 seconds.
- Step 8** Enter the server life time in the Server Life Time (1 to 86400 sec) text box.  
The valid range is from 1 to 86400 seconds.
- Step 9** Enter the maximum number of connection requests that the server can accept in the Maximum number of Requests (1 to 86400) text box.  
The valid range is from 1 to 86400 connections.
- Step 10** Click **Apply**.
- Step 11** Click **Save Configuration**.
- 

## Configuring the Controller Web GUI

The configuration wizard enables you to configure basic settings on the controller. You can run the wizard after you receive the controller from the factory or after the controller has been reset to factory defaults. The configuration wizard is available in both GUI and CLI formats.

- 
- Step 1** Connect your PC to the service port and configure an IPv4 address to use the same subnet as the controller. The controller is loaded with IOS XE image and the service port interface is configured as gigabitethernet 0/0.
- Step 2** Start Internet Explorer 10 (or later), Firefox 2.0.0.11 (or later), or Google Chrome on your PC and enter the management interface IP address on the browser window. The management interface IP address is same as the gigabitethernet 0/0 (also known as service port interface). When you log in for the first time, you need to enter HTTP username and password. By default, the username is **admin** and the password is **cisco**.  
You can use both HTTP and HTTPS when using the service port interface. HTTPS is enabled by default and HTTP can also be enabled.  
When you log in for the first time, the **Accessing Cisco Controller <Model Number> <Hostname>** page appears.
- Step 3** On the **Accessing Cisco Controller** page, click the **Wireless Web GUI** link to access controller web GUI **Home** page.
- Step 4** Choose **Configuration > Wizard** to perform all steps that you need to configure the controller initially.  
The **Admin Users** page appears.
- Step 5** On the **Admin Users** page, enter the administrative username to be assigned to this controller in the User Name text box and the administrative password to be assigned to this controller in the Password and Confirm Password text boxes.  
Click **Next**.  
The default username is **admin** and the default password is **cisco**. You can also create a new administrator user for the controller. You can enter up to 24 ASCII characters for username and password.

The **SNMP System Summary** page appears.

**Step 6** On the **SNMP System Summary** page, enter the following SNMP system parameters for the controller, and click **Next**:

- Customer-definable controller location in the Location text box.
- Customer-definable contact details such as phone number with names in the Contact text box.
- Choose **enabled** to send SNMP notifications for various SNMP traps or **disabled** not to send SNMP notifications for various SNMP traps from the SNMP Global Trap drop-down list.
- Choose **enabled** to send system log messages or **disabled** not to send system log messages from the SNMP Logging drop-down list.

**Note** The SNMP trap server, must be reachable through the distribution ports (and not through the gigabitethernet0/0 service or management interface).

The **Management Port** page appears.

**Step 7** In the **Management Port** page, enter the following parameters for the management port interface (gigabitethernet 0/0) and click **Next**.

- Interface IP address that you assigned for the service port in the IP Address text box.
- Network mask address of the management port interface in the Netmask text box.
- The IPv4 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) address for the selected port in the IPv4 DHCP Server text box.

The **Wireless Management** page appears.

**Step 8** In the **Wireless Management** page, enter the following wireless interface management details, and click **Next**.

- Choose the interface—VLAN, or Ten Gigabit Ethernet from the Select Interface drop-down list.
- VLAN tag identifier, or 0 for no VLAN tag in the VLAN id text box.
- IP address of wireless management interface where access points are connected in the IP Address text box.
- Network mask address of the wireless management interface in the Netmask text box.
- DHCP IPv4 IP address in the IPv4 DHCP Server text box.

When selecting VLAN as interface, you can specify the ports as –Trunk or Access ports from the selected list displayed in the Switch Port Configuration text box.

The **RF Mobility and Country Code** page appears.

**Step 9** In the **RF Mobility and Country Code** page, enter the RF mobility domain name in the RF Mobility text box, choose current country code from the Country Code drop-down list, and click **Next**. From the GUI, you can select only one country code.

**Note** Before configuring RF grouping parameters and mobility configuration, ensure that you refer to the relevant conceptual content and then proceed with the configuration.

The **Mobility Configuration** page with mobility global configuration settings appears.

**Step 10** In the **Mobility Configuration** page, view and enter the following mobility global configuration settings, and click **Next**.

- Displays Mobility Controller in the Mobility Role text box.

- Displays mobility protocol port number in the Mobility Protocol Port text box.
  - Displays the mobility group name in the Mobility Group Name text box.
  - Displays whether DTLS is enabled in the DTLS Mode text box.
- DTLS is a standards-track Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) protocol based on TLS.
- Displays mobility domain identifier for 802.11 radios in the Mobility Domain ID for 802.11 radios text box.
  - Displays the number of members configured on the controller in the Mobility Domain Member Count text box.
  - To enable the controller as a Mobility Oracle, select the Mobility Oracle Enabled check box.

**Note** Only the controller can be configured as Mobility Oracle. You cannot configure the switch as Mobility Oracle.

The Mobility Oracle is optional, it maintains the client database under one complete mobility domain.

- The amount of time (in seconds) between each ping request sent to an peer controller in the Mobility Keepalive Interval (1-30)sec text box.
- Valid range is from 1 to 30 seconds, and the default value is 10 seconds.
- Number of times a ping request is sent to an peer controller before the peer is considered to be unreachable in the Mobility Keepalive Count (3-20) text box.
- The valid range is from 3 to 20, and the default value is 3.
- The DSCP value that you can set for the mobility controller in the Mobility Control Message DSCP Value (0-63) text box.
- The valid range is 0 to 63, and the default value is 0.

The **WLANs** page appears.

**Step 11** In the **WLANs** page, enter the following WLAN configuration parameters, and click **Next**.

- WLAN identifier in the WLAN ID text box.
- SSID of the WLAN that the client is associated with in the SSID text box.
- Name of the WLAN used by the client in the Profile Name text box.

The **802.11 Configuration** page appears.

**Step 12** In the **802.11 Configuration** page, check either one or both 802.11a/n/ac and 802.11b/g/n check boxes to enable the 802.11 radios, and click **Next**.

The **Set Time** page appears.

**Step 13** In the **Set Time** page, you can configure the time and date on the controller based on the following parameters, and click **Next**.

- Displays current timestamp on the controller in the Current Time text box.
  - Choose either Manual or NTP from the Mode drop-down list.
- On using the NTP server, all access points connected to the controller, synchronizes its time based on the NTP server settings available.
- Choose date on the controller from the Year, Month, and Day drop-down list.

- Choose time from the Hours, Minutes, and Seconds drop-down list.
- Enter the time zone in the Zone text box and select the off setting required when compared to the current time configured on the controller from the Offset drop-down list.

The **Save Wizard** page appears.

