



Ports and Interfaces Commands

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clear stats port

To clear statistics counters for a specific port, use the **clear stats port** command.

```
clear stats port port
```

Syntax Description	<i>port</i>	Physical interface port number.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to clear the statistics counters for port 9:

```
(Cisco Controller) >clear stats port 9
```

Related Commands	<p>clear transfer</p> <p>clear download datatype</p> <p>clear download datatype</p> <p>clear download filename</p> <p>clear download mode</p> <p>clear download serverip</p> <p>clear download start</p> <p>clear upload datatype</p> <p>clear upload filename</p> <p>clear upload mode</p> <p>clear upload path</p> <p>clear upload serverip</p> <p>clear upload start</p> <p>clear stats port</p>
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config interface acl

To configure access control list of an interface, use the **config interface acl** command.

```
config interface acl {ap-manager | management | interface_name} {ACL | none}
```

Syntax Description

ap-manager	Configures the access point manager interface.
management	Configures the management interface.
<i>interface_name</i>	Interface name.
<i>ACL</i>	ACL name up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
none	Specifies none.

Command Default

None

Command History

Release	Modification
7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines

For a Cisco 2100 Series Wireless LAN Controller, you must configure a preauthentication ACL on the wireless LAN for the external web server. This ACL should then be set as a wireless LAN preauthentication ACL under Web Policy. However, you do not need to configure any preauthentication ACL for Cisco 4400 Series Wireless LAN Controllers.

The following example shows how to configure an access control list with a value None:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface acl management none
```

config interface address

To configure address information for an interface, use the **config interface address** command.

config interface address { **ap-manager** *IP_address netmask gateway* | **management** *IP_address netmask gateway* | **service-port** *IP_address netmask* | **virtual** *IP_address* | **dynamic-interface** *IP_address dynamic_interface netmask gateway* }

Syntax Description		
ap-manager		Specifies the access point manager interface.
<i>IP_address</i>		IP address— IPv4 only.
<i>netmask</i>		Network mask.
<i>gateway</i>		IP address of the gateway.
management		Specifies the management interface.
service-port		Specifies the out-of-band service port interface.
virtual		Specifies the virtual gateway interface.
interface-name		Specifies the interface identified by the <i>interface-name</i> parameter.
<i>interface-name</i>		Interface name.

Command Default None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines For Cisco 5500 Series Controllers, you are not required to configure an AP-manager interface. The management interface acts like an AP-manager interface by default.

This command is applicable for IPv4 addresses only.

Ensure that the management interfaces of both controllers are in the same subnet. Ensure that the Redundant Management IP address for both controllers is the same. Likewise, ensure that the Peer Redundant Management IP address for both the controllers is the same.

The following example shows how to configure an access point manager interface with IP address 209.165.201.31, network mask 255.255.0.0, and gateway address 209.165.201.30:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface address ap-manager 209.165.201.31 255.255.0.0
209.165.201.30
```

Related Commands **show interface**

config interface address peer-redundancy-management

To configure the management interface IP address of the peer controller, use the **config interface address peer-redundancy-management** command.

config interface address peer-redundancy-management *IP_address*

Syntax Description	<i>IP_address</i>	Management interface IP address of the peer controller.
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Command Default	None
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Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines You can use this command to check the Active-Standby reachability when the keep-alive fails.

The following example shows how to configure the management IP addresses of the peer controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface address peer-redundancy-management 209.165.201.30
```

Related Commands	<p>config redundancy mobilitymac</p> <p>config redundancy interface address peer-service-port</p> <p>config redundancy peer-route</p> <p>config redundancy unit</p> <p>config redundancy timer</p> <p>show redundancy timers</p> <p>show redundancy summary</p> <p>debug rmgr</p> <p>debug rsyncmgr</p>
-------------------------	--

config interface address redundancy-management

To configure the management interface IP address of active and standby controllers, use the **config interface address redundancy-management** command.

config interface address redundancy-management *IP_address1* **peer-redundancy-management** *IP_address2*

Syntax Description	<i>IP_address</i>	Management interface IP address of the active controller.
	peer-redundancy-management	Specifies the management interface IP address of the peer controller.
	<i>IP_address2</i>	Management interface IP address of the peer controller.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines You can use this command to check the Active-Standby reachability when the keep-alive fails and to configure an alias IP for the management port of the controller. Both the IP addresses must be in the same subnet.

The following example shows how to configure the management IP addresses of the active and standby controllers:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface address redundancy-management 209.165.201.30
peer-redundancy-management 209.165.201.31
```

Related Commands

- config redundancy mobilitymac**
- config redundancy interface address peer-service-port**
- config redundancy peer-route**
- config redundancy unit**
- config redundancy timer**
- show redundancy timers**
- show redundancy summary**
- debug rmgr**
- debug rsyncmgr**

config interface ap-manager

To enable or disable access point manager features on the management or dynamic interface, use the **config interface ap-manager** command.

```
config interface ap-manager {management | interface_name} {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description		
	management	Specifies the management interface.
	<i>interface_name</i>	Dynamic interface name.
	enable	Enables access point manager features on a dynamic interface.
	disable	Disables access point manager features on a dynamic interface.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines Use the **management** option to enable or disable dynamic AP management for the management interface. For Cisco 5500 Series Controllers, the management interface acts like an AP-manager interface by default. If desired, you can disable the management interface as an AP-manager interface and create another dynamic interface as an AP manager.

When you enable this feature for a dynamic interface, the dynamic interface is configured as an AP-manager interface (only one AP-manager interface is allowed per physical port). A dynamic interface that is marked as an AP-manager interface cannot be used as a WLAN interface.

The following example shows how to disable an access point manager myinterface:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface ap-manager myinterface disable
```


config interface create

To create a dynamic interface (VLAN) for wired guest user access, use the **config interface create** command.

