

Controlling Lightweight Access Points

This chapter describes the Cisco lightweight access points and explains how to connect them to the controller and manage access point settings. It contains these sections:

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The Controller Discovery Process

Cisco's lightweight access points use the Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) to communicate between the controller and other lightweight access points on the network. In an LWAPP environment, a lightweight access point discovers a controller by using LWAPP discovery mechanisms and then sends it an LWAPP join request. The controller sends the access point an LWAPP join response allowing the access point to join the controller. When the access point joins the controller, the controller manages its configuration, firmware, control transactions, and data transactions.


Note

You must install software release 4.0.155.0 or later on the controller before connecting 1100 and 1300 series access points to the controller. The 1120 and 1310 access points were not supported prior to software release 4.0.155.0.


Note

The Cisco controllers cannot edit or query any access point information using the CLI if the name of the access point contains a space.


Note

Make sure that the controller is set to the current time. If the controller is set to a time that has already occurred, the access point might not join the controller because its certificate may not be valid for that time.

Lightweight access points must be discovered by a controller before they can become an active part of the network. The lightweight access points support these controller discovery processes:

- **Layer 3 LWAPP discovery**—Can occur on different subnets from the access point and uses IP addresses and UDP packets rather than the MAC addresses used by Layer 2 discovery.
- **Layer 2 LWAPP discovery**—Occurs on the same subnet as the access point and uses encapsulated Ethernet frames containing MAC addresses for communications between the access point and the controller. Layer 2 LWAPP discovery is not suited for Layer 3 environments.
- **Over-the-air provisioning (OTAP)**—This feature is supported by Cisco 4400 series controllers. If this feature is enabled on the controller, all associated access points transmit wireless LWAPP neighbor messages, and new access points receive the controller IP address from these messages. This feature is disabled by default and should remain disabled when all access points are installed.
- **Locally stored controller IP address discovery**—If the access point was previously associated to a controller, the IP addresses of the primary, secondary, and tertiary controllers are stored in the access point's non-volatile memory. This process of storing controller IP addresses on access points for later deployment is called *priming the access point*.
- **DHCP server discovery**—This feature uses DHCP option 43 to provide controller IP addresses to the access points. Cisco switches support a DHCP server option that is typically used for this capability. For more information about DHCP option 43, see the [“Using DHCP Option 43” section on page 7-12](#).
- **DNS discovery**—The access point can discover controllers through your domain name server (DNS). For the access point to do so, you must configure your DNS to return controller IP addresses in response to CISCO-LWAPP-CONTROLLER.localdomain, where localdomain is the access point domain name. When an access point receives an IP address and DNS information from a DHCP server, it contacts the DNS to resolve CISCO-LWAPP-CONTROLLER.localdomain. When the DNS sends a list of controller IP addresses, the access point sends discovery requests to the controllers.

Verifying that Access Points Join the Controller

When replacing a controller, you need to make sure that access points join the new controller.

Using the GUI to Verify that Access Points Join the Controller

Follow these steps to ensure that access points join the new controller.

-
- Step 1** Follow these steps to configure the new controller as a master controller.
- Click **Controller > Advanced > Master Controller Mode** to open the Master Controller Configuration page.
 - Check the **Master Controller Mode** check box.
 - Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
 - Click **Save Configuration** to save your changes.
- Step 2** (Optional) Flush the ARP and MAC address tables within the network infrastructure. Ask your network administrator for more information about this step.
- Step 3** Restart the access points.
- Step 4** Once all the access points have joined the new controller, configure the controller not to be a master controller by unchecking the **Master Controller Mode** check box on the Master Controller Configuration page.
-

Using the CLI to Verify that Access Points Join the Controller

Follow these steps to ensure that access points join the new controller.

-
- Step 1** To configure the new controller as a master controller, enter this command:
- ```
config network master-base enable
```
- Step 2** (Optional) Flush the ARP and MAC address tables within the network infrastructure. Ask your network administrator for more information about this step.
- Step 3** Restart the access points.
- Step 4** To configure the controller not to be a master controller once all the access points have joined the new controller, enter this command:
- ```
config network master-base disable
```
-

Configuring Global Credentials for Access Points

Cisco IOS access points are shipped from the factory with *Cisco* as the default enable password. This password allows users to log into the non-privileged mode and execute **show** and **debug** commands, posing a security threat. The default enable password must be changed to prevent unauthorized access and to enable users to execute configuration commands from the access point's console port.

In controller software releases prior to 5.0, you can set the access point enable password only for access points that are currently connected to the controller. In controller software release 5.0, you can set a global username, password, and enable password that all access points inherit as they join the controller. This includes all access points that are currently joined to the controller and any that join in the future. If desired, you can override the global credentials and assign a unique username, password, and enable password for a specific access point.

Also in controller software release 5.0, after an access point joins the controller, the access point enables console port security, and you are prompted for your username and password whenever you log into the access point's console port. When you log in, you are in non-privileged mode, and you must enter the enable password in order to use the privileged mode.



Note

These controller software release 5.0 features are supported on all access points that have been converted to lightweight mode, except the 1100 series. VxWorks access points are not supported.

The global credentials that you configure on the controller are retained across controller and access point reboots. They are overwritten only if the access point joins a new controller that is configured with a global username and password. If the new controller is not configured with global credentials, the access point retains the global username and password configured for the first controller.



Note

You need to keep careful track of the credentials used by the access points. Otherwise, you might not be able to log into an access point's console port. If you ever need to return the access points to the default *Cisco/Cisco* username and password, you must clear the controller's configuration and the access point's configuration to return them to factory default settings. To clear the controller's configuration, choose **Commands > Reset to Factory Default > Reset** on the controller GUI, or enter **clear config** on the controller CLI. To clear the access point's configuration, enter **clear ap config Cisco_AP** on the controller CLI. Once the access point rejoins a controller, it adopts the default *Cisco/Cisco* username and password.

You can use the controller GUI or CLI to configure global credentials for access points that join the controller.

Using the GUI to Configure Global Credentials for Access Points

Using the controller GUI, follow these steps to configure global credentials for access points that join the controller.

- Step 1** Click **Wireless > Access Points > AP Configuration > AP Credentials** to open the AP Configuration > AP Credentials page (see [Figure 7-1](#)).

Figure 7-1 *AP Configuration > AP Credentials Page*



- Step 2** In the Username field, enter the username that is to be inherited by all access points that join the controller.
- Step 3** In the Password field, enter the password that is to be inherited by all access points that join the controller.
- Step 4** In the Enable Password field, enter the enable password that is to be inherited by all access points that join the controller.
- Step 5** Click **Apply to All APs** to send the global username, password, and enable password to all access points that are currently joined to the controller or that join the controller in the future.
- Step 6** Click **Save Configuration** to save your changes.
- Step 7** If desired, you can choose to override the global credentials for a specific access point and assign a unique username, password, and enable password to this access point. Follow these steps to do so:
 - a. Click **Access Points > All APs** to open the All APs page.
 - b. Click the name of the access point for which you want to override the global credentials. The All APs > Details page appears (see [Figure 7-2](#)).

Figure 7-2 *All APs > Details Page*



- c. Under AP Credentials, check the **Override Global Credentials** check box to prevent this access point from inheriting the global username, password, and enable password from the controller. The default value is unchecked.
- d. In the Username, Password, and Enable Password fields, enter the unique username, password, and enable password that you want to assign to this access point.



Note The information that you enter is retained across controller and access point reboots and if the access point joins a new controller.

- e. Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
- f. Click **Save Configuration** to save your changes.



Note If you ever want to force this access point to use the controller's global credentials, simply uncheck the **Override Global Credentials** check box.

Using the CLI to Configure Global Credentials for Access Points

Using the controller CLI, follow these steps to configure global credentials for access points that join the controller.

Step 1 To configure the global username, password, and enable password for all access points currently joined to the controller as well as any access points that join the controller in the future, enter this command:

```
config ap mgmtuser add username user password password enablesecret enable_password all
```

Step 2 If desired, you can choose to override the global credentials for a specific access point and assign a unique username, password, and enable password to this access point. To do so, enter this command:

```
config ap mgmtuser add username user password password enablesecret enable_password Cisco_AP
```

The credentials that you enter in this command are retained across controller and access point reboots and if the access point joins a new controller.



Note If you ever want to force this access point to use the controller's global credentials, enter this command: **config ap mgmtuser delete Cisco_AP**. The following message appears after you execute this command: "AP reverted to global username configuration."

Step 3 To save your changes, enter this command:

```
save config
```

- Step 4** To verify that global credentials are configured for all access points that join the controller, enter this command:

show ap summary

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Number of APs..... 1
Global AP User Name..... globalap
```

AP Name	Slots	AP Model	Ethernet MAC	Location	Port	Country
HReap	2	AIR-AP1131AG-N-K9	00:13:80:60:48:3e	default location	1	US



Note If global credentials are not configured, the Global AP User Name field shows “Not Configured.”

- Step 5** To see the global credentials configuration for a specific access point, enter this command:

show ap config general Cisco_AP



Note The name of the access point is case sensitive.

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Cisco AP Identifier..... 0
Cisco AP Name..... HReap
...
AP User Mode..... AUTOMATIC
AP User Name..... globalap
...
```



Note If this access point is configured for global credentials, the AP User Mode fields shows “Automatic.” If the global credentials have been overwritten for this access point, the AP User Mode field shows “Customized.”

Cisco Aironet Mesh Access Points

Controller software release 5.0 is not supported for use with Cisco Aironet mesh access points. For information on mesh access points and the software releases they support, refer to the user documentation for mesh access points at this location:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6548/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

Autonomous Access Points Converted to Lightweight Mode

You can use an upgrade conversion tool to convert autonomous Cisco Aironet 1100, 1130AG, 1200, 1240AG, and 1300 Series Access Points to lightweight mode. When you upgrade one of these access points to lightweight mode, the access point communicates with a controller and receives a configuration and software image from the controller.