- Step 14** In the **Save Wizard** page, you can review the configuration settings performed on the controller using these steps, and if you wish to change any configuration value, click **Previous** and navigate to that page. You can save the controller configuration created using the wizard only if a success message is displayed for all the wizards. If the **Save Wizard** page displays errors, you must recreate the wizard for initial configuration of the controller.
-





## Information About Mobility

---

- [Overview, page 21](#)
- [Wired and Wireless Mobility, page 22](#)
- [Features of Mobility, page 22](#)
- [Sticky Anchoring for Low Latency Roaming, page 24](#)
- [Bridge Domain ID and L2/L3 Roaming, page 24](#)
- [Link Down Behavior, page 24](#)
- [Platform Specific Scale Requirement for the Mobility Controller, page 24](#)

### Overview

The controller delivers more services at access layer other than merely providing increased speeds and feeds. Wireless services is now integrated with the switch, which ensures that the access layer switch terminates the wireless users data plane, thereby delivering on the promise of Cisco's unified architecture. Unification implies that mobility services are provided to both wireless and wired stations.

The controller provides seamless roaming, which requires transparency of the network configuration and deployment options to the client.

From the end user's perspective, any mobility event must not change its IP address, its default router or DHCP server. This means that as stations roam, they must be able to

- Send an ARP to their default router, or
- Transmit a DHCP request to the server that had previously assigned their address.

From the infrastructure's perspective, as mobility events occur, the station's traffic must follow its current point of attachment, which can either be a mobility agent (MA) or mobility controller (MC). This must be true regardless of whether the station has moved to a network that is configured for a different subnet. The period from which the station is not receiving traffic following its mobility event must be as short as possible, even below 40 ms whenever possible, which includes any authentication procedures that are required.

From the infrastructure's perspective, the mobility management solution must have four main components, and all of these functions must be performed within the constraints of roaming:

- **Initial Association**—This function is used to identify the user's new point of attachment in the network.
- **Context Transfer**—This function is used to transfer state information associated with the station. This ensures that the station's static and real-time policies, including security and application ACLs, and services, remain the same across handoffs.
- **Handoff**—This function is used to signal that the station's point of attachment has changed, and control of the station should be relinquished by the previous access controller.
- **Data Plane**—This function is typically tied to the handoff process, and ensures that the station's traffic continues to be delivered and received from the station without any noticeable performance degradation.

## Wired and Wireless Mobility

One of the key features of the Converged access solution (applicable to both the Cisco Catalyst 3850 Switch and Cisco WLC 5700 Series Controller) is its ability to provide a device with an IP address and maintain its session persistence, across mobility events from ethernet connections to wireless and vice-versa. This feature allows users to remain on an ethernet network when possible, and make use of the freedom of mobility associated with wireless when necessary.

This feature leverages support from both the client and the infrastructure and uses the two factor authentication-device and user. The device authentication credentials is cached in the mobility controller (MC). When a device transitions across link layers, the device credentials is validated, and if a match is found, the MC ensures that the same IP address is assigned to the new interface.

## Features of Mobility

- **Mobility Controller (MC)**—The controller provides mobility management services for inter-peer group roaming events. The MC provides a central point of contact for management and policy based control protocols, such as RADIUS. This eliminates the need for the infrastructure servers to maintain a user's location as it transitions throughout the network. The MC sends the configuration to all the mobility agents under its sub-domain of their mobility configuration, peer group membership and list of members. A sub-domain is synonymous to the MC that forms it. Each sub-domain consists of an MC and zero or more access switches that have AP's associated to them.
- **Mobility Agents (MA)**— A mobility agent is either an access switch that has a wireless module running on it or an MC with an internal MA running on it. A mobility agent is the wireless component that maintains client mobility state machine for a mobile client that is connected via an AP to the device that the MA is running on.
- **Mobility Sub Domain**— It is an autonomous portion of the mobility domain network. A mobility sub-domain comprises of a single mobility controller and its associated mobility agents (MAs).



**Note** Even when more than one mobility controller is present, only one MC can be active at any given time.

A mobility sub-domain is the set of devices managed by the active mobility controller. A mobility sub-domain comprises of a set of mobility agents and associated access points.

- **Mobility Group**— A collection of mobility controllers (MCs) across which fast roaming is supported. The concept of mobility group is the same as a collection of buildings in a campus across which frequent roaming is expected.
- **Mobility Domain**— A collection of mobility sub-domains across which mobility is supported. The term mobility domain may be the same as a campus network.
- **Mobility Oracle (MO)**—The mobility oracle acts as the point of contact for mobility events that occur across mobility sub-domains. It also maintains a local database of each station in the entire mobility domain, their home and current sub-domain. A mobility domain includes one or more mobility oracle, though only one would be active at any given time.
- **Mobility Tunnel Endpoint (MTE)**— The mobility tunnel endpoint (MTE) provides data plane services for mobile devices through the use of tunneling. This minimizes the impact of roaming events on the network by keeping the user's point of presence on the network a constant.
- **Point of Attachment**— A station's point of attachment is where its data path is initially processed upon entry in the network. This could either be the access switch that is currently providing it service, or the wireless LAN controller.
- **Point of Presence**— A station's point of presence is the place in the network where the station is being advertised. For instance, if an access switch is advertising reachability to the station via a routing protocol, the interface on which the route is being advertised is considered the station's point of presence.
- **Switch Peer Group (SPG)**— A peer group is a statically created list of neighboring access switches between which fast mobility services is provided. A peer group limits the scope of interactions between switches during handoffs to only those that are geographically proximate.
- **Station**—A user's device that connects to and requests service from the network. The device may have a wired, wireless or both interfaces.
- **Switch in the same SPG**—A peer switch that is part of the peer group of the local switch.
- **Switch outside the SPG**—A peer access switch that is not part of the local switch's peer group.
- **Foreign Mobility Controller**— The mobility controller providing mobility management service for the station in a foreign mobility sub-domain. The foreign mobility controller acts as a liaison between access switches in the foreign sub-domain and the mobility controller in the home domain.
- **Foreign Mobility Sub-Domain**— The mobility sub-domain, controlled by a mobility controller, supporting a station which is anchored in another mobility sub-domain
- **Foreign Switch**— The access switch in the foreign mobility sub-domain currently providing service to the station.
- **Anchor Mobility Controller**— The mobility controller providing a single point of control and mobility management service for stations in their home mobility sub-domain.
- **Anchor Mobility Sub-Domain**— The mobility sub-domain, controlled by a mobility controller, for a station where its IP address was assigned.
- **Anchor Switch**— The switch in the home mobility sub-domain that last provided service to a station.

## Sticky Anchoring for Low Latency Roaming

Sticky Anchoring ensures low roaming latency from the client's point of presence is maintained at the switch where the client initially joins the network. It is expensive to apply client policies at a switch for a roaming client. There can be considerable delay as it involves contacting the AAA server for downloadable ACLs which is not acceptable for restoring time sensitive client traffic.

To manage this delay, when the client roams between APs connected to different switches, irrespective of whether it is an intra sub-domain roam or inter sub-domain roam, the client traffic is always tunneled to the switch where the client first associates. The client is anchored at its first point of attachment for its lifetime in the network.

