



High Availability SSO Deployment Guide for Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controllers, Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6

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Introduction

High availability has been a requirement on wireless controllers to minimize downtime in live networks. This document provides information on the theory of operation and configuration for the Catalyst 9800 Wireless Controller as it pertains to supporting stateful switchover of access points and clients (AP and Client SSO). Catalyst 9800 Wireless Controller is the next generation wireless controller that can run on multiple platforms with different scalability goals from low to high scale. AP and Client SSO is supported on the physical appliances and the virtual cloud platforms of the Catalyst 9800 Wireless Controller, namely C9800-L, C9800-40, C9800-80 and C9800-CL. The underlying SSO functionality is the same on all platforms with some differences in the setup process.

Overview

The High availability SSO capability on wireless controller allows the access point to establish a CAPWAP tunnel with the Active wireless controller and the Standby wireless controller to share a mirror copy of the AP and client database with the Standby wireless controller. The APs do not go into the Discovery state and clients do not disconnect when the Active wireless controller fails and the Standby wireless controller takes over the network as the Active wireless controller. There is only one CAPWAP tunnel maintained at a time between the APs and the wireless controller that is in an Active state.

Release 16.10 supports full access point and Client Stateful Switch Over. Client SSO is supported for clients which have already completed the authentication and DHCP phase and have started passing traffic. With Client SSO, a client's information is synced to the Standby wireless controller when the client associates to the wireless controller or the client's parameters change. Fully authenticated clients, i.e. the ones in Run state, are synced to the Standby and thus, client re-association is avoided on switchover making the failover seamless for the APs as well as for the clients, resulting in zero client service downtime and zero SSID outage. The overall goal for the addition of AP and client SSO support to the Catalyst 9800 Wireless controller is to reduce major downtime in wireless networks due to failure conditions that may occur due to box failover, network failover or power outage on the primary site.

Feature Description and Functional Behavior

All the control plane activities are centralized and synchronized between the active and standby units. The Active Controller centrally manages all the control and management communication. The network control data traffic is transparently switched from the standby unit to the active unit for centralized processing.

Bulk and Incremental configuration is synced between the two controllers at run-time and both controllers share the same IP address on the management interface. The CAPWAP state of the Access Points that are in Run State is also synced from the active wireless controller to the Hot-Standby wireless controller allowing the Access Points to be state-fully switched over when the Active wireless controller fails. The APs do not go to the Discovery state when Active wireless controller fails, and Standby wireless controller takes over as the Active wireless controller to serve the network.

The two units form a peer connection through a dedicated RP port (this can be a physical copper or fiber port) or a virtual interface for the VM. The Active/Standby election happens at boot time and it's either based on the highest priority (priority range is <1-2>) or the lowest MAC if the priority is the same. By default the C9800 has a priority of 1. Once the HA pair is formed, all the configuration and AP and client databases are synced between Active and standby. Any configuration is done on the Active is automatically sync to the Standby. The standby is continuously monitoring the Active via keepalives over the RP link. If the Active becomes unavailable, the standby assumes the role of Active. It does that by sending a Gratuitous ARP message advertising to the network that it now owns that wireless management IP address. All the configurations and databases are already in synch, so the standby can take over without service disruption

There is no pre-empt functionality with SSO meaning that when the previous Active wireless controller resumes operation, it will not take back the role as an Active wireless controller but will negotiate its state with the current Active wireless controller and transition to Hot-Standby state.

Platforms Supported

- Cisco Catalyst C9800-40 Wireless Controller
- Cisco Catalyst C9800-80 Wireless Controller

SSO Pre-requisites

- Cisco Catalyst C9800-CL Wireless Controller
- Cisco Catalyst C9800-L Wireless Controller

SSO Pre-requisites

- HA Pair can only be form between two wireless controllers of the same form factor
- HA between 9800-L-C and 9800-L-F cannot be formed
- HA between Copper RP and Fiber RP cannot be formed
- Both controllers must be running the same software version to form the HA Pair
- Maximum RP link latency = 80 ms RTT, minimum bandwidth = 60 Mbps and minimum MTU = 1500
- If you are using a copper cable to connect the Redundancy Ports (RPs) back-to-back, the maximum length of the cable can be 30 meters. If you want to use a longer cable, you need to switchover to the fiber optic cables.
- Connect RPs via switches to enable controller HA. Ensure that the round-trip time between the two controllers is less than 80 milliseconds.