config interface create *interface_name* *vlan-id*

Syntax Description	<i>interface_name</i>	Interface name.
	<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN identifier.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to create a dynamic interface with the interface named lab2 and VLAN ID 6:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface create lab2 6
```

config interface delete

To delete a dynamic interface, use the **config interface delete** command.

config interface delete *interface-name*

Syntax Description	<i>interface-name</i>	<i>interface-name</i> Interface name.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to delete a dynamic interface named VLAN501:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface delete VLAN501
```

config interface dhcp management

To configure DHCP options on a management interface, use the **config interface dhcp management** command.

```
config interface dhcp management {option-82 {bridge-mode-insertion {enable | disable} |
enable | disable | linksel {enable | disable | relaysrc interface-name} | vpnsel {enable |
disable | vpnid vpn-id | vrfname vrf-name}} | primary primary-dhcp_server [ secondary
secondary-dhcp_server ] | proxy-mode {enable | disable | global} }
```

Syntax Description

option-82	Configures DHCP Option 82 on the interface.
bridge-mode-insertion	Configures DHCP option 82 insertion in bridge mode.
disable	Disables the feature.
enable	Enables the feature.
primary	Specifies the primary DHCP server.
<i>primary-dhcp-server</i>	IP address of the server.
secondary	(Optional) Specifies the secondary DHCP server.
<i>secondary-dhcp-server</i>	IP address of the server.
proxy-mode	Configures the DHCP proxy mode on the interface.
global	Uses the global DHCP proxy mode on the interface.
disable	(Optional) Disables the DHCP proxy mode on the interface.
global	(Optional) Uses the global DHCP proxy mode on the interface.

Command Default

None

Command History

Release	Modification
7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.
	This command supports IPv6 from this release.

The following example shows how to configure option 82 on a management interface.

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface dhcp management option-82 enable
```

Related Commands

config dhcp
config dhcp proxy
config interface dhcp
config wlan dhcp_server
debug dhcp
debug dhcp service-port
debug disable-all
show dhcp
show dhcp proxy
show interface

config interface address

To configure interface addresses, use the **config interface address** command.

config interface address { **dynamic-interface** *dynamic_interface netmask gateway* } *IP_address*

Syntax Description		
	dynamic-interface	Configures the dynamic interface of the controller.
	<i>dynamic_interface</i>	Dynamic interface of the controller.
	<i>IP_address</i>	IP address of the interface.
	<i>netmask</i>	Netmask of the interface.
	<i>gateway</i>	Gateway of the interface.

Command Default	None
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Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Related Commands	show interface group summary show interface summary
------------------	--

config interface guest-lan

To enable or disable the guest LAN VLAN, use the **config interface guest-lan** command.

```
config interface guest-lan interface_name {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	<i>interface_name</i>	Interface name.
	enable	Enables the guest LAN.
	disable	Disables the guest LAN.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to enable the guest LAN feature on the interface named myinterface:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface guest-lan myinterface enable
```

Related Commands	config guest-lan create
------------------	--------------------------------

config interface hostname

To configure the Domain Name System (DNS) hostname of the virtual gateway interface, use the **config interface hostname** command.

config interface hostname virtual *DNS_host*

Syntax Description	virtual	Specifies the virtual gateway interface to use the specified virtual address of the fully qualified DNS name. The virtual gateway IP address is any fictitious, unassigned IP address, such as 192.0.2.1, to be used by Layer 3 security and mobility managers.
	<i>DNS_host</i>	DNS hostname.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to configure virtual gateway interface to use the specified virtual address of the fully qualified DNS hostname *DNS_Host*:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface hostname virtual DNS_Host
```

config interface nasid

To configure the Network Access Server identifier (NAS-ID) for the interface, use the **config interface nasid** command.

```
config interface nasid {NAS-ID | none} interface_name
```

Syntax Description	<i>NAS-ID</i>	Network Access Server identifier (NAS-ID) for the interface. The NAS-ID is sent to the RADIUS server by the controller (as a RADIUS client) using the authentication request, which is used to classify users to different groups. You can enter up to 32 alphanumeric characters. Beginning in Release 7.4 and later releases, you can configure the NAS-ID on the interface, WLAN, or an access point group. The order of priority is AP group NAS-ID > WLAN NAS-ID > Interface NAS-ID.
	none	Configures the controller system name as the NAS-ID.
	<i>interface_name</i>	Interface name up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.
Usage Guidelines	The NAS-ID configured on the controller for AP group or WLAN or interface is used for authentication. The NAS-ID is not propagated across controllers. The following example shows how to configure the NAS-ID for the interface: (Cisco Controller) > config interface nasid	
Related Commands	config wlan nasid config wlan apgroup	

config interface nat-address

To deploy your Cisco 5500 Series Controller behind a router or other gateway device that is using one-to-one mapping network address translation (NAT), use the **config interface nat-address** command.

```
config interface nat-address {management | dynamic-interface interface_name} {{enable | disable} | {set public_IP_address}}
```

Syntax Description		
	management	Specifies the management interface.
	dynamic-interface <i>interface_name</i>	Specifies the dynamic interface name.
	enable	Enables one-to-one mapping NAT on the interface.
	disable	Disables one-to-one mapping NAT on the interface.
	<i>public_IP_address</i>	External NAT IP address.

Command Default	
	None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines These NAT commands can be used only on Cisco 5500 Series Controllers and only if the management interface is configured for dynamic AP management.

These commands are supported for use only with one-to-one-mapping NAT, where each private client has a direct and fixed mapping to a global address. They do not support one-to-many NAT, which uses source port mapping to enable a group of clients to be represented by a single IP address.

The following example shows how to enable one-to-one mapping NAT on the management interface:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface nat-address management enable
```

The following example shows how to set the external NAT IP address 10.10.10.10 on the management interface:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface nat-address management set 10.10.10.10
```

config interface port

To map a physical port to the interface (if a link aggregation trunk is not configured), use the **config interface port** command.

```
config interface port { management | interface_name | redundancy-management } primary_port
[secondary_port]
```

Syntax Description		
	management	Specifies the management interface.
	<i>interface_name</i>	Interface name.
	redundancy-management	Specifies the redundancy management interface.
	<i>primary_port</i>	Primary physical port number.
	<i>secondary_port</i>	(Optional) Secondary physical port number.

