



## Configuring SSIDs

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This chapter describes how to configure a service set identifier (SSID) on the access point/bridge. This chapter contains these sections:

- [Understanding SSIDs, page 7-2](#)
- [Configuring the SSID, page 7-2](#)

# Understanding SSIDs

The SSID is a unique identifier that wireless networking devices use to establish and maintain wireless connectivity. Multiple access point/bridges on a network or sub-network can use the same SSID. SSIDs are case sensitive and can contain up to 32 alphanumeric characters. Do not include spaces in your SSID. The 1300 series access point/bridge supports multiple SSIDs.

When you configure an SSID you assign these configuration settings to the SSID:

- VLAN
- RADIUS accounting for traffic using the SSID
- Access Point/Bridge authentication method



**Note**

For detailed information on client authentication types, see [Chapter 10, “Configuring Authentication Types.”](#)

If you want the access point/bridge to allow associations from access point/bridges that do not specify an SSID in their configurations, you can include the SSID in the access point/bridge’s beacon. The access point/bridge’s default SSID, *autoinstall*, is included in the beacon. However, to keep your network secure, you should remove the SSID from the beacon.

You can assign an authentication username and password to the SSID to allow the access point/bridge to authenticate to your network using LEAP authentication.

If your network uses VLANs, you should assign the access point/bridge SSID to your network’s native VLAN.

## Configuring the SSID

These sections contain configuration information for the SSID:

- [Default SSID Configuration, page 7-2](#)
- [Creating an SSID, page 7-3](#)

## Default SSID Configuration

[Table 7-1](#) shows the default SSID configuration:

**Table 7-1** Default SSID Configuration

Feature	Default Setting
SSID	autoinstall
Guest Mode SSID	autoinstall (The access point/bridge broadcasts this SSID in its beacon and allows access point/bridges with no SSID to associate.)

## Creating an SSID

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to create an SSID:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<b>configure terminal</b>	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	<b>interface dot11radio 0</b>	Enter interface configuration mode for the radio interface.
Step 3	<b>ssid <i>ssid-string</i></b>	Create an SSID and enter SSID configuration mode for the new SSID. The SSID can consist of up to 32 alphanumeric characters. SSIDs are case sensitive.  <b>Note</b> You can include spaces in an SSID, but be careful not to add spaces to an SSID accidentally, especially at the end of an SSID.
Step 4	<b>authentication client</b> <b>username <i>username</i></b> <b>password <i>password</i></b>	(Optional) Set an authentication username and password that the access point/bridge uses to authenticate to the network.
Step 5	<b>accounting <i>list-name</i></b>	(Optional) Enable RADIUS accounting for this SSID. For <i>list-name</i> , specify the accounting method list. Click this link for more information on method lists: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios122/122cgcr/fsecur_c/fsaaa/scfacct.htm#xtocid2">http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios122/122cgcr/fsecur_c/fsaaa/scfacct.htm#xtocid2</a>
Step 6	<b>vlan <i>vlan-id</i></b>	(Optional) Assign the SSID to a VLAN on your network. On your access point/bridge, you should assign the SSID to the native VLAN.
Step 7	<b>infrastructure-ssid</b>	Designate the SSID as the infrastructure SSID. It is used to instruct a non-root access point/bridge or workgroup bridge radio to associate with this SSID.
Step 8	<b>end</b>	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 9	<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.



### Note

You use the **ssid** command's authentication options to configure an authentication type for the SSID. See [Chapter 10, "Configuring Authentication Types,"](#) for instructions on configuring authentication types.

Use the **no** form of the command to disable the SSID or to disable SSID features.

This example shows how to:

- Name an SSID
- Configure the SSID for RADIUS accounting
- Assign the SSID to the native VLAN
- Designate the SSID as the infrastructure SSID

```
bridge# configure terminal
bridge(config)# interface dot11radio 0
bridge(config-if)# ssid bridgeman
bridge(config-ssid)# accounting accounting-method-list
bridge(config-ssid)# vlan 1
```

```
bridge(config-ssid) # infrastructure-ssid  
bridge(config-ssid) # end
```