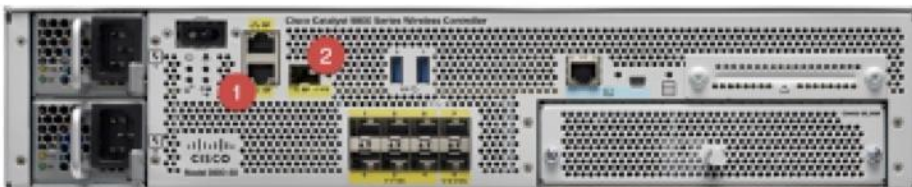
SSO on Cisco Catalyst C9800-40-K9 and C9800-80-K9 Wireless Controllers

The Cisco C9800-40-K9 wireless controller is an extensible and high performing wireless controller, which can scale up to 2000 access points and 32000 clients. The controller has four 10G data ports and a throughput of 40G.



1	RP— RJ-45 1G redundancy Ethernet port.	2	Gigabit SFP RP port
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The Cisco C9800-80-K9 Wireless Controller is a 100G wireless controller that occupies two rack unit space and supports a pluggable Module slot, and eight built-in 10GE/1GE interfaces.



1	RP— RJ-45 1G redundancy Ethernet port.	2	Gigabit SFP RP port
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Both C9800-40-K9 and C9800-80-K9 Wireless controllers have two RP Ports as shown in the figures above:

- RJ-45 Ethernet Redundancy port

- SFP Gigabit Redundancy Port

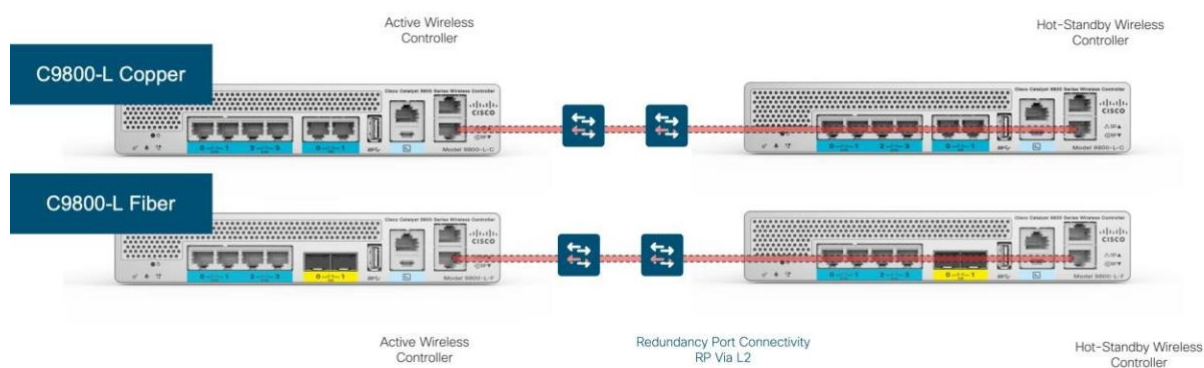
If both the Redundancy Ports are connected:

- SFP Gigabit Ethernet port takes precedence if they are connected at same time.
- HA between RJ-45 and SFP Gigabit RP ports is not supported.
- Only Cisco supported SFPs (GLC-LH-SMD and GLC-SX-MMD) are supported for RP port
- 10G SFP-10G-SR is not supported on the RP port.
- When HA link is up via RJ-45, SFPs on HA port should not be inserted even if there is no link between them. As it is a physical level detection, this would cause the HA to go down as precedence is given to SFP

Physical Connectivity for C9800-L, C9800-40 and C9800-80 Wireless Controller HA SSO