Command Default None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines You can use the **management** option for all controllers except the Cisco 5500 Series Controllers.

The following example shows how to configure the primary port number of the LAb02 interface to 3:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface port lab02 3
```

Related Topics

[config interface create](#), on page 9

config interface quarantine vlan

To configure a quarantine VLAN on any dynamic interface, use the **config interface quarantine vlan** command.

config interface quarantine vlan *interface-name* *vlan_id*

Syntax Description	<i>interface-name</i>	Interface's name.
	<i>vlan_id</i>	VLAN identifier. Note Enter 0 to disable quarantine processing.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to configure a quarantine VLAN on the quarantine interface with the VLAN ID 10:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface quarantine vlan quarantine 10
```

config interface vlan

To configure an interface VLAN identifier, use the **config interface vlan** command.

```
config interface vlan { management | interface-name } vlan
```

Syntax Description		
management	Configures the management interface.	
<i>interface_name</i>	Interface name.	
<i>vlan</i>	VLAN identifier.	
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to configure VLAN ID 10 on the management interface:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface vlan management 10
```

config interface group mdns-profile

To configure an mDNS (multicast DNS) profile for an interface group, use the **config interface group mdns-profile** command.

```
config interface group mdns-profile {all | interface-group-name} {profile-name | none}
```

Syntax Description	all	Configures an mDNS profile for all interface groups.
	<i>interface-group-name</i>	Name of the interface group to which the mDNS profile has to be associated. The interface group name can be up to 32 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.
	<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the mDNS profile.
	none	Removes all existing mDNS profiles from the interface group. You cannot configure mDNS profiles on the interface group.

Command Default None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines If the mDNS profile is associated to a WLAN, an error appears.

The following example shows how to configure an mDNS profile for an interface group floor1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface group mdns-profile floor1 profile1
```

Related Commands

- config mdns query interval**
- config mdns service**
- config mdns snooping**
- config interface mdns-profile**
- config mdns profile**
- config wlan mdns**
- show mdns profile**
- show mnds service**
- clear mdns service-database**
- debug mdns all**
- debug mdns error**
- debug mdns detail**
- debug mdns message**

config interface mdns-profile

To configure an mDNS (multicast DNS) profile for an interface, use the **config interface mdns-profile** command.

config interface mdns-profile { **management** | **all** *interface-name* } { *profile-name* | **none** }

Syntax Description

management	Configures an mDNS profile for the management interface.
all	Configures an mDNS profile for all interfaces.
<i>interface-name</i>	Name of the interface on which the mDNS profile has to be configured. The interface name can be up to 32 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.
<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the mDNS profile.
none	Removes all existing mDNS profiles from the interface. You cannot configure mDNS profiles on the interface.

Command Default

None

Command History

Release	Modification
7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines

If the mDNS profile is associated to a WLAN, an error appears.

The following example shows how to configure an mDNS profile for an interface lab1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config interface mdns-profile lab1 profile1
```

Related Commands

- config mdns query interval**
- config mdns service**
- config mdns snooping**
- config mdns profile**
- config interface group mdns-profile**
- config wlan mdns**
- show mdns profile**
- show mnds service**
- clear mdns service-database**
- debug mdns all**
- debug mdns error**
- debug mdns detail**

debug mdns message

config lag

To enable or disable link aggregation (LAG), use the **config lag** command.

config lag { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description	enable	Enables the link aggregation (LAG) settings.
	disable	Disables the link aggregation (LAG) settings.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to enable LAG settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config lag enable
Enabling LAG will map your current interfaces setting to LAG interface,
All dynamic AP Manager interfaces and Untagged interfaces will be deleted
All WLANs will be disabled and mapped to Mgmt interface
Are you sure you want to continue? (y/n)
You must now reboot for the settings to take effect.
```

The following example shows how to disable LAG settings:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config lag disable
Disabling LAG will map all existing interfaces to port 1.
Are you sure you want to continue? (y/n)
You must now reboot for the settings to take effect.
```

Related Topics

[show lag summary](#), on page 55

config lync-sdn

To configure the Lync service, use the **config lync-sdn** command.

```
config lync-sdn {port port-number} | {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description		
port		Configures the Lync server port number.
<i>port-number</i>		Port number of the server.
enable		Enables Lync service globally.
disable		Disables Lync service globally.

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	8.1	This command was introduced.

The following example shows how to enable Lync service globally:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config lync-sdn enable
```

config macfilter

To create or delete a MAC filter entry on the Cisco wireless LAN controller, use the **config macfilter** {*add* | *delete*} command.

config macfilter {*add client_MAC wlan_id [interface_name] [description] [macfilter_IP]* | *delete client_MAC*}

Syntax Description		
add		Adds a MAC filter entry on the controller.
delete		Deletes a MAC filter entry on the controller.
<i>MAC_addr</i>		Client MAC address.
<i>wlan_id</i>		Wireless LAN identifier with which the MAC filter entry should associate. A zero value associates the entry with any wireless LAN.
<i>interface_name</i>		(Optional) Name of the interface. Enter 0 to specify no interface.
<i>description</i>		(Optional) Short description of the interface (up to 32 characters) in double quotes. Note A description is mandatory if <i>macfilter_IP</i> is specified.
<i>IP Address</i>		(Optional) IPv4 address of the local MAC filter database.

Command Default None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines Use the **config macfilter add** command to add a client locally to a wireless LAN on the Cisco wireless LAN controller. This filter bypasses the RADIUS authentication process.

As on release 7.6, the optional *macfilter_IP* supports only IPv4 address.

The following example shows how to add a MAC filter entry 00:E0:77:31:A3:55 with the wireless LAN ID 1, interface name labconnect, and MAC filter IP 10.92.125.51 on the controller:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter add 00:E0:77:31:A3:55 1 lab02 "labconnect" 10.92.125.51
```

Related Commands

- show macfilter
- config macfilter ip-address

config macfilter description

To add a description to a MAC filter, use the **config macfilter description** command.

config macfilter description *MAC addr**description*

Syntax Description	<i>MAC addr</i>	Client MAC address.
	<i>description</i>	(Optional) Description within double quotes (up to 32 characters).