This behavior is enabled by default. You can also disable this behavior to allow the client anchoring only for inter-subnet roams. This configuration is per WLAN config and is available under the WLAN config mode. The customer can configure different SSIDs for time sensitive and non time sensitive applications.

## Bridge Domain ID and L2/L3 Roaming

Bridge domain ID provides the mobility nodes with information to decide on specific roam type, either as L2 or L3 roam. It also allows the network administrators to reuse the VLAN IDs across network distribution. When the VLAN IDs do not have the associated subnet configurations, they may require additional parameter to use in conjunction with VLAN ID. The network administrator ensures that the given VLAN under the same bridge domain ID are associated with the unique subnet. The mobility nodes will first check for the bridge domain ID for the given node and the VLAN ID associated with the client to identify the roam type. The bridge domain ID and the VLAN ID must be same to treat a roam as L2 roam.

The bridge domain ID is configured for each SPG when creating a SPG and later on the MC. The bridge domain ID could be same for more than one SPG and all the MAs under the SPG will share the same bridge domain ID. This information is pushed to the MAs as part of the configuration download when MA comes up initially. If the bridge domain ID is modified when the system is up, it will be pushed to all the MAs in the modified SPG and will take immediate effect for the future roams.



### Note

---

The MC can also have a bridge domain ID for it self, as the MC can also be part of a SPG.

---

## Link Down Behavior

This section provides information about data synchronization between MA-MC and MC-MO when MC or MO faces downtime in absence of redundancy manager. When Keepalive is configured between MA-MC or MC-MO the clients database is synchronized between the MO and the MCs and the MC and its MAs respectively.

## Platform Specific Scale Requirement for the Mobility Controller

The Mobility Controller (MC) role is supported on a number of different platforms like, the Cisco WLC 5700 Series, CUWN and Catalyst 3850 Switches. The scale requirements on these three platforms are summarized in the table below:

<b>Scalability</b>	<b>Catalyst 3850 as MC</b>	<b>Catalyst 3650 as MC</b>	<b>Cisco WLC 5700 as MC</b>	<b>CUWN 5508 as MC</b>	<b>WiSM2 as MC</b>
Max number of MC in Mobility Domain	8	8	72	72	72
Max number of MC in Mobility Group	8	8	24	24	24
Max number of MAs in Sub-domain (per MC)	16	16	350	350	350
Max number of SPGs in Sub-domain (per MC)	8	8	24	24	24
Max number of MAs in a SPG	16	16	64	64	64





## Mobility Network Elements

---

- [Mobility Agent, page 27](#)
- [Mobility Controller, page 28](#)
- [Mobility Oracle, page 29](#)
- [Guest Controller, page 29](#)

### Mobility Agent

A Mobility Controller resides on the switch. It is both, control path and data path entity and is responsible for:

The Mobility Agent (MA) interacts with the Mobility Controller (MC), which can be a Catalyst 3850 Switch, or a Cisco WLC 5760, or a Cisco Unified Wireless Networking Solution controller. The MA is responsible for:

- Handling the mobility events on the switch
- Configuring the datapath elements on the switch for mobility, and
- Communicating with the mobility controller

As MA, the controller performs the datapath functions by terminating the CAPWAP tunnels that encapsulate 802.11 traffic sourced by wireless stations.

This allows the controller to apply features to wired and wireless traffic in a uniform fashion. As far as controller is concerned, 802.11 is just another access medium.

The MA performs the following functions:

- Support the mobility protocol – The MA is responsible for responding in a timely manner, ensuring the controller is capable of achieving its roaming budget.
- Point of presence – If the wireless subnets are not available at the MC, the MA assumes the point of presence if the wireless client VLAN is not available at the new point of attachment and tunnel the client traffic accordingly.
- ARP Server – When the network is configured in a layer 2 mode, the MA is responsible for advertising reachability for the stations connected to it. If tunneling is employed, the ARP request is transmitted on

behalf of the station through the tunnel, which the point of presence (anchor switch) would bridge onto its uplink interface.

- Proxy IGMP – The MA on the controller is responsible for subscribing to multicast groups on behalf of a station after a roaming event has occurred. This information is passed as part of the context to the new controller. This ensures the multicast flows follow the user as it roams.
- Routing – When the controller is connected to a layer 3 access network, the MA is responsible for injecting routes for the stations that are associated with it for which tunneling is not provided.
- 802.1X Authenticator – The authenticator function is included in the MA, and handles both wired and wireless stations.
- Secure PMK Sharing – When a station successfully authenticates to the network, the MA forwards the PMK to the MC. The MC is responsible for flooding the PMK to all the MAs under its sub-domain and to the peer MCs in the mobility group.

The MA also performs the following datapath functions:

- Mobility tunnel – If tunneling is used, the MA encapsulates and decapsulates packets from the mobility tunnel to the MC, and to other MA in the peer group, if the access switches are serving as points of presence. The MA supports the tunneling of client data traffic between the point of attachment and the point of attachment. The packet format used for other switches is CAPWAP with an 802.3 payload. The MA also supports reassembly and fragmentation for mobility tunnels.
- Encryption – The mobility control traffic between the mobility nodes is DTLS encrypted. The MA also encrypts the CAPWAP control and data (optional) at the point of attachment.
- CAPWAP – The controller supports the CAPWAP control and data planes. The controller forwarding logic is responsible for terminating the CAPWAP tunnels with 802.11 as well as 802.3 payloads. Since support for large frames (greater than 1500bytes) is not universally available, the controller supports CAPWAP fragmentation and reassembly.

## Mobility Controller

The main function of mobility controller is to coordinate the client roaming beyond a switch peer group. The other features of the mobility controller are:

- Station Database—The Mobility Controller maintains a database of all the clients that are connected within the local mobility sub-domain.
- Mobility Protocol—The MC supports the mobility protocol which ensures the target roaming point responds in a timely manner and achieves the 150ms roaming budget
- Interface to Mobility Oracle—The Mobility Controller acts as a gateway between the controller and the Mobility Oracle. When the Mobility Controller does not find a match in its local database, it suggests a match for a wireless client entry (in its database) and forwards the request to the Mobility Oracle, which manages the Mobility Domain.



**Note** Mobility Oracle function can be enabled on an MC only if it is supported by the platform.

- ARP Server—When tunneling is employed for a station, its point of presence on the network is the Mobility Tunnel Endpoint (MTE). The Mobility Controller responds to any ARP requests received for the stations it is responsible for.
- Routing—When the Mobility Controller is connected to a layer three network, the Mobility Controller is responsible for injecting routes for the stations it supports into the network.
- Configures MTE—The Mobility Controller is the control point for the controller for all mobility management related requests. When a change in a station's point of attachment occurs, the Mobility Controller is responsible for configuring the forwarding policy on the MTE.
- NTP Server—The Mobility Controller acts as an NTP server to the controller and supports all the nodes to have their clocks synchronized with it.