Refer to the *Upgrading Autonomous Cisco Aironet Access Points to Lightweight Mode* document for instructions on upgrading an autonomous access point to lightweight mode. You can find this document at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/wireless/ps430/prod_technical_reference09186a00804fc3dc.html

Guidelines for Using Access Points Converted to Lightweight Mode

Keep these guidelines in mind when you use autonomous access points that have been converted to lightweight mode:

- Converted access points support 2006, 4400, and WiSM controllers only. When you convert an autonomous access point to lightweight mode, the access point can communicate with Cisco 2006 series controllers, 4400 series controllers, or the controllers on a Cisco WiSM only.
- Access points converted to lightweight mode do not support Wireless Domain Services (WDS). Converted access points communicate only with Cisco wireless LAN controllers and cannot communicate with WDS devices. However, the controller provides functionality equivalent to WDS when the access point associates to it.
- In controller software release 4.2 or later, all Cisco lightweight access points support 16 BSSIDs per radio and a total of 16 wireless LANs per access point. In previous releases, they supported only 8 BSSIDs per radio and a total of 8 wireless LANs per access point. When a converted access point associates to a controller, only wireless LANs with IDs 1 through 16 are pushed to the access point.
- Access points converted to lightweight mode do not support Layer 2 LWAPP. Access Points converted to lightweight mode must get an IP address and discover the controller using DHCP, DNS, or IP subnet broadcast.
- After you convert an access point to lightweight mode, the console port provides read-only access to the unit.
- The 1130AG and 1240AG access points support hybrid-REAP mode. See [Chapter 12](#) for details.
- The upgrade conversion tool adds the self-signed certificate (SSC) key-hash to only one of the controllers on the Cisco WiSM. After the conversion has been completed, add the SSC key-hash to the second controller on the Cisco WiSM by copying the SSC key-hash from the first controller to the second controller. To copy the SSC key-hash, open the AP Policies page of the controller GUI (**Security > AAA > AP Policies**) and copy the SSC key-hash from the SHA1 Key Hash column under AP Authorization List (see [Figure 7-3](#)). Then, using the second controller's GUI, open the same page and paste the key-hash into the SHA1 Key Hash field under Add AP to Authorization List. If you have more than one Cisco WiSM, use WCS to push the SSC key-hash to all the other controllers.

Reverting from Lightweight Mode to Autonomous Mode

After you use the upgrade tool to convert an autonomous access point to lightweight mode, you can convert the access point from a lightweight unit back to an autonomous unit by loading a Cisco IOS release that supports autonomous mode (Cisco IOS release 12.3(7)JA or earlier). If the access point is associated to a controller, you can use the controller to load the Cisco IOS release. If the access point is not associated to a controller, you can load the Cisco IOS release using TFTP. In either method, the access point must be able to access a TFTP server that contains the Cisco IOS release to be loaded.

Using a Controller to Return to a Previous Release

Follow these steps to revert from lightweight mode to autonomous mode using a wireless LAN controller:

-
- Step 1** Log into the CLI on the controller to which the access point is associated.
 - Step 2** Enter this command:
config ap tftp-downgrade *tftp-server-ip-address filename access-point-name*
 - Step 3** Wait until the access point reboots and reconfigure the access point using the CLI or GUI.
-

Using the MODE Button and a TFTP Server to Return to a Previous Release

Follow these steps to revert from lightweight mode to autonomous mode by using the access point MODE (reset) button to load a Cisco IOS release from a TFTP server:

-
- Step 1** The PC on which your TFTP server software runs must be configured with a static IP address in the range of 10.0.0.2 to 10.0.0.30.
 - Step 2** Make sure that the PC contains the access point image file (such as *c1200-k9w7-tar.123-7.JA.tar* for a 1200 series access point) in the TFTP server folder and that the TFTP server is activated.
 - Step 3** Rename the access point image file in the TFTP server folder to **c1200-k9w7-tar.default** for a 1200 series access point.
 - Step 4** Connect the PC to the access point using a Category 5 (CAT5) Ethernet cable.
 - Step 5** Disconnect power from the access point.
 - Step 6** Press and hold the **MODE** button while you reconnect power to the access point.



Note The MODE button on the access point must be enabled. Follow the steps in the [“Disabling the Reset Button on Access Points Converted to Lightweight Mode”](#) section on page 7-18 to check the status of the access point MODE button.

- Step 7** Hold the **MODE** button until the status LED turns red (approximately 20 to 30 seconds), and release the MODE button.

- Step 8** Wait until the access point reboots as indicated by all LEDs turning green followed by the Status LED blinking green.
- Step 9** After the access point reboots, reconfigure the access point using the GUI or the CLI.
-

Authorizing Access Points

Depending on whether access points have manufacturing-installed certificates (MICs), the controller may either use self-signed certificates (SSCs) to authenticate access points or send the authorization information to a RADIUS server.

Authorizing Access Points Using SSCs

The Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) secures the control communication between the access point and controller by means of a secure key distribution requiring X.509 certificates on both the access point and controller. LWAPP relies on a priori provisioning of the X.509 certificates. Cisco Aironet access points shipped before July 18, 2005 do not have a MIC, so these access points create an SSC when upgraded to operate in lightweight mode. Controllers are programmed to accept local SSCs for authentication of specific access points and do not forward those authentication requests to a RADIUS server. This behavior is acceptable and secure.

Authorizing Access Points Using MICs

You can configure controllers to use RADIUS servers to authorize access points using MICs. The controller uses an access point's MAC address as both the username and password when sending the information to a RADIUS server. For example, if the MAC address of the access point is 000b85229a70, both the username and password used by the controller to authorize the access point are 000b85229a70.

**Note**

The lack of a strong password by the use of the access point's MAC address should not be an issue because the controller uses MIC to authenticate the access point prior to authorizing the access point through the RADIUS server. Using MIC provides strong authentication.

**Note**

If you use the MAC address as the username and password for access point authentication on a RADIUS AAA server, do not use the same AAA server for client authentication.

Using the GUI to Authorize Access Points

Using the controller GUI, follow these steps to authorize access points.

- Step 1** Click **Security > AAA > AP Policies** to open the AP Policies page (see [Figure 7-3](#)).

Figure 7-3 AP Policies Page



- Step 2** If you want the access points to be authorized using a AAA RADIUS server, check the **Authorize APs Against AAA** check box.
- Step 3** If you want the access points to be authorized using an SSC, check the **Authorize Self Signed Certificate (SSC)** check box.
- Step 4** Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
- Step 5** Follow these steps to add an access point to the controller's authorization list:
- a. Click **Add** to access the Add AP to Authorization List area.
 - b. In the MAC Address field, enter the MAC address of the access point.
 - c. From the Certificate Type drop-down box, choose **MIC** or **SSC**.
 - d. Click **Add**. The access point appears in the access point authorization list.



Note To remove an access point from the authorization list, hover your cursor over the blue drop-down arrow for the access point and choose **Remove**.



Note To search for a specific access point in the authorization list, enter the MAC address of the access point in the Search by MAC field and click **Search**.

Using the CLI to Authorize Access Points

Using the controller CLI, follow these steps to authorize access points.

- Step 1** To configure an access point authorization policy, enter this command:
- ```
config auth-list ap-policy {authorize-ap {enable | disable} | ssc {enable | disable}}
```
- Step 2** To add an access point to the authorization list, enter this command:
- ```
config auth-list add {mic | ssc} ap_mac [ap_key]
```
- where *ap_key* is an optional key hash value equal to 20 bytes or 40 digits.



Note To delete an access point from the authorization list, enter this command:
config auth-list delete *ap_mac*.

Step 3 To view the access point authorization list, enter this command:

show auth-list

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Authorize APs against AAA ..... enabled
Allow APs with Self-Signed Certificate (SSC) .... enabled
```

```
Mac Addr          Cert Type      Key Hash
-----
00:0b:85:57:c9:f0  MIC
00:13:80:60:48:3e  SSC           ecefbb0622ef76c997ac7d73e413ee499e24769e
```

Using DHCP Option 43

Cisco Aironet access points use the type-length-value (TLV) format for DHCP option 43. DHCP servers must be programmed to return the option based on the access point's DHCP Vendor Class Identifier (VCI) string (DHCP Option 60). [Table 7-1](#) lists the VCI strings for Cisco access points capable of operating in lightweight mode.

Table 7-1 VCI Strings For Lightweight Access Points

Access Point	VCI String
Cisco Aironet 1130 Series	Cisco AP c1130
Cisco Aironet 1200 Series	Cisco AP c1200
Cisco Aironet 1240 Series	Cisco AP c1240

This is the format of the TLV block:

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

Refer to the product documentation for your DHCP server for instructions on configuring DHCP option 43. The *Upgrading Autonomous Cisco Aironet Access Points to Lightweight Mode* document contains example steps for configuring option 43 on a DHCP server.

Troubleshooting the Access Point Join Process

Access points can fail to join a controller for many reasons, including a pending RADIUS authorization, self-signed certificates not being enabled on the controller, a regulatory domain mismatch between the access point and the controller, and so on. In controller software releases prior to 4.2, the only way to obtain information about an access point that is having a problem joining a controller is to access the access point through the console port to see the error messages or to enable various LWAPP debug commands on the controller. These tasks can impact the controller's performance in cases where a large number of access points are deployed and few of them have trouble joining the controller. In this situation, if LWAPP debug commands are enabled, the controller is flooded with LWAPP error messages and can become unreachable.

To avoid this situation and to better troubleshoot access point joining issues, controller software release 4.2 or later enables you to configure the access points to send all LWAPP-related errors to a syslog server. You do not need to enable any debug commands on the controller because all of the LWAPP error messages can be viewed from the syslog server itself.

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

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

You can view join-related information for the following numbers of access points:

- Up to 300 access points for 4400 series controllers, the Cisco WiSM, and the Catalyst 3750G Integrated Wireless LAN Controller Switch
- Up to three times the maximum number of access points supported by the platform for the 2100 series controllers and the Controller Network Module within the Cisco 28/37/38xx Series Integrated Services Routers

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

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

- An access point running software release 4.2 or later has been newly deployed.
- An existing access point running a software release prior to 4.2 has been upgraded to 4.2 or a later release.
- An existing access point running software release 4.2 or later has been reset after clearing the configuration.

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

You can also configure the syslog server IP address through the access point CLI, provided the access point is currently not connected to the controller. The relevant command is **lwapp ap log-server syslog_server_IP_address**.

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

- The access point is still connected to the same controller, and the global syslog server IP address configuration on the controller has been changed using the **config ap syslog host global** *syslog_server_IP_address* command. In this case, the controller pushes the new global syslog server IP address to the access point.
- The access point is still connected to the same controller, and a specific syslog server IP address has been configured for the access point on the controller using the **config ap syslog host specific** *Cisco_AP syslog_server_IP_address* command. In this case, the controller pushes the new specific syslog server IP address to the access point.
- The access point gets disconnected from the controller, and the syslog server IP address has been configured from the access point CLI using the **lwapp ap log-server** *syslog_server_IP_address* command. This command works only if the access point is not connected to any controller.
- The access point gets disconnected from the controller and joins another controller. In this case, the new controller pushes its global syslog server IP address to the access point.

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

You can configure the syslog server for access points and view the access point join information only from the controller CLI.

Configuring the Syslog Server for Access Points

Follow these steps to configure the syslog server for access points using the controller CLI.

Step 1 Perform one of the following:

- To configure a global syslog server for all access points that join this controller, enter this command:
config ap syslog host global *syslog_server_IP_address*



Note By default, the global syslog server IP address for all access points is 255.255.255.255. Make sure that the access points can reach the subnet on which the syslog server resides before configuring the syslog server on the controller. If the access points cannot reach this subnet, the access points are unable to send out syslog messages.

- To configure a syslog server for a specific access point, enter this command:
config ap syslog host specific *Cisco_AP syslog_server_IP_address*



Note By default, the syslog server IP address for each access point is 0.0.0.0, indicating that it is not yet set. When the default value is used, the global access point syslog server IP address is pushed to the access point.

Step 2 To save your changes, enter this command:

save config

Step 3 To see the global syslog server settings for all access points that join the controller, enter this command:

show ap config global

Information similar to the following appears:

```
AP global system logging host..... 255.255.255.255
```

Step 4 To see the syslog server settings for a specific access point, enter this command:

show ap config general Cisco_AP

Viewing Access Point Join Information

Join statistics for an access point that sent an LWAPP discovery request to the controller at least once are maintained on the controller even if the access point is rebooted or disconnected. These statistics are removed only if the controller is rebooted.

Use these CLI commands to view access point join information:

- To see the MAC addresses of all the access points that are joined to the controller or that have tried to join, enter this command:

show ap join stats summary all

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Number of APs..... 3

00:0b:85:1b:7c:b0..... Joined
00:12:44:bb:25:d0..... Joined
00:13:19:31:9c:e0..... Not joined
```

- To see the last join error detail for a specific access point, enter this command:

show ap join stats summary ap_mac

where *ap_mac* is the MAC address of the 802.11 radio interface.