Command Default None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to configure the description MAC filter 01 to MAC address 11:11:11:11:11:11:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter description 11:11:11:11:11:11 "MAC Filter 01"
```

Related Commands show macfilter

config macfilter interface

To create a MAC filter client interface, use the **config macfilter interface** command.

config macfilter interface *MAC_addr* *interface*

Syntax Description		
	<i>MAC addr</i>	Client MAC address.
	<i>interface</i>	Interface name. A value of zero is equivalent to no name.

Command Default None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to configure a MAC filter interface Lab01 on client 11:11:11:11:11:11:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter interface 11:11:11:11:11:11 Lab01
```

Related Commands **show macfilter**

config macfilter ip-address

To enter passive client IP address , use the **config macfilter ip-address** command.

config macfilter ip-address *MAC_addr IP Address*

Syntax Description	<i>MAC_addr</i>	MAC address of the client.
	<i>IP Address</i>	Adds an IP address for passive clients.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to add an IP address for a passive client:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter ip-address aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ff 10.92.125.51
```

Related Commands **show macfilter**

config macfilter mac-delimiter

To set the MAC delimiter (colon, hyphen, none, and single-hyphen) for MAC addresses sent to RADIUS servers, use the **config macfilter mac-delimiter** command.

config macfilter mac-delimiter { none | colon | hyphen | single-hyphen }

Syntax Description		
none		Disables the delimiters (for example, xxxxxxxxxx).
colon		Sets the delimiter to a colon (for example, xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx).
hyphen		Sets the delimiter to a hyphen (for example, xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx).
single-hyphen		Sets the delimiter to a single hyphen (for example, xxxxxx-xxxxxx).

Command Default The default delimiter is hyphen.

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to have the operating system send MAC addresses to the RADIUS server in the form aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter mac-delimiter colon
```

The following example shows how to have the operating system send MAC addresses to the RADIUS server in the form aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ff:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter mac-delimiter hyphen
```

The following example shows how to have the operating system send MAC addresses to the RADIUS server in the form aabbccddeeff:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter mac-delimiter none
```

Related Commands **show macfilter**

config macfilter radius-compat

To configure the Cisco wireless LAN controller for compatibility with selected RADIUS servers, use the **config macfilter radius-compat** command.

```
config macfilter radius-compat { cisco | free | other }
```

Syntax Description		
	cisco	Configures the Cisco ACS compatibility mode (password is the MAC address of the server).
	free	Configures the Free RADIUS server compatibility mode (password is secret).
	other	Configures for other server behaviors (no password is necessary).
Command Default	Other	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to configure the Cisco ACS compatibility mode to “other”:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter radius-compat other
```

Related Commands **show macfilter**

config macfilter wlan-id

To modify a wireless LAN ID for a MAC filter, use the **config macfilter wlan-id** command.

config macfilter wlan-id *MAC_addr WLAN_id*

Syntax Description		
	<i>MAC_addr</i>	Client MAC address.
	<i>WLAN_id</i>	Wireless LAN identifier to associate with. A value of zero is not allowed.

Command Default None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to modify client wireless LAN ID 2 for a MAC filter 11:11:11:11:11:11:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter wlan-id 11:11:11:11:11:11 2
```

Related Commands

- show macfilter
- show wlan

config port adminmode

To enable or disable the administrative mode for a specific controller port or for all ports, use the **config port adminmode** command.

```
config port adminmode {all | port} {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	all	Configures all ports.
	<i>port</i>	Number of the port.
	enable	Enables the specified ports.
	disable	Disables the specified ports.
Command Default	Enabled	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to disable port 8:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port adminmode 8 disable
```

The following example shows how to enable all ports:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port adminmode all enable
```

Related Topics

- [config port autoneg](#), on page 34
- [config port linktrap](#), on page 35
- [config port multicast appliance](#), on page 36
- [config port power](#), on page 37
- [show port](#), on page 56

config port autoneg

To configure 10/100BASE-T Ethernet ports for physical port autonegotiation, use the **config port autoneg** command.

config port autoneg { **all** | *port* } { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
	all	Configures all ports.
	<i>port</i>	Number of the port.
	enable	Enables the specified ports.
	disable	Disables the specified ports.
Command Default	The default for all ports is that auto-negotiation is enabled.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Example

The following example shows how to turn on physical port autonegotiation for all front-panel Ethernet ports:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port autoneg all enable
```

The following example shows how to disable physical port autonegotiation for front-panel Ethernet port 19:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port autoneg 19 disable
```

Related Topics

- [config port linktrap](#), on page 35
- [config port multicast appliance](#), on page 36
- [config port power](#), on page 37
- [config port adminmode](#), on page 33
- [show port](#), on page 56

config port linktrap

To enable or disable the up and down link traps for a specific controller port or for all ports, use the **config port linktrap** command.

```
config port linktrap {all | port} {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Description	all	Configures all ports.
	<i>port</i>	Number of the port.
	enable	Enables the specified ports.
	disable	Disables the specified ports.
Command Default	The default value for down link traps for a specific controller port or for all ports is enabled.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to disable port 8 traps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port linktrap 8 disable
```

The following example shows how to enable all port traps:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port linktrap all enable
```

Related Topics

- [config port autoneg](#), on page 34
- [config port multicast appliance](#), on page 36
- [config port adminmode](#), on page 33
- [config port power](#), on page 37
- [show port](#), on page 56

config port multicast appliance

To enable or disable the multicast appliance service for a specific controller port or for all ports, use the **config port multicast appliance** commands.

config port multicast appliance { **all** | *port* } { **enable** | **disable** }

Syntax Description		
	all	Configures all ports.
	<i>port</i>	Number of the port.
	enable	Enables the specified ports.
	disable	Disables the specified ports.
Command Default	The default multicast appliance service for a specific controller port or for all ports is enabled.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to enable multicast appliance service on all ports:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port multicast appliance all enable
```

The following example shows how to disable multicast appliance service on port 8:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port multicast appliance 8 disable
```