## Mobility Oracle

The Mobility Oracle coordinates the client roams beyond the subdomain on a need basis and consists of the following features:

- Station Database—The Mobility Oracle maintains a database of all stations that are serviced within the mobility domain. This database is populated during the Mobility Oracle's interactions with all the Mobility Controllers, in all of the mobility sub-domains it supports.
- Interface to Mobility Controller—When the Mobility Oracle receives a request from a Mobility Controller, it performs a station lookup, and forwards, whenever needed, the request to the proper Mobility Controller.
- NTP Server—The Mobility Oracle acts as an NTP server to the Mobility Controllers and synchronizes all the **controller** clocks within the mobility domain.

## Guest Controller

The guest access feature provides guest access to wireless clients. The guest tunnels use the same format as the mobility tunnels. Using the guest access feature, there is no need to configure guest VLANs on the access switch. Traffic from the wired and wireless clients terminates on Guest Controller. Since the guest VLAN is not present on the access switch, the traffic is tunneled to the MTE over the existing mobility tunnel, and then via a guest tunnel to the Guest Controller.

The advantage of this approach is that all guest traffic passes through the MTE before it is tunneled to the Guest Controller. The Guest Controller only needs to support tunnels between itself and all the MTEs.

The disadvantage is that the traffic from the guest client is tunneled twice - once to the MTE and then again to the Guest Controller.





## Mobility Control Protocols

---

- [About Mobility Control Protocols, page 31](#)
- [Initial Association and Roaming, page 31](#)
- [Initial Association, page 32](#)
- [Intra Switch Handoff, page 33](#)
- [Intra Switch Peer Group Handoff, page 33](#)
- [Inter Switch Peer Group Handoff, page 34](#)
- [Inter Sub Domain Handoff, page 36](#)
- [Inter Mobility Group Handoff, page 37](#)

### About Mobility Control Protocols

The mobility control protocol is used regardless of whether tunneled or routed. The mobility control protocol is used for mobility events between the MO, MC and MA.

The mobility architecture uses both,

- Distributed approach, using the direct communication with the switches in their respective SPG, as well as
- Centralized approach, using the MC and MO.

The goal is to reduce the overhead on the centralized MC, while limiting the interactions between switches to help scale the overall system.

### Initial Association and Roaming

The following scenarios are applicable to the mobility management protocol:

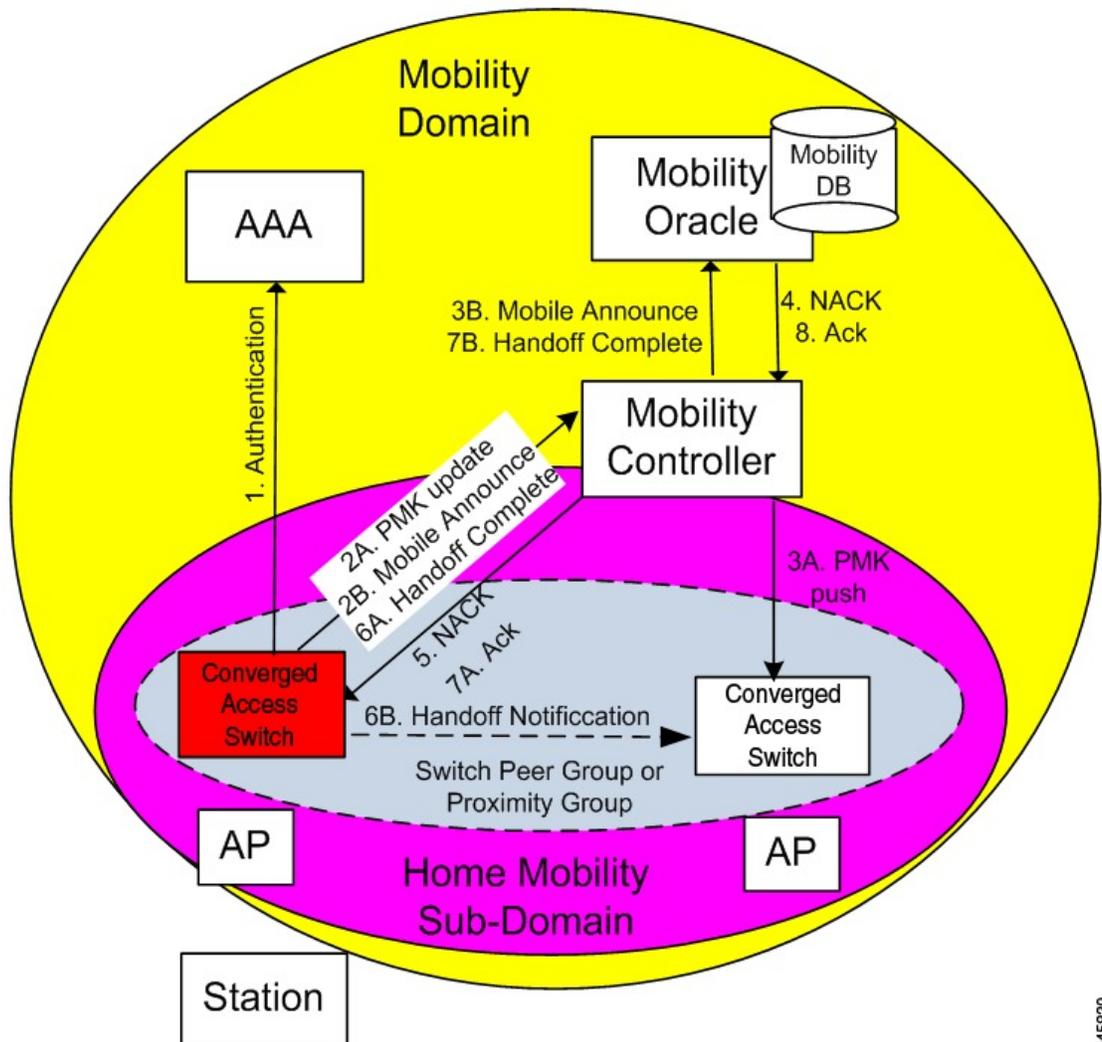
- Initial Association
- Intra Switch Roam

- Intra Switch Peer Group Roam
- Inter Switch Peer Group Roam
- Inter Sub-Domain Roam
- Inter Group Roam

# Initial Association

The illustration below explains the initial association process followed by the controller:

Figure 1: Initial Association



345839

- 1 When a station initially associates with a mobility agent, the MA performs a lookup to determine whether keying information for key caching is locally available in the MA. If no keying information is available,

which is the case when the station first appears in the network, the controller prompts the device to authenticate itself to generate the Pairwise Master Key (PMK). The PMK is generated on the client and the RADIUS server side, and the RADIUS sever forwards the PMK to the authenticator, the MA.

- 2 The MA sends the PMK to the MC.
- 3 After receiving the PMK from the MA, the MC transmits the PMK to all the MAs in its sub-domain, and to all the other MCs in its mobility group.
- 4 The mobility group is a single key domain. This ensures that 802.11r compliant stations recognize the key domain, and attempts to utilize the fast transition procedures defined in 802.11r.