Note To obtain the MAC address of the 802.11 radio interface, enter this command on the access point CLI: **show interfaces Dot11Radio 0**

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Is the AP currently connected to controller..... No
Time at which the AP joined this controller last time..... Aug 21 12:50:36.061
Type of error that occurred last..... Lwapp join request
rejected
Reason for error that occurred last..... RADIUS authorization
is pending for the AP
Time at which the last join error occurred..... Aug 21 12:50:34.374
```

- To see all join-related statistics collected for a specific access point, enter this command:

```
show ap join stats detailed ap_mac
```

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Discovery phase statistics
- Discovery requests received..... 2
- Successful discovery responses sent..... 2
- Unsuccessful discovery request processing..... 0
- Reason for last unsuccessful discovery attempt..... Not applicable
- Time at last successful discovery attempt..... Aug 21 12:50:23.335
- Time at last unsuccessful discovery attempt..... Not applicable

Join phase statistics
- Join requests received..... 1
- Successful join responses sent..... 1
- Unsuccessful join request processing..... 1
- Reason for last unsuccessful join attempt..... RADIUS authorization
  is pending for the AP
- Time at last successful join attempt..... Aug 21 12:50:34.481
- Time at last unsuccessful join attempt..... Aug 21 12:50:34.374

Configuration phase statistics
- Configuration requests received..... 1
- Successful configuration responses sent..... 1
- Unsuccessful configuration request processing..... 0
- Reason for last unsuccessful configuration attempt..... Not applicable
- Time at last successful configuration attempt..... Aug 21 12:50:34.374
- Time at last unsuccessful configuration attempt..... Not applicable

Last AP message decryption failure details
- Reason for last message decryption failure..... Not applicable

Last AP disconnect details
- Reason for last AP connection failure..... Not applicable

Last join error summary
- Type of error that occurred last..... Lwapp join request
  rejected
- Reason for error that occurred last..... RADIUS authorization
  is pending for the AP
- Time at which the last join error occurred..... Aug 21 12:50:34.374
```

Using a Controller to Send Debug Commands to Access Points Converted to Lightweight Mode

Enter this command to enable the controller to send debug commands to an access point converted to lightweight mode:

```
debug ap {enable | disable | command cmd} Cisco_AP
```

When this feature is enabled, the controller sends debug commands to the converted access point as character strings. You can send any debug command supported by Cisco Aironet access points that run Cisco IOS software in lightweight mode.

Converted Access Points Send Crash Information to Controller

When a converted access point unexpectedly reboots, the access point stores a crash file on its local flash memory at the time of crash. After the unit reboots, it sends the reason for the reboot to the controller. If the unit rebooted because of a crash, the controller pulls up the crash file using existing LWAPP messages and stores it in the controller flash memory. The crash info copy is removed from the access point flash memory when the controller pulls it from the access point.

Converted Access Points Send Radio Core Dumps to Controller

When a radio module in a converted access point generates a core dump, the access point stores the core dump file of the radio on its local flash memory at the time of the radio crash. It sends a notification message to the controller indicating which radio generated a core dump file. The controller sends a trap alerting the network administrator, and the administrator can retrieve the radio core file from the access point.

The retrieved core file is stored in the controller flash and can subsequently be uploaded through TFTP to an external server for analysis. The core file is removed from the access point flash memory when the controller pulls it from the access point.

Follow these steps to retrieve the radio core dump file using the controller CLI.

Step 1 To transfer the radio core dump file from the access point to the controller, enter this command:

```
config ap crash-file get-radio-core-dump slot Cisco_AP
```

For the *slot* parameter, enter the slot ID of the radio that crashed.

Step 2 To verify that the file was downloaded to the controller, enter this command:

```
show ap crash-file
```

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Local Core Files:  
lrad_AP1130.rdump0 (156)
```

The number in parentheses indicates the size of the file. The size should be greater than zero if a core dump file is available.

Step 3 To transfer the file from the controller to a TFTP server, enter these commands:

```
transfer upload datatype radio-core-dump
```

```
transfer upload filename filename
```

```
transfer upload serverip tftp_server_ip
```

```
transfer upload start
```

Enabling Memory Core Dumps from Converted Access Points

By default, access points converted to lightweight mode do not send memory core dumps to the controller. To enable this feature, enter this command:

```
config ap core-dump enable tftp-server-ip-address filename {compress | uncompress} {ap-name | all}
```

- For *tftp-server-ip-address*, enter the IP address of the TFTP server to which the access point sends core files. The access point must be able to reach the TFTP server.
- For *filename*, enter a filename that the access points uses to label the core file.
- Enter **compress** to configure the access point to send compressed core files. Enter **uncompress** to configure the access point to send uncompressed core files.
- For *ap-name*, enter the name of a specific access point, or enter **all** to enable memory core dumps from all access points converted to lightweight mode.

Display of MAC Addresses for Converted Access Points

There are some differences in the way that controllers display the MAC addresses of converted access points on information pages in the controller GUI:

- On the AP Summary page, the controller lists the Ethernet MAC addresses of converted access points.
- On the AP Detail page, the controller lists the BSS MAC addresses and Ethernet MAC addresses of converted access points.
- On the Radio Summary page, the controller lists converted access points by radio MAC address.

Disabling the Reset Button on Access Points Converted to Lightweight Mode

You can disable the reset button on access points converted to lightweight mode. The reset button is labeled MODE on the outside of the access point.

Use this command to disable or enable the reset button on one or all converted access points associated to a controller:

```
config ap reset-button {enable | disable} {ap-name | all}
```

The reset button on converted access points is enabled by default.

Configuring a Static IP Address on an Access Point Converted to Lightweight Mode

After an access point converted to lightweight mode associates to a controller, enter this command to configure a static IP address on the access point:

```
config ap static-ip enable ap-name ip-address mask gateway
```

**Note**

If you configure an access point to use a static IP address that is not on the same subnet on which the access point's previous DHCP address was, the access point falls back to a DHCP address after the access point reboots. If the access point falls back to a DHCP address, the **show ap config general ap-name** CLI command correctly shows that the access point is using a fallback IP address. However, the GUI shows both the static IP address and the DHCP address, but it does not identify the DHCP address as a fallback address.

Supporting Oversized Access Point Images

Controller software release 5.0 allows you to upgrade to an oversized access point image by automatically deleting the recovery image to create sufficient space. This feature affects only access points with 8 MB of flash (the 1100, 1200, and 1310 series access points). All newer access points have a larger flash size than 8 MB.

**Note**

As of August 2007, there are no oversized access point images, but as new features are added, the access point image size will continue to grow.

The recovery image provides a backup image that can be used if an access point power-cycles during an image upgrade. The best way to avoid the need for access point recovery is to prevent an access point from power-cycling during a system upgrade. If a power-cycle occurs during an upgrade to an oversized access point image, you can recover the access point using the TFTP recovery procedure.

Follow these steps to perform the TFTP recovery procedure.

- Step 1** Download the required recovery image from Cisco.com (c1100-rcvk9w8-mx, c1200-rcvk9w8-mx, or c1310-rcvk9w8-mx) and install it in the root directory of your TFTP server.
- Step 2** Connect the TFTP server to the same subnet as the target access point and power-cycle the access point. The access point boots from the TFTP image and then joins the controller to download the oversized access point image and complete the upgrade procedure.
- Step 3** After the access point has been recovered, you may remove the TFTP server.

Cisco Workgroup Bridges

A workgroup bridge (WGB) is a mode that can be configured on an autonomous IOS access point to provide wireless connectivity to a lightweight access point on behalf of clients that are connected by Ethernet to the WGB access point. A WGB connects a wired network over a single wireless segment by learning the MAC addresses of its wired clients on the Ethernet interface and reporting them to the lightweight access point using Internet Access Point Protocol (IAPP) messaging. The WGB provides wireless access connectivity to wired clients by establishing a single wireless connection to the lightweight access point. The lightweight access point treats the WGB as a wireless client. See the example in [Figure 7-4](#).

Figure 7-4 WGB Example**Note**

If the lightweight access point fails, the WGB attempts to associate to another access point.

Guidelines for Using WGBs

Follow these guidelines for using WGBs on your network:

- The WGB can be any autonomous access point that supports the workgroup bridge mode and is running Cisco IOS Release 12.4(3g)JA or later (on 32-MB access points) or Cisco IOS Release 12.3(8)JEB or later (on 16-MB access points). These access points include the AP1120, AP1121, AP1130, AP1231, AP1240, and AP1310. Cisco IOS Releases prior to 12.4(3g)JA and 12.3(8)JEB are not supported.

**Note**

If your access point has two radios, you can configure only one for workgroup bridge mode. This radio is used to connect to the lightweight access point. Cisco recommends that you disable the second radio.

**Note**

The controller supports only Cisco WGB products. Linksys and OEM WGB devices are not supported. Although the Cisco Wireless Unified Solution does not support the Linksys WET54G and WET11B Ethernet Bridges, you can use these devices in a Wireless Unified Solution configuration if you follow these guidelines:

1. Connect only one device to the WET54G or WET11B.
2. Enable the MAC cloning feature on the WET54G or WET11B to clone the connected device.
3. Install the latest drivers and firmware on devices connected to the WET54G or WET11B. This guideline is especially important for JetDirect printers because early firmware versions might cause problems with DHCP.

Note: Because these devices are not supported in the Cisco Wireless Unified Solution, Cisco Technical Support cannot help you troubleshoot any problems associated with them.

Perform one of the following to enable the workgroup bridge mode on the WGB:

- On the WGB access point GUI, choose **Workgroup Bridge** for the role in radio network on the Settings > Network Interfaces page.
- On the WGB access point CLI, enter this command: **station-role workgroup-bridge**



Note See the sample WGB access point configuration in the [“Sample WGB Configuration” section on page 7-22](#).

- The WGB can associate only to lightweight access points.
- Only WGBs in client mode (which is the default value) are supported. Those in infrastructure mode are not supported. Perform one of the following to enable client mode on the WGB:
 - On the WGB access point GUI, choose **Disabled** for the Reliable Multicast to WGB parameter.
 - On the WGB access point CLI, enter this command: **no infrastructure client**.



Note VLANs are not supported for use with WGBs.



Note See the sample WGB access point configuration in the [“Sample WGB Configuration” section on page 7-22](#).

- These features are supported for use with a WGB:
 - Guest N+1 redundancy
 - Local EAP
 - Open, WEP 40, WEP 128, CKIP, WPA+TKIP, WPA2+AES, LEAP, EAP-FAST, and EAP-TLS authentication modes
- These features are not supported for use with a WGB:
 - Cisco Centralized Key Management (CCKM)
 - Hybrid REAP
 - Idle timeout
 - Web authentication



Note If a WGB associates to a web-authentication WLAN, the WGB is added to the exclusion list, and all of the WGB wired clients are deleted.

- The WGB supports a maximum of 20 wired clients. If you have more than 20 wired clients, use a bridge or another device.
- Wired clients connected to the WGB are not authenticated for security. Instead, the WGB is authenticated against the access point to which it associates. Therefore, Cisco recommends that you physically secure the wired side of the WGB.
- With Layer 3 roaming, if you plug a wired client into the WGB network after the WGB has roamed to another controller (for example, to a foreign controller), the wired client’s IP address displays only on the anchor controller, not on the foreign controller.

- If a wired client does not send traffic for an extended period of time, the WGB removes the client from its bridge table, even if traffic is continuously being sent to the wired client. As a result, the traffic flow to the wired client fails. To avoid the traffic loss, prevent the wired client from being removed from the bridge table by configuring the aging-out timer on the WGB to a large value using the following IOS commands on the WGB:

```
configure terminal
bridge bridge-group-number aging-time seconds
exit
end
```

where *bridge-group-number* is a value between 1 and 255, and *seconds* is a value between 10 and 1,000,000 seconds. Cisco recommends configuring the *seconds* parameter to a value greater than the wired client's idle period.

- When you delete a WGB record from the controller, all of the WGB wired clients' records are also deleted.
- Wired clients connected to a WGB inherit the WGB's QoS and AAA override attributes.
- These features are not supported for wired clients connected to a WGB:
 - MAC filtering
 - Link tests
 - Idle timeout
- To enable the WGB to communicate with the lightweight access point, create a WLAN and make sure that Aironet IE is enabled.

Sample WGB Configuration

Here is a sample configuration of a WGB access point using static WEP with a 40-bit WEP key:

```
ap#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ap(config)#dot11 ssid WGB_with_static_WEP
ap(config-ssid)#authentication open
ap(config-ssid)#guest-mode
ap(config-ssid)#exit
ap(config)#interface dot11Radio 0
ap(config)#station-role workgroup-bridge
ap(config-if)#encry mode wep 40
ap(config-if)#encry key 1 size 40 0 1234567890
ap(config-if)#WGB_with_static_WEP
ap(config-if)#end
```

To verify that the WGB is associated to an access point, enter this command on the WGB:

show dot11 association

Information similar to the following appears:

```
ap#show dot11 associations
802.11 Client Stations on Dot11Radio0:
SSID [FCVTESTING] :
MAC Address      IP address      Device          Name          Parent          State
000b.8581.6aee  10.11.12.1      WGB-client      map1          -               Assoc
ap#
```

Using the GUI to View the Status of Workgroup Bridges

Follow these steps to view the status of WGBs on your network using the controller GUI.

- Step 1** Click **Monitor > Clients** to open the Clients page (see [Figure 7-5](#)).

Figure 7-5 *Clients Page*



The WGB field on the right side of the page indicates whether any of the clients on your network are workgroup bridges.

- Step 2** Click the MAC address of the desired client. The Clients > Detail page appears (see [Figure 7-6](#)).

Figure 7-6 *Clients > Detail Page*



The Client Type field under Client Properties shows “WGB” if this client is a workgroup bridge, and the Number of Wired Client(s) field shows the number of wired clients that are connected to this WGB.

- Step 3** To see the details of any wired clients that are connected to a particular WGB, follow these steps:
- Click **Back** on the Clients > Detail page to return to the Clients page.
 - Hover your cursor over the blue drop-down arrow for the desired WGB and choose **Show Wired Clients**. The WGB Wired Clients page appears (see [Figure 7-7](#)).

Figure 7-7 WGB Wired Clients Page



Note If you ever want to disable or remove a particular client, hover your cursor over the blue drop-down arrow for the desired client and choose **Remove** or **Disable**, respectively.

- Click the MAC address of the desired client to see more details for this particular client. The Clients > Detail page appears (see [Figure 7-8](#)).

Figure 7-8 Clients > Detail Page



The Client Type field under Client Properties shows “WGB Client,” and the rest of the fields on this page provide additional information for this client.

Using the CLI to View the Status of Workgroup Bridges

Follow these steps to view the status of WGBs on your network using the controller CLI.

Step 1 To see any WGBs on your network, enter this command:

```
show wgb summary
```

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Number of WGBs..... 1

MAC Address          IP Address AP Name  Status  WLAN  Auth  Protocol  Clients
-----
00:0d:ed:dd:25:82   10.24.8.73   a1   Assoc   3     Yes   802.11b   1
```

Step 2 To see the details of any wired clients that are connected to a particular WGB, enter this command:

```
show wgb detail wgb_mac_address
```

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Number of wired client(s): 1

MAC Address          IP Address AP Name  Mobility  WLAN  Auth
-----
00:0d:60:fc:d5:0b   10.24.8.75   a1     Local    3     Yes
```

Using the CLI to Debug WGB Issues

Use the commands in this section if you experience any problems with the WGB.

- To enable debugging for IAPP messages, errors, and packets, enter these commands:
 - debug iapp all enable**—Enables debugging for IAPP messages.
 - debug iapp error enable**—Enables debugging for IAPP error events.
 - debug iapp packet enable**—Enables debugging for IAPP packets.
- If you experience a roaming issue, enter this command:


```
debug mobility handoff enable
```
- If you experience an IP assignment issue and DHCP is used, enter these commands:
 - debug dhcp message enable**
 - debug dhcp packet enable**
- If you experience an IP assignment issue and static IP is used, enter these commands:
 - debug dot11 mobile enable**
 - debug dot11 state enable**

Configuring Backup Controllers

A single controller at a centralized location can act as a backup for access points when they lose the primary controller in the local region. Centralized and regional controllers need not be in the same mobility group. Using the controller CLI, you can specify a primary, secondary, and tertiary controller for your network's access points. In controller software release 4.2, you can specify the IP address of the backup controller, which allows the access points to fail over to controllers outside of the mobility group.

In controller software release 5.0, you can also configure primary and secondary backup controllers as well as a fast heartbeat timer and a primary discovery request timer. To reduce the controller failure detection time, you can configure the heartbeat interval (between the controller and the access point) with a smaller timeout value. When the fast heartbeat timer expires (at every heartbeat interval), the access point determines if any data packets have been received from the controller within the last interval. If no packets have been received, the access point sends a fast echo request to the controller.



Note

You can configure the fast heartbeat timer only for access points in local and hybrid-REAP modes.

The access point maintains a list of backup controllers and periodically sends primary discovery requests to each entry on the list. When the access point receives a new discovery response from a controller, the backup controller list is updated. Any controller that fails to respond to two consecutive primary discovery requests is removed from the list. If the access point's local controller fails, it chooses an available controller from the backup controller list in this order: primary, secondary, tertiary, primary backup, secondary backup. The access point waits for a discovery response from the first available controller in the backup list and joins the controller if it receives a response within the time configured for the primary discovery request timer. If the time limit is reached, the access point assumes that the controller cannot be joined and waits for a discovery response from the next available controller in the list.



Note

When an access point's primary controller comes back online, the access point disassociates from the backup controller and reconnects to its primary controller. The access point falls back to its primary controller and not to any secondary controller for which it is configured. For example, if an access point is configured with primary, secondary, and tertiary controllers, it fails over to the tertiary controller when the primary and secondary controllers become unresponsive and waits for the primary controller to come back online so that it can fall back to the primary controller. The access point does not fall back from the tertiary controller to the secondary controller if the secondary controller comes back online; it stays connected to the tertiary controller until the primary controller comes back up.

These features are currently supported only through the controller CLI.

Using the CLI to Configure Backup Controllers

You can configure backup controllers per the access point and per the controller. Using the CLI, follow these steps to configure primary, secondary, and tertiary controllers for a specific access point and to configure primary and secondary backup controllers for a specific controller.

Step 1 To configure a primary controller for a specific access point, enter this command:

```
config ap primary-base controller_name Cisco_AP [controller_ip_address]
```



Note The *controller_ip_address* parameter in this command and the next two commands is optional. If the backup controller is outside the mobility group to which the access point is connected (the primary controller), then you need to provide the IP address of the primary, secondary, or tertiary controller, respectively. In each command, the *controller_name* and *controller_ip_address* must belong to the same primary, secondary, or tertiary controller. Otherwise, the access point cannot join the backup controller.

- Step 2** To configure a secondary controller for a specific access point, enter this command:
config ap secondary-base *controller_name* *Cisco_AP* [*controller_ip_address*]
- Step 3** To configure a tertiary controller for a specific access point, enter this command:
config ap tertiary-base *controller_name* *Cisco_AP* [*controller_ip_address*]
- Step 4** To configure a primary backup controller for a specific controller, enter this command:
config advanced backup-controller primary *backup_controller_name* *backup_controller_ip_address*
- Step 5** To configure a secondary backup controller for a specific controller, enter this command:
config advanced backup-controller secondary *backup_controller_name* *backup_controller_ip_address*



Note To delete a primary or secondary backup controller entry, enter 0.0.0.0 for the controller IP address.

- Step 6** To enable or disable the fast heartbeat timer for local, hybrid-REAP, or all access points, enter this command:
config advanced timers ap-fast-heartbeat {*local* | *hreap* | *all*} {*enable* | *disable*} *interval*
 where *all* is both local and hybrid-REAP access points, and *interval* is a value between 1 and 10 seconds (inclusive). Specifying a small heartbeat interval reduces the amount of time it takes to detect a controller failure. The default value is disabled.
- Step 7** To configure the access point primary discovery request timer, enter this command:
config advanced timers ap-primary-discovery-timeout *interval*
 where *interval* is a value between 30 and 3600 seconds. The default value is 120 seconds.
- Step 8** To save your changes, enter this command:
save config
- Step 9** To view an access point's configuration, enter these commands:
- **show ap config general** *Cisco_AP*
 - **show advanced backup-controller**
 - **show advanced timers**

Information similar to the following appears for the **show ap config general** *Cisco_AP* command:

```
Cisco AP Identifier..... 1
Cisco AP Name..... AP5
Country code..... US - United States
Regulatory Domain allowed by Country..... 802.11bg:-AB 802.11a:-AB
AP Country code..... US - United States
AP Regulatory Domain..... 802.11bg:-A 802.11a:-N
Switch Port Number ..... 1
```

```

MAC Address..... 00:13:80:60:48:3e
IP Address Configuration..... DHCP
IP Address..... 1.100.163.133
...
Primary Cisco Switch Name..... 1-4404
Primary Cisco Switch IP Address..... Not Configured
Secondary Cisco Switch Name..... 2-4404
Secondary Cisco Switch IP Address..... Not Configured
Tertiary Cisco Switch Name..... 1-4404
Tertiary Cisco Switch IP Address..... Not Configured
...

```

Information similar to the following appears for the **show advanced backup-controller** command:

```

AP primary Backup Controller ..... controller 10.10.10.10
AP secondary Backup Controller ..... 0.0.0.0

```

Information similar to the following appears for the **show advanced timers** command:

```

Authentication Response Timeout (seconds)..... 50
Rogue Entry Timeout (seconds)..... 1300
AP Heart Beat Timeout (seconds)..... 30
AP Discovery Timeout (seconds)..... 10
AP Local mode Fast Heartbeat (seconds)..... 3 (enable)
AP Hreap mode Fast Heartbeat (seconds)..... 3 (enable)
AP Primary Discovery Timeout (seconds)..... 120

```

Configuring Country Codes

Controllers and access points are designed for use in many countries with varying regulatory requirements. The radios within the access points are assigned to a specific regulatory domain at the factory (such as -E for Europe), but the country code enables you to specify a particular country of operation (such as FR for France or ES for Spain). Configuring a country code ensures that each radio's broadcast frequency bands, interfaces, channels, and transmit power levels are compliant with country-specific regulations.

Generally, you configure one country code per controller, the one matching the physical location of the controller and its access points. However, controller software release 4.1 or later allows you to configure up to 20 country codes per controller. This multiple-country support enables you to manage access points in various countries from a single controller.



Note

Although the controller supports different access points in different regulatory domains (countries), it requires all radios in a single access point to be configured for the same regulatory domain. For example, you should not configure a Cisco 1231 access point's 802.11b/g radio for the US (-A) regulatory domain and its 802.11a radio for the Great Britain (-E) regulatory domain. Otherwise, the controller allows only one of the access point's radios to turn on, depending on which regulatory domain you selected for the access point on the controller. Therefore, make sure that the same country code is configured for both of the access point's radios.

For a complete list of country codes supported per product, refer to www.cisco.com or http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/wireless/ps5679/ps5861/product_data_sheet0900aecd80537b6a_ps6087_Products_Data_Sheet.html.

Guidelines for Configuring Multiple Country Codes

Follow these guidelines when configuring multiple country codes:

- When the multiple-country feature is being used, all controllers intended to join the same RF group must be configured with the same set of countries, configured in the same order.
- When multiple countries are configured and the radio resource management (RRM) auto-RF feature is enabled, the auto-RF feature is limited to only the channels that are legal in all configured countries and to the lowest power level common to all configured countries. The access points are always able to use all legal frequencies, but non-common channels can only be assigned manually.



Note If an access point was already set to a higher legal power level or is configured manually, the power level is limited only by the particular country to which that access point is assigned.

You can configure country codes through the controller GUI or CLI.

Using the GUI to Configure Country Codes

Follow these steps to configure country codes using the GUI.

-
- Step 1** Follow these steps to disable the 802.11a and 802.11b/g networks:
- a. Click **Wireless > 802.11a/n > Network**.
 - b. Uncheck the **802.11a Network Status** check box.
 - c. Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
 - d. Click **Wireless > 802.11b/g/n > Network**.
 - e. Uncheck the **802.11b/g Network Status** check box.
 - f. Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
- Step 2** Click **Wireless > Country** to open the Country page (see [Figure 7-9](#)).

Figure 7-9 Country Page

- Step 3** Check the check box for each country where your access points are installed.
- Step 4** If you checked more than one check box in Step 3, a message appears indicating that RRM channels and power levels are limited to common channels and power levels. Click **OK** to continue or **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
- Step 5** Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
- Step 6** If you selected multiple country codes in Step 3, each access point is assigned to a country. Follow these steps to see the default country chosen for each access point and to choose a different country if necessary.



Note If you ever remove a country code from the configuration, any access points currently assigned to the deleted country reboot and when they rejoin the controller, they get re-assigned to one of the remaining countries if possible.

- a. Perform one of the following:
 - Leave the 802.11a and 802.11b/g networks disabled.
 - Re-enable the 802.11a and 802.11b/g networks and then disable only the access points for which you are configuring a country code. To disable an access point, click **Wireless > Access Points > All APs**, click the link of the desired access point, choose **Disable** from the Admin Status drop-down box, and click **Apply**.
- b. Click **Wireless > Access Points > All APs** to open the All APs page.
- c. Click the link for the desired access point.
- d. When the All APs > Details page appears, click the **Advanced** tab to open the All APs > Details (Advanced) page (see [Figure 7-10](#)).

Figure 7-10 All APs > Details (Advanced) Page



- e. The default country for this access point appears in the Country Code drop-down box. If the access point is installed in a country other than the one shown, choose the correct country from the drop-down box. The box contains only those country codes that are compatible with the regulatory domain of at least one of the access point's radios.
- f. Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
- g. Repeat these steps to assign all access points joined to the controller to a specific country.
- h. Re-enable any access points that you disabled in Step a.

Step 7 Re-enable the 802.11a and 802.11b/g networks, provided you did not re-enable them in Step 6.

Step 8 Click **Save Configuration** to save your settings.

Using the CLI to Configure Country Codes

Follow these steps to configure country codes using the CLI.

Step 1 To see a list of all available country codes, enter this command:

```
show country supported
```

Step 2 Enter these commands to disable the 802.11a and 802.11b/g networks:

```
config 802.11a disable network
```

```
config 802.11b disable network
```

Step 3 To configure the country codes for the countries where your access points are installed, enter this command:

```
config country code1[,code2,code3,...]
```

If you are entering more than one country code, separate each by a comma (for example, **config country US,CA,MX**). Information similar to the following appears:

```
Changing country code could reset channel configuration.
If running in RFM One-Time mode, reassign channels after this command.
Check customized APs for valid channel values after this command.
Are you sure you want to continue? (y/n) y
```



```

802.11A      :                               1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Channels    : 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 6 6 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6
            : 4 6 8 0 2 4 6 8 2 6 0 4 0 4 8 2 6 0 4 8 2 6 0 9 3 7 1 5
-----:+++++-----
US (-AB)   : . A . A . A . A A A A A * * * * * . . . * * * A A A A *
CA (-ABN)  : . A . A . A . A A A A A * * * * * . . . * * * A A A A *
MX (-N)    : . A . A . A . A A A A A . . . . . . . . . . A A A A *
Auto-RF    : . C . C . C . C C C C C . . . . . . . . . . C C C C x
-----:+++++-----

```

Step 7 To save your settings, enter this command:

save config

Step 8 To see the countries to which your access points have been assigned, enter this command:

show ap summary

Information similar to the following appears:

```

Number of APs..... 2

AP Name  Slots  AP Model          Ethernet MAC          Location              Port  Country
-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----
ap1      2    AP1030            00:0b:85:5b:8e:c0    default location      1     US
ap2      2    AIR-AP1242AG-A-K9 00:14:1c:ed:27:fe    default location      1     US

```

Step 9 If you entered multiple country codes in Step 3, follow these steps to assign each access point to a specific country:

- a. Perform one of the following:
 - Leave the 802.11a and 802.11b/g networks disabled.
 - Re-enable the 802.11a and 802.11b/g networks and then disable only the access points for which you are configuring a country code. To re-enable the networks, enter these commands:

config 802.11a enable network

config 802.11b enable network

To disable an access point, enter this command:

config ap disable *ap_name*

- b. To assign an access point to a specific country, enter this command:

config ap country *code* {*ap_name* | all}

Make sure that the country code you choose is compatible with the regulatory domain of at least one of the access point's radios.



Note If you enabled the networks and disabled some access points and then run the **config ap country *code* all** command, the specified country code is configured on only the disabled access points. All other access points are ignored.

For example, if you enter **config ap country mx all**, information similar to the following appears:

```

To change country code: first disable target AP(s) (or disable all networks).
Changing the country may reset any customized channel assignments.
Changing the country will reboot disabled target AP(s).