Related Topics

- [config port autoneg](#), on page 34
- [config port linktrap](#), on page 35
- [config port adminmode](#), on page 33
- [config port power](#), on page 37
- [show port](#), on page 56

config port power

To enable or disable Power over Ethernet (PoE) for a specific controller port or for all ports, use the **config port power** command.

```
config port power { all | port } { enable | disable }
```

Syntax Description	all	Configures all ports.
	<i>port</i>	Port number.
	enable	Enables the specified ports.
	disable	Disables the specified ports.
Command Default	Enabled	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to enable PoE on all ports:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port power all enable
```

The following example shows how to disable PoE on port 8:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config port power 8 disable
```

Related Topics

- [config port autoneg](#), on page 34
- [config port linktrap](#), on page 35
- [config port adminmode](#), on page 33
- [config port multicast appliance](#), on page 36
- [show port](#), on page 56

config route add

To configure a network route from the service port to a dedicated workstation IP address range, use the **config route add** command.

config route add *ip_address netmask gateway*

Syntax Description	<i>ip_address</i>	Network IP address.
	<i>netmask</i>	Subnet mask for the network.
	<i>gateway</i>	IP address of the gateway for the route network.
Command Default	None	
Usage Guidelines	As on release 7.6, <i>IP_address</i> supports only IPv4 addresses.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6. This command supports only IPv4 address format.

The following example shows how to configure a network route to a dedicated workstation IP address 10.1.1.0, subnet mask 255.255.255.0, and gateway 10.1.1.1:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config route add 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
```

Related Topics

[config route delete](#), on page 39

config route delete

To remove a network route from the service port, use the **config route delete** command.

```
config route delete ip_address
```

Syntax Description	<i>ip_address</i>	Network IP address.
Command Default	None	
Usage Guidelines	As on release 7.6, <i>IP_address</i> supports only IPv4 addresses.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to delete a route from the network IP address 10.1.1.0:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config route delete 10.1.1.0
```

Related Topics

[config route add](#), on page 38

config serial baudrate

To set the serial port baud rate, use the **config serial baudrate** command.

config serial baudrate { **1200** | **2400** | **4800** | **9600** | **19200** | **38400** | **57600** }

Syntax Description

1200	Specifies the supported connection speeds to 1200.
2400	Specifies the supported connection speeds to 2400.
4800	Specifies the supported connection speeds to 4800.
9600	Specifies the supported connection speeds to 9600.
19200	Specifies the supported connection speeds to 19200.
38400	Specifies the supported connection speeds to 38400.
57600	Specifies the supported connection speeds to 57600.

Command Default

The default serial port baud rate is 9600.

Command History

Release	Modification
7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to configure a serial baud rate with the default connection speed of 9600:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config serial baudrate 9600
```

Related Topics

[config serial timeout](#), on page 41

config serial timeout

To set the timeout of a serial port session, use the **config serial timeout** command.

config serial timeout *minutes*

Syntax Description	<i>minutes</i>	Timeout in minutes from 0 to 160. A value of 0 indicates no timeout.
Command Default	0 (no timeout)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the timeout for a serial connection to the front of the Cisco wireless LAN controller from 0 to 160 minutes where 0 is no timeout.	

The following example shows how to configure the timeout of a serial port session to 10 minutes:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config serial timeout 10
```

Related Topics

[config serial baudrate](#), on page 40

config spanningtree port mode

To turn fast or 802.1D Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) on or off for one or all Cisco wireless LAN controller ports, use the **config spanningtree port mode** command.

config spanningtree port mode { **off** | **802.1d** | **fast** } { *port* | **all** }

Syntax Description		
off		Disables STP for the specified ports.
802.1d		Specifies a supported port mode as 802.1D.
fast		Specifies a supported port mode as fast.
<i>port</i>		Port number (1 through 12 or 1 through 24).
all		Configures all ports.

Command Default The default is that port STP is off.

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines When the Cisco 4400 Series Wireless LAN Controller is configured for port redundancy, STP must be disabled for all ports on the controller. STP can remain enabled on the switch connected to the controller.

Entering this command allows the controller to set up STP, detect logical network loops, place redundant ports on standby, and build a network with the most efficient pathways.

The following example shows how to disable STP for all Ethernet ports:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree port mode off all
```

The following example shows how to turn on STP 802.1D mode for Ethernet port 24:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree port mode 802.1d 24
```

The following example shows how to turn on fast STP mode for Ethernet port 2:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree port mode fast 2
```

Related Topics

- [config spanningtree switch mode](#), on page 49
- [config spanningtree port pathcost](#), on page 43
- [config spanningtree port priority](#), on page 44
- [show spanningtree port](#), on page 59

config spanningtree port pathcost

To set the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) path cost for an Ethernet port, use the **config spanningtree port pathcost** command.

```
config spanningtree port pathcost {cost | auto} {port | all}
```

Syntax Description		
<i>cost</i>		Cost in decimal as determined by the network planner.
auto		Specifies the default cost.
<i>port</i>		Port number (1 through 12 or 1 through 24), or all to configure all ports.
all		Specifies to configure all ports.

Command Default The default STP path cost for an Ethernet port is auto.

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines When the Cisco 4400 Series Wireless LAN Controller is configured for port redundancy, STP must be disabled for all ports on the controller. STP can remain enabled on the switch that is connected to the controller.

The following example shows how to have the STP algorithm automatically assign a path cost for all ports:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree port pathcost auto all
```

The following example shows how to have the STP algorithm use a port cost of 200 for port 22:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree port pathcost 200 22
```

Related Topics

- [config spanningtree switch mode](#), on page 49
- [config spanningtree port pathcost](#), on page 43
- [config spanningtree port mode](#), on page 42
- [show spanningtree port](#), on page 59

config spanningtree port priority

To configure the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) port priority, use the **config spanningtree port priority** command.

config spanningtree port priority *priority_num* *port*

Syntax Description		
	<i>priority_num</i>	Priority number from 0 to 255.
	<i>port</i>	Port number (1 through 12 or 1 through 24).

Command Default The default STP priority value is 128.

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines When the Cisco 4400 Series Wireless LAN Controller is configured for port redundancy, STP must be disabled for all ports on the controller. STP can remain enabled on the switch connected to the controller.

The following example shows how to set Ethernet port 2 to STP priority 100:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree port priority 100 2
```

Related Topics

- [config spanningtree switch mode](#), on page 49
- [config spanningtree port pathcost](#), on page 43
- [config spanningtree port mode](#), on page 42
- [show spanningtree port](#), on page 59

config spanningtree switch bridgepriority

To set the bridge ID, use the `config spanningtree switch bridgepriority` command.