**Note**

The 802.11r protocol defines a key domain, which is a collection of access points that share keying information.

- 5 (Refer to step 2B in the illustration). Since the station is new to the mobility sub-domain, as indicated by the fact that the PMK is not in the MA local key cache, the MA transmits a mobile announce message to the MC.
- 6 The MC checks if the client exists in its database. As the client cannot be found, the MC in turn forwards it to the MO, if available.
- 7 (Refer to step 5 in the illustration). As the station is new to the network, the MO returns a negative response (NACK), which is forwarded by the MC to the controller. If the Mobility Oracle is not available then the MC is responsible for not responding to the Mobile Announce.
- 8 The MA on the controller informs the MC about the station's new point of attachment via the Handoff Complete message.
- 9 The MA then informs the other MAs in its switch peer group (SPG) about the station's new point of attachment via the Handoff Notification message. It is necessary to transmit this notification to the MAs in its SPG to allow local handoff without interacting with the MC. The Handoff Notification message sent to MAs in SPG need not carry all the information in Handoff Complete message sent to the MC.
- 10 (Refer to step 7B in the illustration). The MC updates its database and forwards the Handoff Complete message to the Mobility Oracle. This ensures that the Mobility Oracle's database is updated to record the station's current home mobility sub-domain.

To eliminate race conditions that could occur with devices moving quickly across controller, regardless of whether they are within a mobility sub-domain or not, the messages between MA and MC/MO are time synchronized. This would allow the MC and MO to properly process requests, if they are received out of order.

The Handoff Notification sent to MAs in the SPG are not acknowledged.

## Intra Switch Handoff

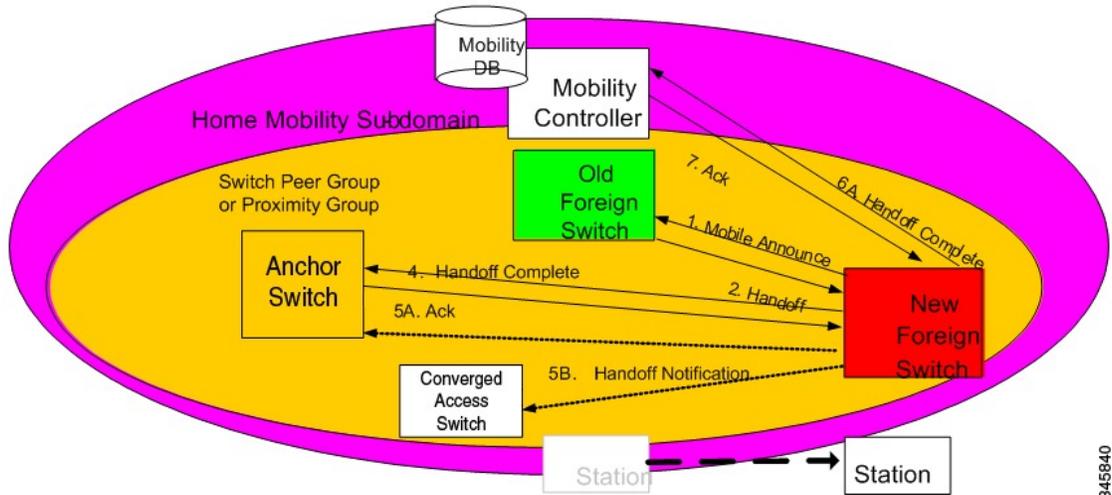
Mobility events within an MA are completely transparent to the SPG and the MC. When a station moves across APs on the same MA and attempts to perform a fast handoff, the PMK is present on the MA. The MA will complete the fast handoff without invoking any additional signal.

## Intra Switch Peer Group Handoff

The switch peer group (SPG) is a group of MAs between which users may roam, and expect fast roaming services. Allowing the MA to handoff directly within a SPG reduces the overhead on the MC as it requires fewer messages to be exchanged.

After the initial association is complete the station moves to another MA belonging to its SPG. In an intra switch peer group roam, the initial association, the stations PMK was forwarded to all MAs in the mobility sub-domain.

Figure 2: Intra Switch Peer Group Handoff



The following process explains the intra switch peer group handoff:

- 1 In the initial association example, the Handoff Notification message is sent to all MAs in its SPG to know the station's current point of attachment.
- 2 The new MA sends a unicast Mobile Announce message to the previous MA to which the client is associated.
- 3 After the handoff completion, the new MA transmits a Handoff Complete message to the MC.
- 4 The new controller sends a Handoff Notification to all MA in its own SPG to inform them about the clients new point of presence.

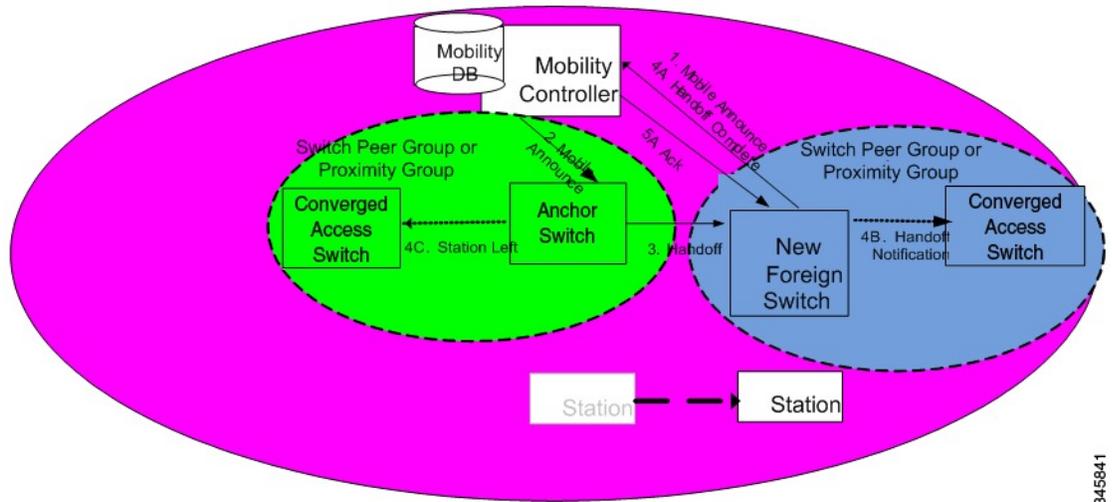
## Inter Switch Peer Group Handoff

The Intra SPG roams do not cover all possible scenarios and there can be cases where it is possible for mobility events to occur between two MAs that are not in the same SPG.

When a MA does not have any information about a station's current point of attachment, because of the Handoff Notification message getting lost in the network, or because of the the station roaming to an MA that is not in the new SPG, the MA consults the MC. The MC provides information about the clients point of

presence within the mobility sub-domain. This eliminates the need to consult all other MCs within the mobility sub-domain.