Are you sure you want to continue? (y/n) y

```

```

AP Name      Country  Status
-----
ap2          US       enabled (Disable AP before configuring country)
ap1          MX       changed (New country configured, AP rebooting)

```

c. To re-enable any access points that you disabled in Step a, enter this command:

```
config ap enable ap_name
```

Step 10 If you did not re-enable the 802.11a and 802.11b/g networks in Step 9, enter these commands to re-enable them now:

```
config 802.11a enable network
```

```
config 802.11b enable network
```

Step 11 To save your settings, enter this command:

```
save config
```

Migrating Access Points from the -J Regulatory Domain to the -U Regulatory Domain

The Japanese government has changed its 5-GHz radio spectrum regulations. These regulations allow a field upgrade of 802.11a 5-GHz radios. Japan allows three frequency sets:

- J52 = 34 (5170 MHz), 38 (5190 MHz), 42 (5210 MHz), 46 (5230 MHz)
- W52 = 36 (5180 MHz), 40 (5200 MHz), 44 (5220 MHz), 48 (5240 MHz)
- W53 = 52 (5260 MHz), 56 (5280 MHz), 60 (5300 MHz), 64 (5320 MHz)

Cisco has organized these frequency sets into the following regulatory domains:

- -J regulatory domain = J52
- -P regulatory domain = W52 + W53
- -U regulatory domain = W52

Regulatory domains are used by Cisco to organize the legal frequencies of the world into logical groups. For example, most of the European countries are included in the -E regulatory domain. Cisco access points are configured for a specific regulatory domain at the factory and, with the exception of this migration process, never change. The regulatory domain is assigned per radio, so an access point's 802.11a and 802.11b/g radios may be assigned to different domains.



Note

Controllers and access points may not operate properly if they are not designed for use in your country of operation. For example, an access point with part number AIR-AP1030-A-K9 (which is included in the Americas regulatory domain) cannot be used in Australia. Always be sure to purchase controllers and access points that match your country's regulatory domain.

The Japanese regulations allow the regulatory domain that is programmed into an access point's radio to be migrated from the -J domain to the -U domain. New access points for the Japanese market contain radios that are configured for the -P regulatory domain. -J radios are no longer being sold. In order to make sure that your existing -J radios work together with the new -P radios in one network, you need to migrate your -J radios to the -U domain.

Country codes, as explained in the previous section, define the channels that can be used legally in each country. These country codes are available for Japan:

- JP—Allows only -J radios to join the controller
- J2—Allows only -P radios to join the controller
- J3—Uses the -U frequencies but allows both -U and -P radios to join the controller



Note After migration, you need to use the J3 country code. If your controller is running software release 4.1 or later, you can use the multiple-country feature, explained in the previous section, to choose both J2 and J3. Then you can manually configure your -P radios to use the channels not supported by J3.

Refer to the *Channels and Maximum Power Settings for Cisco Aironet Lightweight Access Points* document for the list of channels and power levels supported by access points in the Japanese regulatory domains.

Guidelines for Migration

Follow these guidelines before migrating your access points to the -U regulatory domain:

- You can migrate only Cisco Aironet 1130, 1200, and 1240 lightweight access points that support the -J regulatory domain and Airespace AS1200 access points. Other access points cannot be migrated.
- Your controller and all access points must be running software release 4.1 or greater or software release 3.2.193.0.



Note Software release 4.0 is not supported. If you migrate your access points using software release 3.2.193.0, you cannot upgrade to software release 4.0. You can upgrade only to software release 4.1 or later or to a later release of the 3.2 software.

- You must have had one or more Japan country codes (JP, J2, or J3) configured on your controller at the time you last booted your controller.
- You must have at least one access point with a -J regulatory domain joined to your controller.
- You cannot migrate your access points from the -U regulatory domain back to the -J domain. The Japanese government has made reverse migration illegal.



Note You cannot undo an access point migration. Once an access point has been migrated, you cannot return to software release 4.0. Migrated access points will have non-functioning 802.11a radios under software release 4.0.

Migrating Access Points to the -U Regulatory Domain

Follow these steps to migrate your access points from the -J regulatory domain to the -U regulatory domain using the controller CLI. This process cannot be performed using the controller GUI.

Step 1 To determine which access points in your network are eligible for migration, enter this command:

show ap migrate

Information similar to the following appears:

```
These 1 APs are eligible for migration:
00:14:1c:ed:27:fe AIR-AP1242AG-J-K9ap1240      "J"Reg. Domain
```

No APs have already been migrated.

Step 2 Enter these commands to disable the 802.11a and 802.11b/g networks:

config 802.11a disable network

config 802.11b disable network

Step 3 Enter this command to change the country code of the access points to be migrated to J3:

config country J3

Step 4 Wait for any access points that may have rebooted to rejoin the controller.

Step 5 Enter this command to migrate the access points from the -J regulatory domain to the -U regulatory domain:

config ap migrate j52w52 {all | ap_name}

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Migrate APs with 802.11A Radios in the "J" Regulatory Domain to the "U" Regulatory Domain.
The "J" domain allows J52 frequencies, the "U" domain allows W52 frequencies.
WARNING: This migration is permanent and is not reversible, as required by law.
WARNING: Once migrated the 802.11A radios will not operate with previous OS versions.
WARNING: All attached "J" radios will be migrated.
WARNING: All migrated APs will reboot.
WARNING: All migrated APs must be promptly reported to the manufacturer.
Send the AP list and your company name to: migrateapj52w52@cisco.com
```

```
This AP is eligible for migration:
00:14:1c:ed:27:fe AIR-AP1242AG-J-K9ap1240
```

Begin to migrate Access Points from "J" (J52) to "U" (W52). Are you sure? (y/n)

Step 6 Enter **Y** when prompted to confirm your decision to migrate.

Step 7 Wait for all access points to reboot and rejoin the controller. This process may take up to 15 minutes, depending on access point. The AP1130, AP1200, and AP1240 reboot twice; all other access points reboot once.

Step 8 Enter this command to verify migration for all access points:

show ap migrate

Information similar to the following appears:

No APs are eligible for migration.

```
These 1 APs have already been migrated:
00:14:1c:ed:27:fe AIR-AP1242AG-J-K9ap1240      "U"Reg. Domain
```

- Step 9** Enter these commands to re-enable the 802.11a and 802.11b/g networks:
- ```
config 802.11a enable network
config 802.11b enable network
```
- Step 10** Send an email with your company name and the list of access points that have been migrated to this email address: [migrateapj52w52@cisco.com](mailto:migrateapj52w52@cisco.com). Cisco recommends that you cut and paste the output from the **show ap migrate** command in Step 8 into the email.

## Using the W56 Band in Japan

The Japanese government is formally permitting wireless LAN use of the frequencies in the W56 band for 802.11a radios. The W56 band includes the following channels, frequencies, and power levels (in dBm):

| Channel | Frequency (MHz) | Maximum Power for AIR-LAP1132AG-Q-K9 | Maximum Power for AIR-LAP1242AG-Q-K9 |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 100     | 5500            | 17                                   | 15                                   |
| 104     | 5520            | 17                                   | 15                                   |
| 108     | 5540            | 17                                   | 15                                   |
| 112     | 5560            | 17                                   | 15                                   |
| 116     | 5580            | 17                                   | 15                                   |
| 120     | 5600            | 17                                   | 15                                   |
| 124     | 5620            | 17                                   | 15                                   |
| 128     | 5640            | 17                                   | 15                                   |
| 132     | 5660            | 17                                   | 15                                   |
| 136     | 5680            | 17                                   | 15                                   |
| 140     | 5700            | 17                                   | 15                                   |

All of the channels in the W56 band require dynamic frequency selection (DFS). In Japan, the W56 band is subject to Japan's DFS regulations. Currently, only the new 1130 and 1240 series access point SKUs (with the -Q product code) support this requirement: AIR-LAP1132AG-Q-K9 and AIR-LAP1242AG-Q-K9.

To set up a network consisting of only -P and -Q access points, configure the country code to J2. To set up a network consisting of -P, -Q, and -U access points, configure the country code to J3.

## Dynamic Frequency Selection

The Cisco UWN Solution complies with regulations that require radio devices to use dynamic frequency selection (DFS) to detect radar signals and avoid interfering with them.

When a lightweight access point with a 5-GHz radio operates on one of the 15 channels listed in [Table 7-2](#), the controller to which the access point is associated automatically uses DFS to set the operating frequency.

When you manually select a channel for DFS-enabled 5-GHz radios, the controller checks for radar activity on the channel for 60 seconds. If there is no radar activity, the access point operates on the channel you selected. If there is radar activity on the channel you selected, the controller automatically selects a different channel, and after 30 minutes, the access point retries the channel you selected.



**Note** After radar has been detected on a DFS-enabled channel, it cannot be used for 30 minutes.



**Note** The Rogue Location Detection Protocol (RLDP) and rogue containment are not supported on the channels listed in [Table 7-2](#).



**Note** The maximum legal transmit power is greater for some 5-GHz channels than for others. When the controller randomly selects a 5-GHz channel on which power is restricted, it automatically reduces transmit power to comply with power limits for that channel.

**Table 7-2** 5-GHz Channels on Which DFS Is Automatically Enabled

|                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 52 (5260 MHz)  | 104 (5520 MHz) | 124 (5620 MHz) |
| 56 (5280 MHz)  | 108 (5540 MHz) | 128 (5640 MHz) |
| 60 (5300 MHz)  | 112 (5560 MHz) | 132 (5660 MHz) |
| 64 (5320 MHz)  | 116 (5580 MHz) | 136 (5680 MHz) |
| 100 (5500 MHz) | 120 (5600 MHz) | 140 (5700 MHz) |

Using DFS, the controller monitors operating frequencies for radar signals. If it detects radar signals on a channel, the controller takes these steps:

- It changes the access point channel to a channel that has not shown radar activity within the last 30 minutes. (The radar event is cleared after 30 minutes.) The controller selects the channel at random.
- If the channel selected is one of the channels in [Table 7-2](#), it scans the new channel for radar signals for 60 seconds. If there are no radar signals on the new channel, the controller accepts client associations.
- It records the channel that showed radar activity as a radar channel and prevents activity on that channel for 30 minutes.
- It generates a trap to alert the network manager.

# Configuring Location Optimized Monitor Mode on Access Points

To optimize the monitoring and location calculation of RFID tags, you can enable Location Optimized Monitor Mode (LOMM) on up to four channels within the 2.4-GHz band of an 802.11b/g access point radio. This feature allows you to scan only the channels on which tags are usually programmed to operate (such as channels 1, 6, and 11).

You can use the controller GUI or CLI to configure the access point for monitor mode and to then enable LOMM on the access point radio.


## Using the GUI to Configure Location Optimized Monitor Mode on Access Points

Using the GUI, follow these steps to configure LOMM.

- 
- Step 1** Click **Wireless > Access Points > All APs** to open the All APs page.
  - Step 2** Click the name of the access point for which you want to configure monitor mode. The All APs > Details page appears.
  - Step 3** From the AP Mode drop-down box, choose **Monitor**.
  - Step 4** Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
  - Step 5** Click **OK** when warned that the access point will be rebooted.
  - Step 6** Click **Save Configuration** to save your changes.
  - Step 7** Click **Wireless > Access Points > Radios > 802.11b/g/n** to open the 802.11b/g/n Radios page.
  - Step 8** Hover your cursor over the blue drop-down arrow for the desired access point and choose **Configure**. The 802.11b/g/n Cisco APs > Configure page appears (see [Figure 7-11](#)).

**Figure 7-11** 802.11b/g/n Cisco APs > Configure Page



- Step 9** To disable the access point radio, choose **Disable** from the Admin Status drop-down box and click **Apply**.
- Step 10** To enable LOMM on the radio, choose **Enable** from the LOMM Enable drop-down box.
- Step 11** From the four Channel drop-down boxes, choose the channels on which you want to monitor RFID tags.
-  **Note** You must configure at least one channel on which the tags will be monitored.
- Step 12** Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
- Step 13** Click **Save Configuration** to save your changes.
- Step 14** To re-enable the access point radio, choose **Enable** from the Admin Status drop-down box and click **Apply**.
- Step 15** Click **Save Configuration** to save your changes.
-

## Using the CLI to Configure Location Optimized Monitor Mode on Access Points

Using the controller CLI, follow these steps to configure LOMM.