`config spanningtree switch bridgepriority priority_num`

Syntax Description	<i>priority_num</i>	Priority number between 0 and 65535.
Command Default	The default priority number value to set the bridge ID is 32768.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines



Note When the Cisco 4400 Series Wireless LAN Controller is configured for port redundancy, STP must be disabled for all ports on the controller. STP can remain enabled on the switch connected to the controller.

The value of the writable portion of the Bridge ID, that is, the first two octets of the (8 octet long) Bridge ID. The other (last) 6 octets of the Bridge ID are given by the value of Bridge MAC address. The value may be specified as a number between 0 and 65535.

The following example shows how to configure spanning tree values on a per switch basis with the bridge priority 40230:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree switch bridgepriority 40230
```

Related Topics

- [config spanningtree switch forwarddelay](#), on page 46
- [config spanningtree switch hellotime](#), on page 47
- [config spanningtree switch maxage](#), on page 48
- [config spanningtree switch mode](#), on page 49
- [config spanningtree port priority](#), on page 44

config spanningtree switch forwarddelay

To set the bridge timeout, use the **config spanningtree switch forwarddelay** command.

config spanningtree switch forwarddelay *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Timeout in seconds (between 4 and 30).
Command Default	The default value to set a bridge timeout is 15 seconds.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines

The value that all bridges use for forward delay when this bridge is acting as the root. 802.1D-1990 specifies that the range for this setting is related to the value of the STP bridge maximum age. The granularity of this timer is specified by 802.1D-1990 to be 1 second. An agent may return a badValue error if a set is attempted to a value that is not a whole number of seconds. The default is 15. Valid values are 4 through 30 seconds.

The following example shows how to configure spanning tree values on a per switch basis with the bridge timeout as 20 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree switch forwarddelay 20
```

Related Topics

- [config spanningtree switch hellotime](#), on page 47
- [config spanningtree switch maxage](#), on page 48
- [config spanningtree switch mode](#), on page 49
- [config spanningtree port priority](#), on page 44

config spanningtree switch hellotime

To set the hello time, use the **config spanningtree switch hellotime** command.

config spanningtree switch hellotime *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	STP hello time in seconds.
Command Default	The default hello time value is 15.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines All bridges use this value for HelloTime when this bridge is acting as the root. The granularity of this timer is specified by 802.1D- 1990 to be 1 second. Valid values are 1 through 10 seconds.

The following example shows how to configure the STP hello time to 4 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree switch hellotime 4
```

Related Commands

- show spanningtree switch
- show spanningtree switch bridgepriority
- config spanningtree switch forwarddelay
- config spanningtree switch maxage
- config spanningtree switch mode

Related Topics

- [config spanningtree switch forwarddelay](#), on page 46
- [config spanningtree switch maxage](#), on page 48
- [config spanningtree switch mode](#), on page 49
- [config spanningtree port priority](#), on page 44

config spanningtree switch maxage

To set the maximum age, use the **config spanningtree switch maxage** command.

config spanningtree switch maxage *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	STP bridge maximum age in seconds.
Command Default	The default value for maximum age is 20.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.
Usage Guidelines	All bridges use this value for MaxAge when this bridge is acting as the root. 802.1D-1990 specifies that the range for this parameter is related to the value of Stp Bridge Hello Time. The granularity of this timer is specified by 802.1D-1990 to be 1 second. Valid values are 6 through 40 seconds.	

The following example shows how to configure the STP bridge maximum age to 30 seconds:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree switch maxage 30
```

Related Topics

- [config spanningtree switch forwarddelay](#), on page 46
- [config spanningtree switch hellotime](#), on page 47
- [config spanningtree switch mode](#), on page 49
- [config spanningtree port priority](#), on page 44

config spanningtree switch mode

To turn the Cisco wireless LAN controller Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) on or off, use the **config spanningtree switch mode** command.

config spanningtree switch mode {enable | disable}

Syntax Description	enable	Disables STP on the switch.
	disable	Enables STP on the switch.

Command Default The default is that STP is disabled.

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines Using this command allows the controller to set up STP, detect logical network loops, place redundant ports on standby, and build a network with the most efficient pathways.

The following example shows how to support STP on all Cisco wireless LAN controller ports:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config spanningtree switch mode enable
```

Related Topics

- [config spanningtree switch forwarddelay](#), on page 46
- [config spanningtree switch hellotime](#), on page 47
- [config spanningtree switch maxage](#), on page 48
- [config spanningtree port priority](#), on page 44

show advanced sip-snooping-ports

To display the port range for call snooping, use the **show advanced sip-snooping-ports** command.

show advanced sip-snooping-ports

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following is a sample output of the **show advanced sip-snooping-ports** command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced sip-snooping-ports
SIP Call Snoop Ports: 1000 - 2000
```

show interface group

To display details of system interface groups, use the **show interface group** command.

```
show interface group {summary | detailed interface_group_name}
```