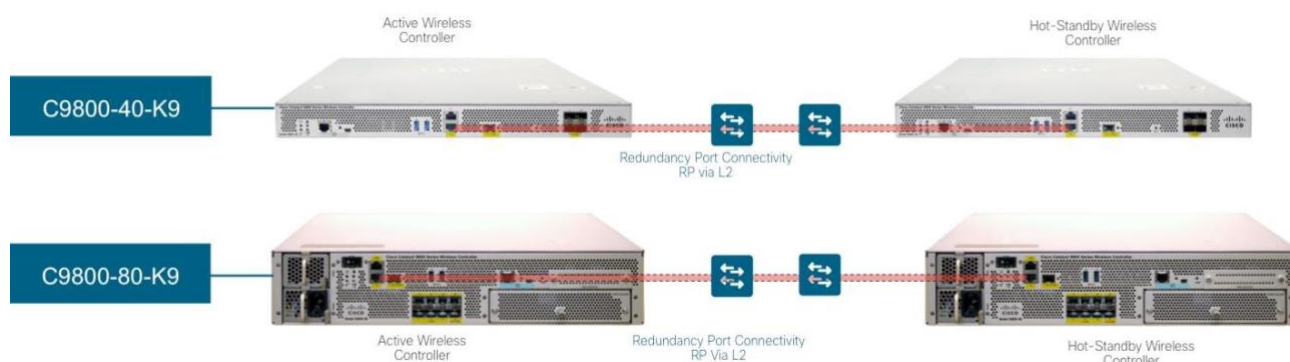
The HA Pair always has one active controller and one standby controller. If the active controller becomes unavailable, the standby assumes the role of the active. The Active wireless controller creates and updates all the wireless information and constantly synchronizes that information with the standby controller. If the active wireless controller fails, the standby wireless controller assumes the role of the active wireless controller and continues to keep the HA Pair operational. Access Points and clients continue to remain connected during an active-to-standby switchover.

Connecting C9800-L Wireless Controllers using RJ-45 RP Port for SSO

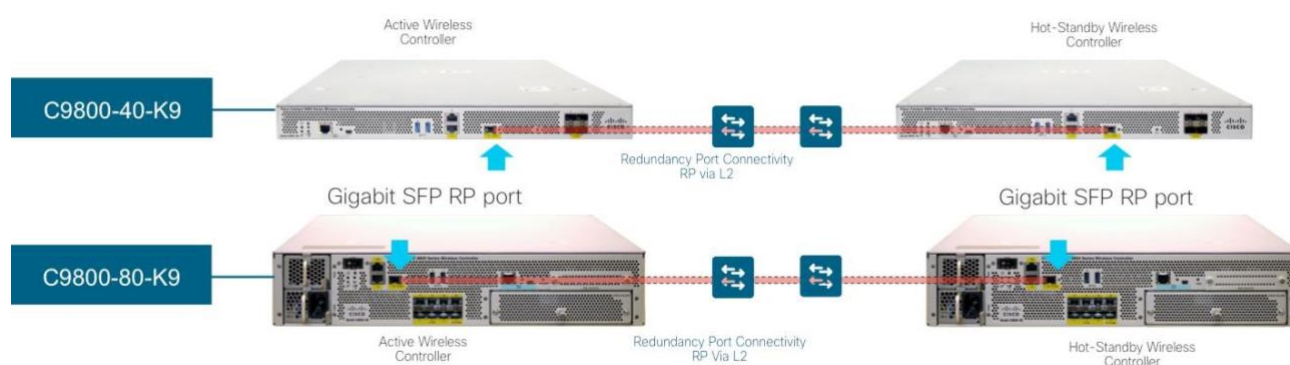


Connectivity for C9800-L, C9800-40 and C9800-80 Wireless Controller HA SSO

Connecting C9800-40 and 9800-80 Wireless Controllers using RJ-45 RP Port for SSO



Connecting C9800-40 and 9800-80 Wireless Controllers using SFP Gigabit RP Port for SSO