- 
- Step 1** To configure an access point for monitor mode, enter this command:  
**config ap mode monitor** *Cisco\_AP*
- Step 2** When warned that the access point will be rebooted and asked if you want to continue, enter **Y**.
- Step 3** To save your changes, enter this command:  
**save config**
- Step 4** To disable the access point radio, enter this command:  
**config 802.11b disable** *Cisco\_AP*
- Step 5** To enable LOMM on this access point and assign up to four channels to monitor RFID tags, enter this command:  
**config location 802.11b monitor enable** *Cisco\_AP channel1 channel2 channel3 channel4*




---

**Note** In the United States, you can assign any value between 1 and 11 (inclusive) to the *channel* variable. Other countries support additional channels. You must assign at least one channel.

---




---

**Note** To disable LOMM, enter this command: **config location 802.11b monitor disable** *Cisco\_AP*.

---

- Step 6** To re-enable the access point radio, enter this command:  
**config 802.11b enable** *Cisco\_AP*
- Step 7** To save your changes, enter this command:  
**save config**
- Step 8** To view the LOMM configuration status, enter this command:  
**show location monitor summary**

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Summary of Location Optimized Monitor Mode (LOMM) AP
AP Name Ethernet MAC Status LOMM Channels

AP1131:46f2.98ac 00:16:46:f2:98:ac Enabled 1, 6, NA, NA
```

---

# Retrieving the Unique Device Identifier on Controllers and Access Points

The unique device identifier (UDI) standard uniquely identifies products across all Cisco hardware product families, enabling customers to identify and track Cisco products throughout their business and network operations and to automate their asset management systems. The standard is consistent across all electronic, physical, and standard business communications. The UDI consists of five data elements:

- The orderable product identifier (PID)
- The version of the product identifier (VID)
- The serial number (SN)
- The entity name
- The product description

The UDI is burned into the EEPROM of controllers and lightweight access points at the factory. It can be retrieved through either the GUI or the CLI.

## Using the GUI to Retrieve the Unique Device Identifier on Controllers and Access Points

Follow these steps to retrieve the UDI on controllers and access points using the GUI.

- Step 1** Click **Controller > Inventory** to open the Inventory page (see [Figure 7-12](#)).

**Figure 7-12** *Inventory Page*



This page shows the five data elements of the controller UDI.

- Step 2** Click **Wireless** to open the All APs page.
- Step 3** Click the name of the desired access point.

- Step 4** When the All APs > Details page appears, click the **Inventory** tab to open the All APs > Details Inventory) page (see [Figure 7-13](#)).

**Figure 7-13** All APs > Details (Inventory) Page



This page shows the inventory information for the access point.

## Using the CLI to Retrieve the Unique Device Identifier on Controllers and Access Points

Enter these commands to retrieve the UDI on controllers and access points using the CLI:

- **show inventory**—Shows the UDI string of the controller. Information similar to the following appears:

```
NAME: "Chassis" , DESCR: "Cisco Wireless Controller"
PID: WS-C3750G-24PS-W24, VID: V01, SN: FLS0952H00F
```

- **show inventory ap *ap\_id***—Shows the UDI string of the access point specified.

## Performing a Link Test

A link test is used to determine the quality of the radio link between two devices. Two types of link-test packets are transmitted during a link test: request and response. Any radio receiving a link-test request packet fills in the appropriate fields and echoes the packet back to the sender with the response type set.

The radio link quality in the client-to-access point direction can differ from that in the access point-to-client direction due to the asymmetrical distribution of transmit power and receive sensitivity on both sides. Two types of link tests can be performed: a ping test and a CCX link test.

With the *ping link test*, the controller can test link quality only in the client-to-access point direction. The RF parameters of the ping reply packets received by the access point are polled by the controller to determine the client-to-access point link quality.

With the *CCX link test*, the controller can also test the link quality in the access point-to-client direction. The controller issues link-test requests to the client, and the client records the RF parameters [received signal strength indicator (RSSI), signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), etc.] of the received request packet in the response packet. Both the link-test requestor and responder roles are implemented on the access point and controller. Therefore, not only can the access point or controller initiate a link test to a CCX v4 or v5 client, but a CCX v4 or v5 client can initiate a link test to the access point or controller.

The controller shows these link-quality metrics for CCX link tests in both directions (out: access point to client; in: client to access point):

- Signal strength in the form of RSSI (minimum, maximum, and average)
- Signal quality in the form of SNR (minimum, maximum, and average)
- Total number of packets that are retried
- Maximum retry count for a single packet
- Number of lost packets
- Data rate of a successfully transmitted packet

The controller shows this metric regardless of direction:

- Link test request/reply round-trip time (minimum, maximum, and average)

The controller software supports CCX versions 1 through 5. CCX support is enabled automatically for every WLAN on the controller and cannot be disabled. The controller stores the CCX version of the client in its client database and uses it to limit the features for this client. If a client does not support CCXv4 or v5, the controller performs a ping link test on the client. If a client supports CCXv4 or v5, the controller performs a CCX link test on the client. If a client times out during a CCX link test, the controller switches to the ping link test automatically. See the “[Configuring Cisco Client Extensions](#)” section on page 6-35 for more information on CCX.


**Note**


---

CCX is not supported on the AP1030.

---

Follow the instructions in this section to perform a link test using either the GUI or the CLI.

## Using the GUI to Perform a Link Test

Follow these steps to run a link test using the GUI.

- 
- Step 1** Click **Monitor > Clients** to open the Clients page (see [Figure 7-14](#)).

**Figure 7-14** Clients Page

- Step 2** Hover your cursor over the blue drop-down arrow for the desired client and choose **LinkTest**. A link test page appears (see [Figure 7-15](#)).



**Note** You can also access this page by clicking the MAC address of the desired client and then clicking the **Link Test** button on the top of the Clients > Detail page.

**Figure 7-15** Link Test Page

This page shows the results of the CCX link test.



**Note** If the client and/or controller does not support CCX v4 or later, the controller performs a ping link test on the client instead, and a much more limited link test page appears.

- Step 3** Click **OK** to exit the link test page.

## Using the CLI to Perform a Link Test

Use these commands to run a link test using the CLI.

1. To run a link test, enter this command:

```
linktest ap_mac
```

When CCX v4 or later is enabled on both the controller and the client being tested, information similar to the following appears:

```
CCX Link Test to 00:0d:88:c5:8a:d1.
Link Test Packets Sent..... 20
Link Test Packets Received..... 10
Link Test Packets Lost (Total/AP to Client/Client to AP).... 10/5/5
Link Test Packets round trip time (min/max/average)..... 5ms/20ms/15ms
RSSI at AP (min/max/average)..... -60dBm/-50dBm/-55dBm
RSSI at Client (min/max/average)..... -50dBm/-40dBm/-45dBm
SNR at AP (min/max/average)..... 40dB/30dB/35dB
SNR at Client (min/max/average)..... 40dB/30dB/35dB
Transmit Retries at AP (Total/Maximum)..... 5/3
Transmit Retries at Client (Total/Maximum)..... 4/2
Transmit rate: 1M 2M 5.5M 6M 9M 11M 12M 18M 24M 36M 48M 54M 108M
Packet Count: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 18 0
Transmit rate: 1M 2M 5.5M 6M 9M 11M 12M 18M 24M 36M 48M 54M 108M
Packet Count: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 8 0
```

When CCX v4 or later is not enabled on either the controller or the client being tested, fewer details appear:

```
Ping Link Test to 00:0d:88:c5:8a:d1.
Link Test Packets Sent..... 20
Link Test Packets Received..... 20
Local Signal Strength..... -49dBm
Local Signal to Noise Ratio..... 39dB
```

2. To adjust the link-test parameters that are applicable to both the CCX link test and the ping test, enter these commands from config mode:

```
config > linktest frame-size size_of_link-test_frames
```

```
config > linktest num-of-frame number_of_link-test_request_frames_per_test
```

## Configuring Power over Ethernet

When an LWAPP-enabled access point (such as an AP1131 or AP1242) is powered by a power injector that is connected to a Cisco pre-Intelligent Power Management (pre-IPM) switch, you need to configure power over Ethernet (PoE), also known as *inline power*. You can configure PoE through either the GUI or the CLI.

## Using the GUI to Configure Power over Ethernet

Follow these steps to configure PoE using the controller GUI.

- 
- Step 1** Click **Wireless > Access Points > All APs** and then the name of the desired access point.

- Step 2** When the All APs > Details page appears, click the **Advanced** tab to open the All APs > Details (Advanced) page (see [Figure 7-16](#)).

**Figure 7-16** All APs > Details (Advanced) Page



- Step 3** Perform one of the following:
- Check the **Pre-Standard State** check box if the access point is being powered by a high-power Cisco switch. These switches provide more than the traditional 6 Watts of power but do not support the intelligent power management (IPM) feature. These switches include:
    - 2106 controller,
    - WS-C3550, WS-C3560, WS-C3750,
    - C1880,
    - 2600, 2610, 2611, 2621, 2650, 2651,
    - 2610XM, 2611XM, 2621XM, 2650XM, 2651XM, 2691,
    - 2811, 2821, 2851,
    - 3620, 3631-telco, 3640, 3660,
    - 3725, 3745,
    - 3825, and 3845.
  - Uncheck the **Pre-Standard State** check box if power is being provided by a power injector or by a switch not on the above list.
- Step 4** Check the **Power Injector State** check box if the attached switch does not support IPM and a power injector is being used. If the attached switch supports IPM, you do not need to check this check box.
- Step 5** If you checked the Power Injector State check box in the previous step, the **Power Injector Selection** parameter appears. This parameter enables you to protect your switch port from an accidental overload if the power injector is inadvertently bypassed. Choose one of these options from the drop-down box to specify the desired level of protection:
- **Installed**—This option examines and remembers the MAC address of the currently connected switch port and assumes that a power injector is connected. Choose this option if your network contains older Cisco 6-Watt switches and you want to avoid possible overloads by forcing a double-check of any relocated access points.



---

**Note** Each time an access point is relocated, the MAC address of the new switch port will fail to match the remembered MAC address, and the access point will remain in low-power mode. You must then physically verify the existence of a power injector and reselect this option to cause the new MAC address to be remembered.

---

- **Override**—This option allows the access point to operate in high-power mode without first verifying a matching MAC address. It is acceptable to use this option if your network does not contain any older Cisco 6-Watt switches that could be overloaded if connected directly to a 12-Watt access point. The advantage of this option is that if you relocate the access point, it continues to operate in high-power mode without any further configuration. The disadvantage of this option is that if the access point is connected directly to a 6-Watt switch, an overload will occur.
- **Foreign**—This option causes the Injector Switch MAC Address parameter to appear. The Injector Switch MAC Address parameter allows the remembered MAC address to be modified by hand. Choose this option if you know the MAC address of the connected switch port and do not wish to automatically detect it using the Installed option.

**Step 6** Click **Apply** to commit your changes.

**Step 7** Click **Save Configuration** to save your settings.

---

## Using the CLI to Configure Power over Ethernet

Use these commands to configure PoE using the controller CLI.

### 1. `config ap power injector enable ap installed`

This command is recommended if your network contains any older Cisco 6-Watt switches that could be accidentally overloaded if connected directly to a 12-Watt access point. The access point remembers that a power injector is connected to this particular switch port. If you relocate the access point, you must reissue this command after the presence of a new power injector is verified.



---

**Note** Make sure CDP is enabled before issuing this command. Otherwise, this command will fail. See the previous section for information on enabling CDP.

---

### 2. `config ap power injector enable ap override`

This command removes the safety checks and allows the access point to be connected to any switch port. It is acceptable to use this command if your network does not contain any older Cisco 6-Watt switches that could be overloaded if connected directly to a 12-Watt access point. The access point assumes that a power injector is always connected. If you relocate the access point, it continues to assume that a power injector is present.

# Configuring Flashing LEDs

Controller software release 4.0 or later enables you to flash the LEDs on an access point in order to locate it. All IOS lightweight access points support this feature.

Use these commands to configure LED flashing from the Privileged Exec mode of the controller.

**Note**

The output of these commands is sent only to the controller console, regardless of whether the commands were issued on the console or in a TELNET/SSH CLI session.

1. To enable the controller to send commands to the access point from its CLI, enter this command:

```
debug ap enable Cisco_AP
```

2. To cause a specific access point to flash its LEDs for a specified number of seconds, enter this command:

```
debug ap command "led flash seconds" Cisco_AP
```

You can enter a value between 1 and 3600 seconds for the *seconds* parameter.

3. To disable LED flashing for a specific access point, enter this command:

```
debug ap command "led flash disable" Cisco_AP
```

This command disables LED flashing immediately. For example, if you run the previous command (with the *seconds* parameter set to 60 seconds) and then disable LED flashing after only 20 seconds, the access point's LEDs stop flashing immediately.

## Viewing Clients

You can use the controller GUI or CLI to view information about the clients that are associated to the controller's access points.

### Using the GUI to View Clients

Using the GUI, follow these steps to view client information.

- 
- Step 1** Click **Monitor > Clients** to open the Clients page (see [Figure 7-17](#)).

**Figure 7-17** *Clients Page*

This page lists all of the clients that are associated to the controller's access points. It provides the following information for each client:

- The MAC address of the client
- The name of the access point to which the client is associated
- The name of the WLAN used by the client
- The type of client (802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, or 802.11n)




---

**Note** If the 802.11n client associates to an 802.11a radio that has 802.11n enabled, then the client type shows as 802.11n(5). If the 802.11n client associates to an 802.11b/g radio with 802.11n enabled, then the client type shows as 802.11n (2.4).

---

- The status of the client connection
- The authorization status of the client
- The port number of the access point to which the client is associated
- An indication of whether the client is a WGB




---

**Note** Refer to the “[Cisco Workgroup Bridges](#)” section on page 7-19 for more information on the WGB status.

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**Note** If you want to remove or disable a client, hover your cursor over the blue drop-down arrow for that client and choose **Remove** or **Disable**, respectively. If you want to test the connection between the client and the access point, hover your cursor over the blue drop-down arrow for that client and choose **Link Test**.

---

**Step 2** To create a filter to display only clients that meet certain criteria (such as MAC address, status, or radio type), follow these steps:

- Click **Change Filter** to open the Search Clients page (see [Figure 7-18](#)).

**Figure 7-18 Search Clients Page**

b. Check one or more of the following check boxes to specify the criteria used when displaying clients:

- **MAC Address**—Enter a client MAC address.



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**Note** When you enable the MAC Address filter, the other filters are disabled automatically. When you enable any of the other filters, the MAC Address filter is disabled automatically.

---

- **AP Name**—Enter the name of an access point.
- **WLAN Profile**—Enter the name of a WLAN.
- **Status**—Check the **Associated**, **Authenticated**, **Excluded**, **Idle**, and/or **Probing** check boxes.
- **Radio Type**—Choose **802.11a**, **802.11b**, **802.11g**, **802.11n**, or **Mobile**.
- **WGB**—Shows WGB clients associated to the controller's access points.

c. Click **Apply** to commit your changes. The Current Filter parameter at the top of the Clients page shows the filters that are currently applied.



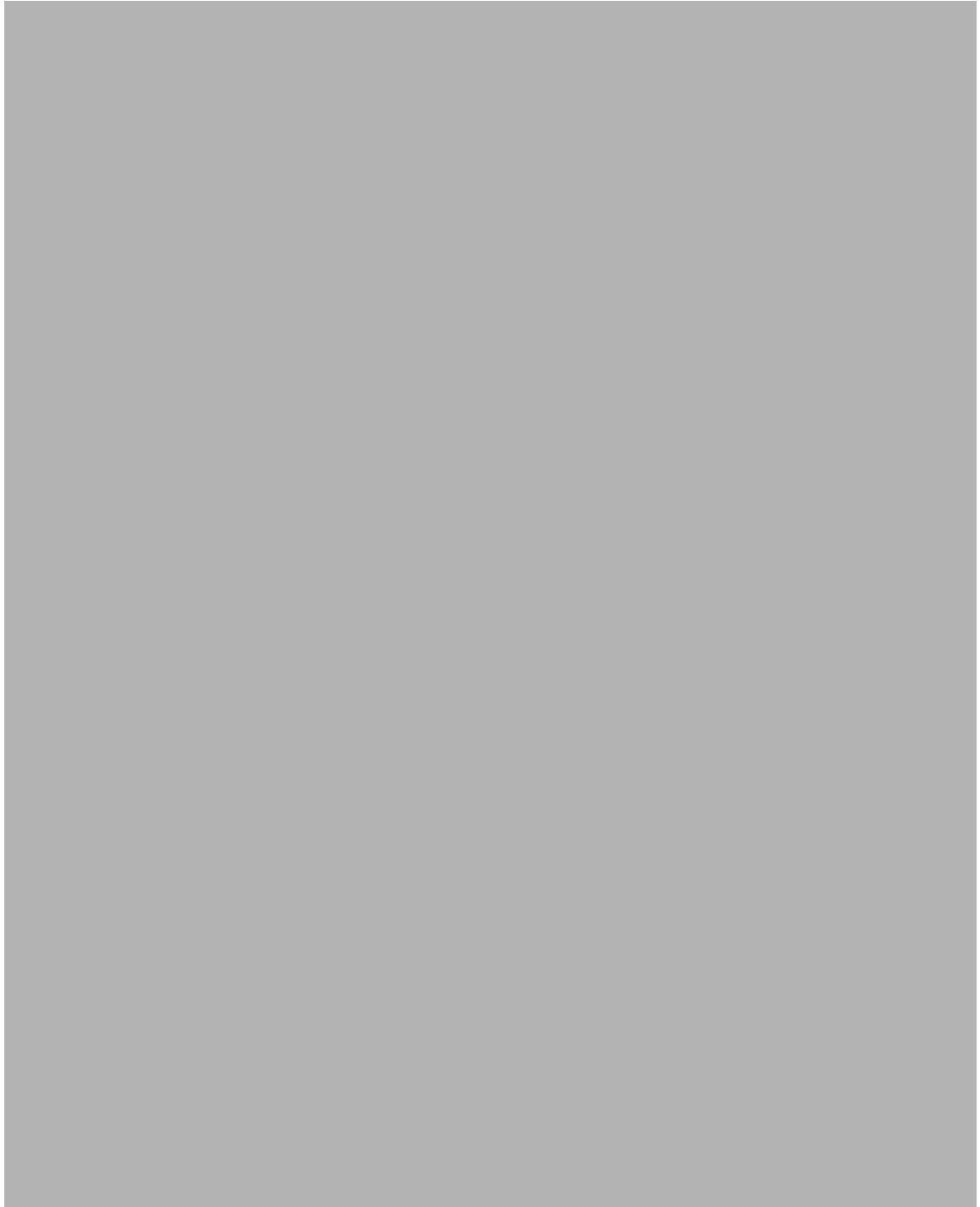
---

**Note** If you want to remove the filters and display the entire client list, click **Show All**.

---

- Step 3** To view detailed information for a specific client, click the MAC address of the client. The Clients > Detail page appears (see [Figure 7-19](#)).

**Figure 7-19** Clients > Detail Page



This page shows the following information:

- The general properties of the client
- The security settings of the client
- The QoS properties of the client
- Client statistics
- The properties of the access point to which the client is associated

## Using the CLI to View Clients

Use these CLI commands to view client information.

- To see the clients associated to a specific access point, enter this command:

```
show client ap {802.11a | 802.11b} Cisco_AP
```

Information similar to the following appears:

| MAC Address       | AP Id | Status     | WLAN Id | Authenticated |
|-------------------|-------|------------|---------|---------------|
| 00:13:ce:cc:8e:b8 | 1     | Associated | 1       | No            |

- To see a summary of the clients associated to the controller's access points, enter this command:

```
show client summary
```

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Number of Clients..... 6
```

| MAC Address       | AP Name    | Status  | WLAN Auth | Protocol | Port    | Wired |
|-------------------|------------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|
| 00:13:ce:cc:8e:b8 | Maria-1242 | Probing | N/A       | No       | 802.11a | 1 No  |
| 00:40:96:a9:a0:a9 | CJ-AP1     | Probing | N/A       | No       | 802.11a | 1 No  |
| 00:40:96:ac:44:13 | CJ-AP1     | Probing | N/A       | No       | 802.11a | 1 No  |
| 00:40:96:b1:fe:06 | CJ-AP1     | Probing | N/A       | No       | 802.11a | 1 No  |
| 00:40:96:b1:fe:09 | CJ-AP1     | Probing | N/A       | No       | 802.11a | 1 No  |

- To see detailed information for a specific client, enter this command:

```
show client detail client_mac
```

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Client MAC Address..... 00:40:96:b2:a3:44
Client Username N/A
AP MAC Address..... 00:18:74:c7:c0:90
Client State..... Associated
Wireless LAN Id..... 1
BSSID..... 00:18:74:c7:c0:9f
Channel..... 56
IP Address..... 192.168.10.28
Association Id..... 1
Authentication Algorithm..... Open System
Reason Code..... 0
Status Code..... 0
Session Timeout..... 0
Client CCX version..... 5
Client E2E version..... No E2E support
```

```
Diagnostics Capability..... Supported
S69 Capability..... Supported
Mirroring..... Disabled
QoS Level..... Silver
...
```