Syntax Description	summary	Displays a summary of the local interface groups.
	detailed	Displays detailed interface group information.
	<i>interface_group_name</i>	Interface group name for a detailed display.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to display a summary of local interface groups:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show interface group summary
Interface Group Name      Total Interfaces  Total WLANs      Total AP
Groups      Quarantine
-----
mygroup1          1                0                0                No
mygroup2          1                0                0                No
mygroup3          5                1                0                No
```

The following example shows how to display the detailed interface group information:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show interface group detailed mygroup1
Interface Group Name..... mygroup1
Quarantine ..... No
Number of Wlans using the Interface Group..... 0
Number of AP Groups using the Interface Group.... 0
Number of Interfaces Contained..... 1
mDNS Profile Name..... NCS12Prof
Interface Group Description..... My Interface Group
Next interface for allocation to client..... testabc
Interfaces Contained in this group ..... testabc
Interface marked with * indicates DHCP dirty interface
Interface list sorted based on vlan:
```

```
Index  Vlan      Interface Name
-----  ----  -----
```

```
0          42          testabc
```

Related Topics

[config interface address](#), on page 13

show lag eth-port-hash

To display the physical port used for specific MAC addresses, use the **show lag eth-port-hash** command.

```
show lag eth-port-hash dest_MAC [source_MAC]
```

Syntax Description	<i>dest_MAC</i>	MAC address to determine output port for non-IP packets.
	<i>source_MAC</i>	(Optional) MAC address to determine output port for non-IP packets.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to display the physical port used for a specific MAC address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show lag eth-port-hash 11:11:11:11:11:11
Destination MAC 11:11:11:11:11:11 currently maps to port 1
```

Related Topics

[config lag](#), on page 24

show lag ip-port-hash

To display the physical port used for specific IP addresses, use the **show lag ip-port-hash** command.

show lag ip-port-hash *dest_IP* [*source_IP*]

Syntax Description	<i>dest_IP</i>	IP address to determine the output port for IP packets.
	<i>source_IP</i>	(Optional) IP address to determine the output port for IP packets.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines For CAPWAP packets, enter the IP address of the access points. For EOIP packets, enter the IP address of the controller. For WIRED_GUEST packets, enter its IP address. For non tunneled IP packets from WLC, enter the destination IP address. For other non tunneled IP packets, enter both destination and source IP addresses.

The following example shows how to display the physical port used for a specific IP address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show lag ip-port-hash 192.168.102.138
Destination IP 192.168.102.138 currently maps to port 1
```

Related Topics

[config lag](#), on page 24

show lag summary

To display the current link aggregation (LAG) status, use the **show lag summary** command.

show lag summary

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to display the current status of the LAG configuration:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show lag summary  
LAG Enabled
```

Related Topics

[config lag](#), on page 24

show port

To display the Cisco wireless LAN controller port settings on an individual or global basis, use the **show port** command.

show port {*port-number* | **summary** | **detailed-info** | **vlan**}

Syntax Description		
<i>port-number</i>		Port number of the physical interface.
summary		Displays a summary of all ports.
detailed-info		Displays detailed port information.
vlan		Displays VLAN port table summary.
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to display information about an individual wireless LAN controller port:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show port 1
      STP      Admin  Physical  Physical  Link  Link  Mcast
Pr  Type  Stat  Mode    Mode    Status  Status  Trap  Appliance  POE
-----
-----
1  Normal  Disa  Enable  Auto    1000 Full  Down  Enable  Enable  N/A
```



Note Some WLAN controllers may not have multicast or Power over Ethernet (PoE) listed because they do not support those features.

The following example shows how to display a summary of all ports:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show port summary
      STP      Admin  Physical  Physical  Link  Link  Mcast
Pr  Type  Stat  Mode    Mode    Status  Status  Trap  Appliance  POE
SFPTYPE
-----
-----
1  Normal  Forw  Enable  Auto    1000 Full  Up    Enable  Enable  N/A
  NotPresent
2  Normal  Disa  Enable  Auto    1000 Full  Down  Enable  Enable  N/A
  NotPresent
3  Normal  Disa  Enable  Auto    1000 Full  Down  Enable  Enable  N/A
```



```
NotPresent
4 Normal Disa Enable Auto 1000 Full Down Enable Enable N/A
NotPresent
```



Note Some WLAN controllers may have only one port listed because they have only one physical port.

Related Topics

- [show stats port](#), on page 61
- [show stats switch](#), on page 63
- [config interface port](#), on page 18
- [config spanningtree port mode](#), on page 42
- [config spanningtree port pathcost](#), on page 43
- [config spanningtree port priority](#), on page 44

show serial

To display the serial (console) port configuration, use the **show serial** command.

show serial

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The default values for Baud rate, Character, Flow Control, Stop Bits, Parity type of the port configuration are 9600, 8, off, 1, none.

Command History

Release	Modification
7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to display EIA-232 parameters and the serial port inactivity timeout:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show serial
Serial Port Login Timeout (minutes)..... 45
Baud Rate..... 9600
Character Size..... 8
Flow Control:..... Disable
Stop Bits..... 1
Parity Type:..... none
```

Related Topics

[config serial baudrate](#), on page 40

[config serial timeout](#), on page 41

show spanningtree port

To display the Cisco wireless LAN controller spanning tree port configuration, use the **show spanningtree port** command.

show spanningtree port *port*

Syntax Description

port

Physical port number:

- 1 through 4 on Cisco 2100 Series Wireless LAN Controller.
- 1 or 2 on Cisco 4402 Series Wireless LAN Controller.
- 1 through 4 on Cisco 4404 Series Wireless LAN Controller.

Command Default

The default SPT configuration output values are 800C, Disabled, 802.1D, 128, 100, Auto.

Command History

Release	Modification
7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines

When the a Cisco 4400 Series wireless LAN controller is configured for port redundancy, the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) must be disabled for all ports on the Cisco 4400 Series Wireless LAN Controller. STP can remain enabled on the switch connected to the Cisco 4400 Series Wireless LAN Controller.



Note Some WLAN controllers do not support the spanning tree function.