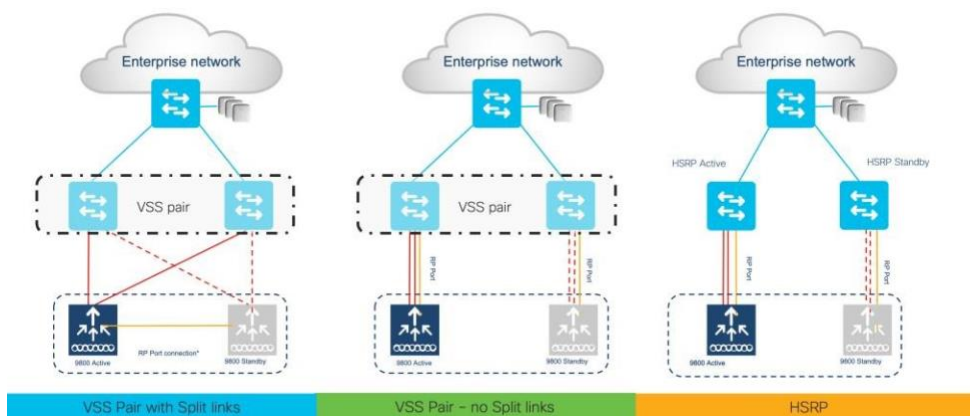
Connecting a C9800 wireless controller HA pair to upstream switches

Prior to 17.1 following topologies were supported in terms of upstream connectivity to the network:

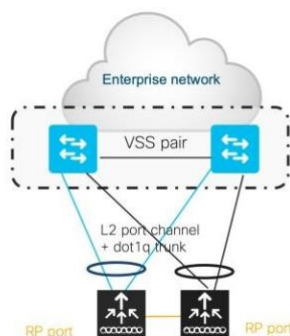
1. SSO pair connected to upstream VSS pair with split links and RP connected back to back.
2. SSO pair connected to upstream VSS pair with RP connected via the upstream set of switches in order to detect gateway down scenario.
3. SSO pair connected to upstream HSRP active and standby and RP connected via upstream set of switches in order to detect gateway down scenario.

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Physical Connectivity for C9800-L, C9800-40 and C9800-80 Wireless Controller HA SSO



Option 1: Single VSS switch (or stack/VSL pair/modular switch) with RP back-to-back

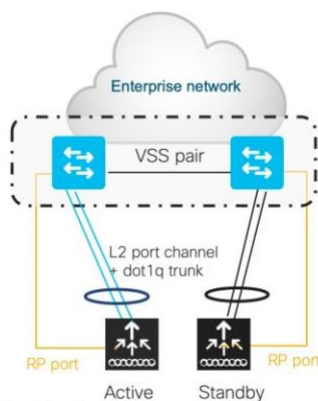


Single L2 port-channel on each box and enable dot1q to carry multiple VLANs. Spread the uplinks of the HA pair across the VSS pair and connect the RP back to back (no L2 network in between). Make sure that switch can scale in terms of ARP and MAC table entries.

This is a recommended topology.

Note: In HA SSO topology, LAG mode ON and dynamic LAG (LACP & PAGP) are supported.

Option 2: Single VSS switch (or stack/VSL pair/modular switch) with RP via upstream



With this topology a single L2 port-channel is created on each box. Enable dot1q to carry multiple VLANs and connect the standby in the same manner. Make sure that switch can scale in terms of ARP and MAC table entries

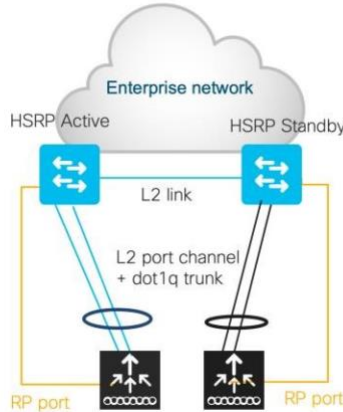
Connectivity for C9800-L, C9800-40 and C9800-80 Wireless Controller HA SSO

IMPORTANT: In this topology the links are not spread across the VSS stack. Connect RP port to the same VSS/stack member as the uplinks and not back to back

Note: In HA SSO topology, LAG mode ON and dynamic LAG (LACP & PAGP) are supported.