**Figure 3: Inter Switch Peer Group Handoff**



The image above illustrates an example of a mobility event that occurs across MAs that are not in the same SPG, but within the same mobility sub-domain.



**Note** The MA color matches the circle representing its SPG.

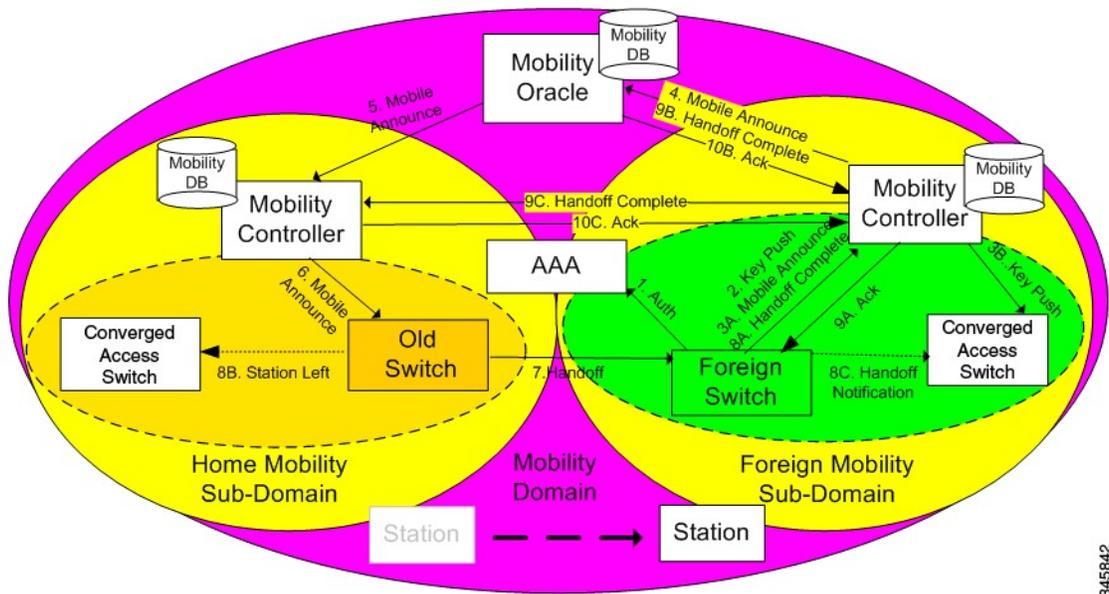
- 1 The new MA will have the PMK for the station, which was forwarded to each MA in the mobility sub-domain upon client initial authentication.
- 2 Since the MA had not been previously notified of the station's presence on a neighboring MA inside a different SPG transmits the mobile announce to the sub-domain's MC.
- 3 (Refer to step 2 in the illustration) On receiving the mobile announce message, the MC performs a lookup in its database, and forwards the request to the MA that was previously providing service to the station. This information is known to the MC through a previously received Handoff Complete message sent in a reliable fashion from the old MA.
- 4 (Refer to step 3 in the illustration) The old MA, shown in green above, transmits a Handoff message directly to the new MA.
- 5 The old MA needs to notify other MAs within its SPG of the fact that the station has left the group using a Station Left message. This ensures that if the station were to come back to one of the MA , they would be aware of the fact that the station is no longer being serviced by the old MA.
- 6 Once the handoff is complete, the new MA transmits the Handoff Complete message in a reliable fashion to the MC.
- 7 The new MA then transmits the Handoff Notification to the other MAs within its SPG.

# Inter Sub Domain Handoff

A sub-domain is an ensemble formed by a mobility controller and the mobility agents it directly manages. An inter sub-domain mobility event implies communication between two mobility controllers. These 2 mobility controllers can be configured with the same mobility group value and recognize each other. They will appear in each other's mobility list, or they can be configured with different mobility group values, and still recognize each other.

When the roaming event occurs across sub-domains between MCs in the same mobility group, the 802.11r key domain advertised by the new APs are the same. Additionally, the client PMK is also transmitted to all MCs upon the client's initial authentication. The new MC does not need to force the client to reauthenticate, and the new MC also knows which previous MC was managing the wireless client mobility.

**Figure 4: Inter Sub Domain Handoff**



345842

The following steps are involved in the inter sub domain handoff, when mobility controllers belong to the same mobility group:

- 1 When a clients PMK was sent by the initial MA to all the MCs in the mobility group, the new MA already had already received the client PMK from its MC, and re-authentication is not required.
- 2 The new MA was not notified previously of the station's presence on a neighboring MA inside a different SPG it transmits the mobile announce to the sub-domain's MC.
- 3 On receiving the mobile announce message, the MC forwards the mobile announce to the MO, which performs a lookup in its database, and forwards the request to the MC that was previously providing service to the station.
- 4 The previous MC, in turn, forwards the request to the MA that was previously providing service to the station.
- 5 The old MA, shown in yellow color above, transmits a Handoff message directly to the new MA.

- 6 The old MA must notify the other MAs within its SPG of the fact that the station has left the SPG using a Station Left message. This ensures that if the station comes back to one of the MA, the MA is aware of the fact that the station is no longer serviced by the old MA.
- 7 Once the handoff is complete, the new MA transmits the Handoff Complete message in a reliable fashion to the new Mobility Controller.
- 8 The new MA then transmits the Handoff Notification to all other MAs.
- 9 The new MC then transmits the Handoff Complete to the old MC.

## Inter Mobility Group Handoff

A mobility group is formed by MCs sharing the same mobility group name, and knowing each other.

Since the roaming event occurs across mobility groups, the 802.11r key domain advertised by the new APs differ. This forces the client to re-authenticate. They are propagated only within a mobility group, and roaming across mobility groups requires the stations to re-authenticate when they cross mobility group boundaries. When the authentication is complete, the PMK that is generated is pushed to the MAs and MCs within the same mobility group. The stations cache the PMK from the previous sub-domain because each PMK is associated to a given sub-domain (802.11y key domain). This ensures that you do not have to re-authenticate when the PMK roams back to the previous sub-domain within the pmk cache timeout interval. The remaining procedure follows the inter-sub-domain handoff steps, except that these steps relate to inter mobility group roaming.





## Configuring Mobility

---

- [Configuring Mobility Controller, page 39](#)
- [Configuring Mobility Agent, page 48](#)
- [Configuring the Mobility Oracle, page 50](#)

### Configuring Mobility Controller

### Configuring Converged Access Controllers

#### Creating Peer Groups, Peer Group Member, and Bridge Domain ID (CLI)

##### Before You Begin

- On the mobility agent, you can only configure the IP address of the mobility controller.
- On the mobility controller, you can define the peer group and the IP address of each peer group member.

##### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `wireless mobility controller`
2. `wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1`
3. `wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 member ip member-ip-addr public-ip public-ip-addr`
4. `wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 member ip member-ip-addr public-ip public-ip-addr`
5. `wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG2`
6. `wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG2 member ip member-ip-addr public-ip public-ip-addr`
7. `wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 bridge-domain-id id`

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>wireless mobility controller</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility controller</b>	Enables the mobility controller functionality on the device. This command is applicable only to the switch. The controller is by default a mobility controller.
Step 2	<b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1</b>	Creates a peer group named SPG1.
Step 3	<b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 member ip member-ip-addr public-ip public-ip-addr</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 member ip 10.10.20.2 public-ip 10.10.20.2</b>	Adds a mobility agent to the peer group. <b>Note</b> The 10.10.20.2 is the mobility agent's direct IP address. When NAT is used, use the optional public IP address to enter the mobility agent's NATed address. When NAT is not used, the public IP address is not used and the device displays the mobility agent's direct IP address.
Step 4	<b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 member ip member-ip-addr public-ip public-ip-addr</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 member ip 10.10.20.6 public-ip 10.10.20.6</b>	Adds another member to the peer group SPG1.
Step 5	<b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG2</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG2</b>	Creates another peer group SPG2.
Step 6	<b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG2 member ip member-ip-addr public-ip public-ip-addr</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG2 member ip 10.10.10.20 public-ip 10.10.10.20</b>	Adds a member to peer group SPG2.
Step 7	<b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 bridge-domain-id id</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 bridge-domain-id 54</b>	(Optional) Adds a bridge domain to SPG1 used for defining the subnet-VLAN mapping with other SPGs.

This example shows how to create peer group and add members to it:

```
Controller(config)# wireless mobility controller
Controller(config)# wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1
Controller(config)# wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1
Controller(config)# wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 member ip 10.10.20.2
public-ip 10.10.20.2
Controller(config)# wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 member ip 10.10.20.6
public-ip 10.10.20.6
Controller(config)# wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG2
Controller(config)# wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG2 member ip 10.10.10.20
public-ip 10.10.10.20
Controller(config)# wireless mobility controller peer-group SPG1 bridge-domain-id 54
```

## Creating Peer Groups, Peer Group Member, and Bridge Domain ID (GUI)

### Before You Begin

- Ensure that the device is in mobility controller state.
- On the mobility agent, you can only configure the IP address of the mobility controller.
- On the mobility controller, you can define the peer group and the IP address of each peer group member.

---

**Step 1** Choose **Controller > Mobility Management > Switch Peer Group**.  
The **Mobility Switch Peer Groups** page is displayed.

**Step 2** Click **New**.

**Step 3** Enter the following details:

- a) **Switch Peer Group Name**
- b) **Bridge Domain ID**
- c) **Multicast IP Address**

**Step 4** Click **Apply**.

**Step 5** Click **Save Configuration**.

---

## Configuring Local Mobility Group (CLI)

Configuration for wireless mobility groups and mobility group members where the mobility group is a group of MCs.

### Before You Begin

MCs can belong only to one mobility group, and can know MCs in several mobility groups.

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **wireless mobility group name** *group-name*
2. **wireless mobility group member ip** *member-ip-addr* **public-ip** *public-ip-addr*
3. **wireless mobility group keepalive interval** *time-in-seconds*
4. **wireless mobility group keepalive count** *count*

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>wireless mobility group name</b> <i>group-name</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility group name</b> <b>Mygroup</b>	Creates a mobility group named Mygroup.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>wireless mobility group member ip</b> <i>member-ip-addr</i> <b>public-ip</b> <i>public-ip-addr</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility group member</b> <b>ip 10.10.34.10 public-ip 10.10.34.28</b>	Adds a mobility controller to the Mygroup mobility group.  <b>Note</b> When NAT is used, use the optional public IP address to enter the NATed IP address of the mobility controller.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>wireless mobility group keepalive interval</b> <i>time-in-seconds</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility group keepalive</b> <b>interval 5</b>	Configures the interval between two keepalives sent to a mobility member.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>wireless mobility group keepalive count</b> <i>count</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility group keepalive</b> <b>count 3</b>	Configures the keep alive retries before a member status is termed DOWN.

```

Controller(config)# wireless mobility group name Mygroup
Controller(config)# wireless mobility group member ip 10.10.34.10 public-ip 10.10.34.28
Controller(config)# wireless mobility group keepalive interval 5
Controller(config)# wireless mobility group keepalive count 3

```

## Configuring Local Mobility Group (GUI)

### Before You Begin

Mobility controllers can belong to only one mobility group and can know mobility controllers in several mobility groups.

- 
- Step 1** Choose **Controller > Mobility Management > Mobility Global Config**.  
The **Mobility Controller Configuration** page is displayed.
- Step 2** Enter the following details:
- Mobility Group Name**
  - Mobility Keepalive Interval**
  - Mobility Keepalive Count**
  - Multicast IP Address** if you want to enable multicast mode to send mobile announce messages to the mobility members.  
**Note** If you do not enable multicast IP address, the device uses unicast mode to send mobile announce messages.
- Step 3** Click **Apply**.
- Step 4** Click **Save Configuration**.
- 

## Adding a Peer Mobility Group (CLI)

### Before You Begin

MCs belong to only one group, and can know MCs in several groups.

### SUMMARY STEPS

- `wireless mobility group member ip member-ip-addr public-ip public-ip-addr group group-name`

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<code>wireless mobility group member ip member-ip-addr public-ip public-ip-addr group group-name</code>  <b>Example:</b> <pre>Controller(config)# wireless mobility group member ip 10.10.10.24 public-ip 10.10.10.25 group Group2</pre>	Adds the member as a peer MC in a different group than the Mygroup.

## Adding a Peer Mobility Group (GUI)

### Before You Begin

Mobility controllers belong to only one group, and can know several mobility groups.

- 
- Step 1** Choose **Controller > Mobility Management > Mobility Peer**.  
The **Mobility Peer** page is displayed.
- Step 2** Click **New**.
- Step 3** Enter the following details:
- Mobility Member IP**
  - Mobility Member Public IP**
  - Mobility Member Group Name**
  - Multicast IP Address**
- Step 4** Click **Apply**.
- Step 5** Click **Save Configuration**.
- 

## Configuring Optional Parameters for Roaming Behavior

Use this configuration to disable the sticky anchor. This command can also be used, if required, between all MA's and MC's where roaming is expected for the target SSID.