The following example shows how to display spanning tree values on a per port basis:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show spanningtree port 3
STP Port ID..... 800C
STP Port State..... Disabled
STP Port Administrative Mode..... 802.1D
STP Port Priority..... 128
STP Port Path Cost..... 100
STP Port Path Cost Mode..... Auto
```

Related Topics

- [config spanningtree port mode](#), on page 42
- [config spanningtree port pathcost](#), on page 43
- [config spanningtree port priority](#), on page 44
- [show spanningtree switch](#), on page 60

show spanningtree switch

To display the Cisco wireless LAN controller network (DS port) spanning tree configuration, use the **show spanningtree switch** command.

show spanningtree switch

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

Usage Guidelines Some WLAN controllers do not support the spanning tree function.

The following example shows how to display spanning tree values on a per switch basis:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show spanningtree switch
STP Specification..... IEEE 802.1D
STP Base MAC Address..... 00:0B:85:02:0D:20
Spanning Tree Algorithm..... Disable
STP Bridge Priority..... 32768
STP Bridge Max. Age (seconds)..... 20
STP Bridge Hello Time (seconds)..... 2
STP Bridge Forward Delay (seconds)..... 15
```

Related Topics

[config spanningtree switch bridgepriority](#), on page 45

[config spanningtree switch forwarddelay](#), on page 46

[config spanningtree switch hellotime](#), on page 47

[config spanningtree switch maxage](#), on page 48

[config spanningtree switch mode](#), on page 49

show stats port

To display physical port receive and transmit statistics, use the **show stats port** command.

show stats port { *detailed port* | *summary port* }

Syntax Description		
detailed	Displays detailed port statistics.	
summary	Displays port summary statistics.	
<i>port</i>	Physical port number:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 through 4 on Cisco 2100 Series Wireless LAN Controllers. • 1 or 2 on Cisco 4402 Series Wireless LAN Controllers. • 1 through 4 on Cisco 4404 Series Wireless LAN Controllers. • 1 on Cisco WLCM Series Wireless LAN Controllers. 	
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to display the port summary information:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show stats port summary
Packets Received Without Error..... 399958
Packets Received With Error..... 0
Broadcast Packets Received..... 8350
Packets Transmitted Without Error..... 106060
Transmit Packets Errors..... 0
Collisions Frames..... 0
Time Since Counters Last Cleared..... 2 day 11 hr 16 min 23 sec
```

The following example shows how to display the detailed port information:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show stats port detailed 1
PACKETS RECEIVED (OCTETS)
Total Bytes..... 267799881
64 byte pkts      :918281
65-127 byte pkts :354016      128-255 byte pkts :1283092
```

show stats port

```

256-511 byte pkts      :8406                512-1023 byte pkts  :3006
1024-1518 byte pkts   :1184                1519-1530 byte pkts :0
> 1530 byte pkts      :2
PACKETS RECEIVED SUCCESSFULLY
Total..... 2567987
Unicast Pkts :2547844      Multicast Pkts:0      Broadcast Pkts:20143
PACKETS RECEIVED WITH MAC ERRORS
Total..... 0
Jabbers      :0              Undersize :0              Alignment :0
FCS Errors:0              Overruns  :0
RECEIVED PACKETS NOT FORWARDED
Total..... 0
Local Traffic Frames:0      RX Pause Frames      :0
Unacceptable Frames :0      VLAN Membership      :0
VLAN Viable Discards:0      MulticastTree Viable:0
ReserveAddr Discards:0
CFI Discards      :0              Upstream Threshold  :0
PACKETS TRANSMITTED (OCTETS)
Total Bytes..... 353831
64 byte pkts      :0              65-127 byte pkts    :0
128-255 byte pkts :0              256-511 byte pkts   :0
512-1023 byte pkts :0              1024-1518 byte pkts :2
1519-1530 byte pkts :0              Max Info             :1522
PACKETS TRANSMITTED SUCCESSFULLY
Total..... 5875
Unicast Pkts :5868      Multicast Pkts:0      Broadcast Pkts:7
TRANSMIT ERRORS
Total Errors..... 0
FCS Error      :0              TX Oversized :0              Underrun Error:0
TRANSMIT DISCARDS
Total Discards..... 0
Single Coll Frames :0              Multiple Coll Frames:0
Excessive Coll Frame:0      Port Membership      :0
VLAN Viable Discards:0
PROTOCOL STATISTICS
BPDUs Received      :6              BPDUs Transmitted    :0
802.3x RX PauseFrame:0
Time Since Counters Last Cleared..... 2 day 0 hr 39 min 59 sec

```

Related Topics

- [config port adminmode](#), on page 33
- [config port autoneg](#), on page 34
- [config port linktrap](#), on page 35
- [config port power](#), on page 37

show stats switch

To display the network (DS port) receive and transmit statistics, use the **show stats switch** command.

show stats switch { **detailed** | **summary** }

Syntax Description	detailed	Displays detailed switch statistics.
	summary	Displays switch summary statistics.
Command Default	None	
Command History	Release	Modification
	7.6	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Release 7.6.

The following example shows how to display switch summary statistics:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show stats switch summary
Packets Received Without Error..... 136410
Broadcast Packets Received..... 18805
Packets Received With Error..... 0
Packets Transmitted Without Error..... 78002
Broadcast Packets Transmitted..... 3340
Transmit Packet Errors..... 2
Address Entries Currently In Use..... 26
VLAN Entries Currently In Use..... 1
Time Since Counters Last Cleared..... 2 day 11 hr 22 min 17 sec
```

The following example shows how to display detailed switch statistics:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show stats switch detailed
RECEIVE
Octets..... 19351718
Total Pkts..... 183468
Unicast Pkts..... 180230
Multicast Pkts..... 3219
Broadcast Pkts..... 19
Pkts Discarded..... 0
TRANSMIT
Octets..... 354251
Total Pkts..... 5882
Unicast Pkts..... 5875
Multicast Pkts..... 0
Broadcast Pkts..... 7
Pkts Discarded..... 0
ADDRESS ENTRIES
```

```
Most Ever Used..... 1
Currently In Use..... 1
VLAN ENTRIES
Maximum..... 128
Most Ever Used..... 1
Static In Use..... 1
Dynamic In Use..... 0
VLANs Deleted..... 0
Time Since Ctrs Last Cleared..... 2 day 0 hr 43 min 22
sec
```