Connecting a C9800 wireless controller HA pair to upstream switches with Release 17.1 and above

Option 3: Dual Distributed switches with HSRP



With this topology a single L2 port-channel is created on each box. Enable dot1q to carry multiple VLANs and connect the standby in the same manner. Make sure that switch can scale in terms of ARP and MAC table entries.

IMPORTANT: Connect RP port to the same distribution switch as the uplinks and not back to back **Note:**

In HA SSO topology, LAG mode ON and dynamic LAG (LACP & PAGP) are supported.

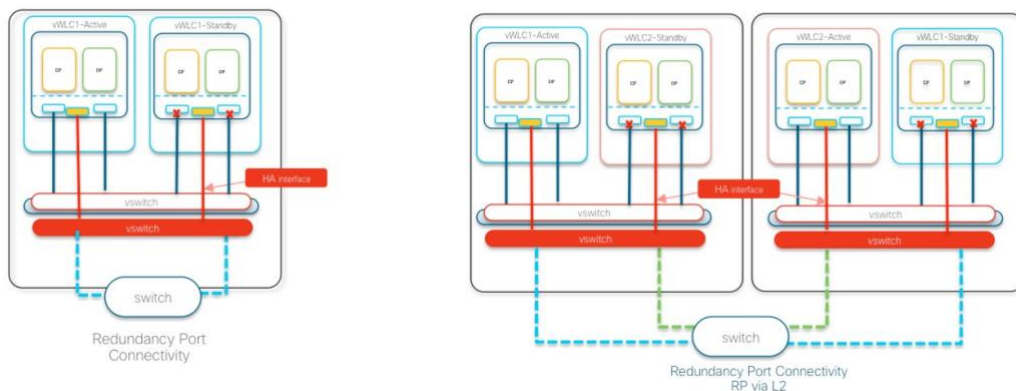
Connecting a C9800 wireless controller HA pair to upstream switches with Release 17.1 and above

For more information, see

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/9800/17-6/configguide/b_wl_17_6_cg/m_vewlc_high_availability.html#inforedund-mgmt-inter

SSO on Cisco Catalyst C9800-CL running on ESXi, KVM, Hyper-V

The Virtual Catalyst 9800 Wireless controller can be deployed as an HA Pair in a single or dual server setup.



The figure on the left shows Redundant port connected on the same server.

The figure on the right shows Redundant port L2 connected to a separate server.

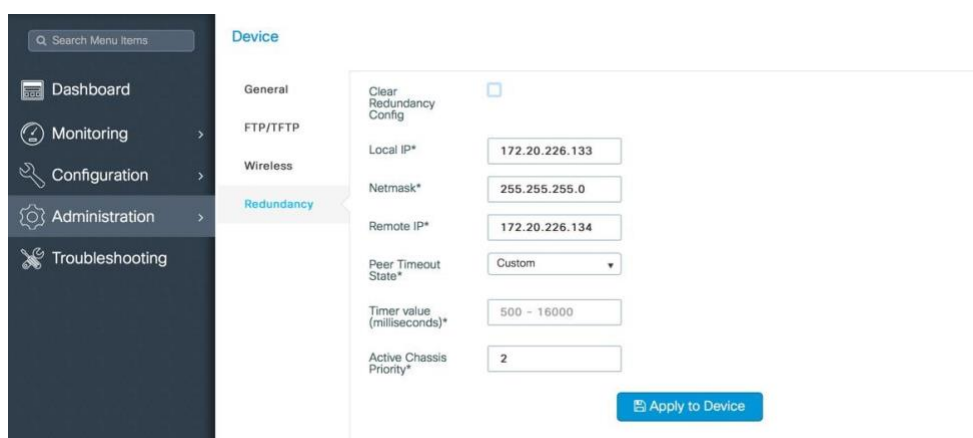
The same interface number (for example Gig3) must be used to form the HA pair on 9800-CL. The scale of templates must also match. We support SSO across 9800-CL on HyperV, VMware ESXi and KVM.