### SUMMARY STEPS

- `wlan open21`
- `no mobility anchor sticky`

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<code>wlan open21</code>  <b>Example:</b> <code>Controller(config)# wlan open20</code>	Configures a WLAN.
<b>Step 2</b>	<code>no mobility anchor sticky</code>  <b>Example:</b> <code>Controller(config-wlan)# no mobility anchor sticky</code>	Disables the default sticky mobility anchor.

```
Controller(config)# wlan open20
Controller(config-wlan)# no mobility anchor sticky
```

## Pointing the Mobility Controller to a Mobility Oracle (CLI)

### Before You Begin

You can configure a mobility oracle on a known mobility controller.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `wireless mobility group member ip member-ip-addr group group-name`
2. `wireless mobility oracle ip oracle-ip-addr`

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p><code>wireless mobility group member ip member-ip-addr group group-name</code></p> <p><b>Example:</b>                      Controller(config)# <code>wireless mobility group member ip 10.10.10.10 group Group3</code></p>	Creates and adds a MC to a mobility group.
Step 2	<p><code>wireless mobility oracle ip oracle-ip-addr</code></p> <p><b>Example:</b>                      Controller(config)# <code>wireless mobility oracle ip 10.10.10.10</code></p>	Configures the mobility controller as mobility oracle.

```
Controller(config)# wireless mobility group member ip 10.10.10.10 group Group3
Controller(config)# wireless mobility oracle ip 10.10.10.10
```

## Pointing the Mobility Controller to a Mobility Oracle (GUI)

### Before You Begin

You can configure a mobility oracle on a known mobility controller.

- 
- Step 1 Choose **Controller > Mobility Management > Mobility Global Config**. The **Mobility Controller Configuration** page is displayed.
  - Step 2 Enter the **Mobility Oracle IP Address**.

**Note** To make the mobility controller itself a mobility oracle, select the **Mobility Oracle Enabled** check box.

**Step 3** Click **Apply**.

**Step 4** Click **Save Configuration**.

## Configuring Guest Controller

A guest controller is used when the client traffic is tunneled to a guest anchor controller in the demilitarized zone (DMZ). The guest client goes through a web authentication process. The web authentication process is optional, and the guest is allowed to pass traffic without authentication too.

Enable the WLAN on the mobility agent on which the guest client connects with the mobility anchor address of the guest controller.

On the guest controller WLAN, which can be Cisco 5500 Series WLC, Cisco WiSM2, or Cisco 5700 Series WLC, configure the IP address of the mobility anchor as its own IP address. This allows the traffic to be tunneled to the guest controller from the mobility agent.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **wlan** *wlan-id*
2. **mobility anchor** *guest-anchor-ip-addr*
3. **client vlan** *vlan-name*
4. **security open**

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>wlan</b> <i>wlan-id</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wlan</b> Mywlan1	Creates a WLAN for the client.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>mobility anchor</b> <i>guest-anchor-ip-addr</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config-wlan)# <b>mobility anchor</b> 10.10.10.2	Enables the guest anchors (GA) IP address on the MA. <b>Note</b> To enable guest anchor on the mobility controller, you need not enter the IP address. Enter the <b>mobility anchor</b> command in the WLAN configuration mode to enable GA on the mobility controller.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>client vlan</b> <i>vlan-name</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config-wlan)# <b>client vlan</b> gc_ga_vlan1	Assigns a VLAN to the client's WLAN.

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>security open</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config-wlan)# <b>security open</b>	Assigns a security type to the WLAN.

```

Controller(config)# wlan Mywlan1
Controller(config-wlan)# mobility anchor 10.10.10.2
Controller(config-wlan)# client vlan gc_ga_vlan1
Controller(config-wlan)# security open

```

## Configuring Guest Anchor

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **wlan Mywlan1**
2. **mobility anchor** <guest-anchors-own-ip-address>
3. **client vlan**<vlan-name>
4. **security open**

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>wlan Mywlan1</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# wlan Mywlan1	Creates a wlan for the client.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>mobility anchor</b> <guest-anchors-own-ip-address>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config-wlan)# mobility anchor 10.10.10.2	Enables the guest anchors IP address on the guest anchor (GA). The GA assigns its own address on itself.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>client vlan</b> <vlan-name>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config-wlan)# client vlan gc_ga_vlan1	Assigns a vlan to the clients wlan.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>security open</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config-wlan)# security open	Assigns a security type to the wlan.

```

Controller(config)# wlan Mywlan1
Controller(config-wlan)# mobility anchor 10.10.10.2
Controller(config-wlan)# client vlan gc_ga_vlan1
Controller(config-wlan)# security open

```

## Configuring Mobility Agent

### Configuring Mobility Agent by Pointing to Mobility Controller (CLI)

#### Before You Begin

- By default, the switches are configured as mobility agents.
- Your network must have at least one mobility controller and the network connectivity with the mobility controller must be operational.
- You cannot configure mobility from the mobility agent. On the mobility agent, you can configure only the IP address of the mobility controller to download the SPG configuration.
- On the mobility agent, you can either configure the mobility controller address to point to an external mobility agent, or enable the mobility controller function.

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **wireless management interface vlan 21**

#### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>wireless management interface vlan 21</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller (config)# wireless management interface vlan 21	Enables the wireless functionality on the device and activates the mobility agent function. This ensures the APs have a place to terminate the CAPWAP tunnel.

This example shows how to add a mobility agent into the mobility group by pointing it to a mobility controller:

```
Controller(config)# wireless management interface vlan 21
```

## Configuring Mobility Agent by Pointing to Mobility Controller (GUI)

### Before You Begin

- By default, the switches are configured as mobility agents.
- Your network must have at least one mobility controller and the network connectivity with the mobility controller must be operational.
- You cannot configure mobility from the mobility agent. On the mobility agent, you can configure only the IP address of the mobility controller to download the SPG configuration.
- On the mobility agent, you can either configure the mobility controller address to point to an external mobility agent, or enable the mobility controller function.

- 
- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Controller > Mobility Management > Mobility Global Config**. The **Mobility Controller Configuration** page is displayed.
- Step 2** From the **Mobility Role** drop-down list, choose **Mobility Agent**.
- Step 3** In the **Mobility Controller IP Address**, enter the IP address of the mobility controller.
- Step 4** Click **Apply**.
- Step 5** Click **Save Configuration**.
- Step 6** Reboot the device.
- 

## Configuring Optional Parameters on a Mobility Agent (CLI)

This section shows how to configure load-balancing on a controller.

- By default, the load-balancing is enabled and it cannot be disabled.
- The controller supports a maximum of 2000 clients and the default threshold value is fifty percent of client max load.
- When the controller reaches its threshold, it redistributes the new clients load to other mobility agents in the same SPG, if their client load is lower.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **wireless mobility load-balance threshold** *threshold-value*

**DETAILED STEPS**

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>wireless mobility load-balance threshold</b> <i>threshold-value</i>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# <b>wireless mobility load-balance threshold</b> 150	Configures the threshold that triggers load-balancing.

# Configuring the Mobility Oracle

## Configuring Mobility Oracle on Converged Access Controller

This configuration shows how to configure mobility oracle on a converged access controller only. The mobility controller can either have mobility oracle enabled or point to an external mobility oracle, but not both.

### Enabling the Mobility Oracle on the Controller

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. wireless mobility oracle

**DETAILED STEPS**

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>wireless mobility oracle</b>  <b>Example:</b> Controller(config)# wireless mobility oracle	Enables the mobility oracle on the mobility controller.

This example shows how to enable the mobility oracle on the mobility controller:

```
Controller(config)# wireless mobility oracle
```