Configuring High Availability SSO using GUI

Configuring High Availability SSO using GUI

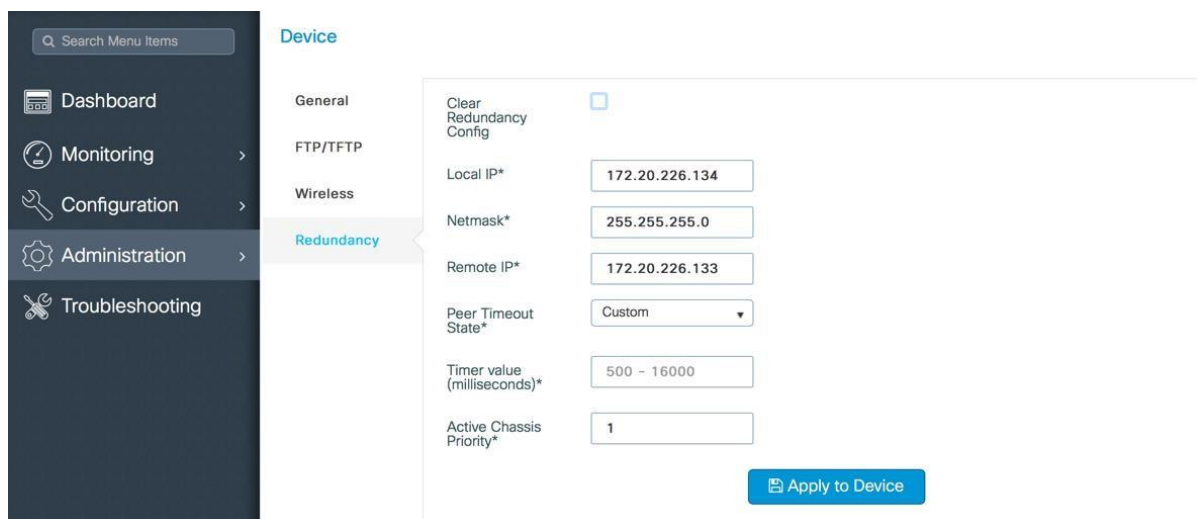
Device redundancy can be configured from **the Administration > Device > Redundancy** page

On the Active controller, the priority is set to a higher value than the standby controller. The wireless controller with the higher priority value is selected as the active during the active-standby election process. The Remote IP is the IP address of the standby controller's redundancy port IP.



Note: This page has changed starting release 17.1 to include an option to configure the HA pair using RMI. Please refer to the Redundancy Management Interface section to see the updated screens for configuration.

On the standby controller, the remote IP is set to the Active controller's redundancy port IP



- 1) Both IP address for the Local and Remote IP must be in the same subnet.
- 2) It is suggested to use the 169.254.X.X/16 subnet. The last two octets can be derived from last two octets of the management interface.
- 3) Avoid using 10.10.10.x/24 subnet for the RP port due to defect in 9800 WLC.

Clear Redundancy config clears the SSO configuration and returns the controller to standalone mode.

Note: It is recommended to configure HA using the Redundancy Management Interface (RMI) starting Release 17.1. To see configuration using RMI please see the Redundancy Management Interface section.

Configuring High Availability SSO using CLI

Configuring High Availability SSO using CLI

■ **On Virtual Catalyst 9800 Wireless controller**, enable High Availability SSO using the following command on each of the two virtual Catalyst 9800 Wireless controller instances

```
chassis redundancy ha-interface <RP interface> local-ip <local IP> <local IP subnet> remote-  
ip <remote IP>
```

e.g.

On Virtual Catalyst 9800 Wireless controller instance-1:

```
chassis redundancy ha-interface Gig 3 local-ip 172.23.174.85 /24 remoteip  
172.23.174.86
```

On Virtual Catalyst 9800 Wireless controller instance-2:

```
chassis redundancy ha-interface Gig 3 local-ip 172.23.174.86 /24 remoteip  
172.23.174.85
```

■ **On C9800-40 and C9800-80 wireless controller**, enable High Availability SSO using the following command on each of the two wireless controller units

```
chassis redundancy ha-interface local-ip <local IP> <local IP subnet> remoteip  
<remote IP>
```

Reload both wireless controllers by executing the command reload from the CLI

Note: It is recommended to configure HA using the Redundancy Management Interface (RMI) starting Release 17.1. To see configuration using RMI please see the Redundancy Management Interface section.

Note: These commands are not supported on these models:

- Cisco Catalyst CW9800H1 Wireless Controller.
- Cisco Catalyst CW9800H2 Wireless Controller.
- Cisco Catalyst CW9800M Wireless Controller.

RMI-based “RP” High Availability is mandatory in the Cisco Catalyst CW9800H1 Wireless Controller, Cisco Catalyst CW9800H2 Wireless Controller and Cisco Catalyst CW9800M Wireless Controller.

Mobility MAC

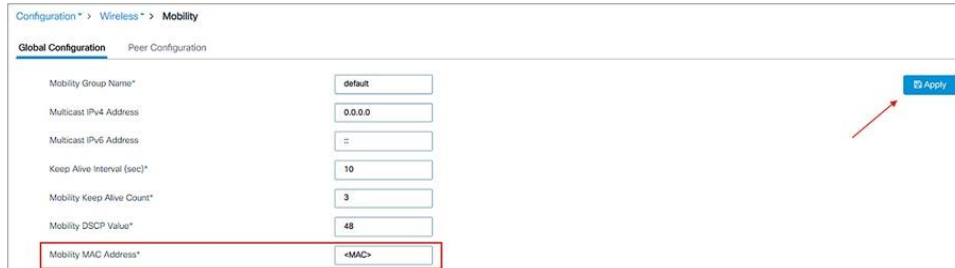
The wireless mobility MAC is the MAC address used for mobility communication. In an SSO scenario, ensure that you explicitly configure the wireless mobility MAC address; otherwise, the mobility tunnel will go down after SSO. The mobility MAC address for the SSO pair can be configured either:

- Before forming the SSO pair on each standalone controller. This is recommended before software release 16.12.3.

- On the active controller once the SSO pair is formed.

To configure the mobility MAC address, you can use the GUI:

Active and Standby Election Process



The screenshot shows the Cisco GUI for Mobility configuration. The breadcrumb navigation is Configuration > Wireless > Mobility. There are two tabs: Global Configuration (selected) and Peer Configuration. The Global Configuration tab contains several fields: Mobility Group Name* (default), Multicast IPv4 Address (0.0.0.0), Multicast IPv6 Address (::), Keep Alive Interval (sec)* (10), Mobility Keep Alive Count* (3), Mobility DSCP Value* (48), and Mobility MAC Address* (<MAC>). The Mobility MAC Address* field is highlighted with a red box. An Apply button is located in the top right corner, with a red arrow pointing to it.

Once you've entered the address, click Apply.

Note: The MAC address on the GUI is automatically derived from the wireless management interface, but you can use any other valid MAC address.

In the CLI, use the following command:

```
C9800#wireless mobility mac-address <MAC>
```

Active and Standby Election Process

An active C9800 wireless controller retains its role as an Active Controller unless one of the following events occur:

- The wireless controller HA pair is reset.
- The active wireless controller is removed from the HA pair.
- The active wireless controller is reset or powered off.
- The active wireless controller fails.

The active wireless controller is elected or re-elected based on one of these factors and in the order listed below:

1. The wireless controller that is currently the active wireless controller.
2. The wireless controller with the highest priority value.

Note: We recommend assigning the highest priority value to the wireless controller C9800 you prefer to be the active controller. This ensures that the controller is re-elected as active controller if a reelection occurs.

Setting the Switch Priority Value

```
chassis chassis -number priority new-priority-number
```

Chassis-number Specifies the chassis number and the new priority for the chassis. The chassis number range is 1 to 2. Please note that the chassis renumbering command will require a reboot.

The priority value range is <1-2>. Stack Priority 2 will be Primary while Priority 1 will be standby.

Example

```
wireless controller#chassis 1 priority 2
```

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You can display the current priority value by using the **show chassis** user EXEC command. The new priority value takes effect immediately but does not affect the current Active Controller. The new priority value helps determine which controller is elected as the new Active Controller when the current active wireless controller or HA redundant pair reloads.

3. The wireless controller with the shortest start-up time.

State Transition for HA SSO Pair formation

4. The wireless controller with the lowest MAC Address.

The HA LED on the chassis can be used to identify the current Active Controller.

State Transition for HA SSO Pair formation

1. Active wireless controller in Non Redundant mode

```

TLV(0): T=9, L=29, V=KEY_TLV_PACKAGE_COMPATIBILITY
FRU Key detected
TLV(1): T=9, L=11, V=FRU_RP_TYPE
found package fru type FRU_RP_TYPE
TLV(2): T=9, L=24, V=KEY_TLV_PACKAGE_BOOTARCH
ARCH Key detected
TLV(3): T=9, L=14, V=ARCH_i686_TYPE
found package arch type ARCH_i686_TYPE
TLV(4): T=9, L=20, V=KEY_TLV_BOARD_COMPAT
TLV(5): T=9, L=15, V=BOARD_qwlc_TYPE
TLV(6): T=9, L=24, V=KEY_TLV_CRYPTO_KEYSTRING
TLV(7): T=9, L=4, V=none
TLV(8): T=9, L=11, V=CW_BEGIN==$
TLV(9): T=9, L=16, V=CW_FAMILY=$qwlc$
TLV(10): T=9, L=78, V=CW_IMAGE=$qwlc-universalk9_wlc.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20180310_120257.SSA.bin$
TLV(11): T=9, L=19, V=CW_VERSION=$16.9.1$
TLV(12): T=9, L=52, V=CW_DESCRIPTION=$Cisco IOS Software, IOS-XE Software$
TLV(13): T=9, L=9, V=CW_END==$
found DIGISIGN TLV type 12 length = 388

RSA Signed DEVELOPMENT Image Signature Verification Successful.
Validating subpackage signatures: addr=0x6e13e3f8, size=01c789ed

initramfs_size: 0x1c78dcd - 0x4b0a38 - 0x3e0 = 0x17c7fb5
Image validated
Booting image with bootparam="root=/dev/ram rw console=ttty1 max_loop=64 pciehp.pciehp_force pcie_ports=native SR_800T=tftp://172.25.140.118/auto/
tftpboot/maahmed/qwlc-universalk9_wlc.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20180310_120257.SSA.bin rd_start=0xaf06e000 rd_size=0x17c7fb5 pkg_start=0x33f68000
pkg_size=0x3a1d4000 bdfinfo_start=0xcd42b000 bdfinfo_size=0x35c34"
May 3 15:13:22.585: %BOOT-0-DRV_LOADFAIL: R0/0: binos: Failed to load driver modprobe ( /usr/binos/conf/driver_common.sh: line 99: indigowr:
command not found )
May 3 15:13:43.295: %PMAN-3-PROC_EMPTY_EXEC_FILE: R0/0: pvp: Empty executable used for process bt_logger
May 3 15:13:45.742: %PMAN-3-PROC_EMPTY_EXEC_FILE: R0/0: pvp: Empty executable used for process bt_logger
Waiting for remote chassis to join

```

2. Standby Insertion for HA Pairing

```

Chassis number is 1
All chassis in the stack have been discovered. Accelerating discovery
May 3 15:13:46.276: %PMAN-3-PROC_EMPTY_EXEC_FILE: R0/0: pvp: Empty executable used for process bt_logger
May 3 15:13:46.877: %PMAN-3-PROC_EMPTY_EXEC_FILE: R0/0: pvp: Empty executable used for process bt_logger
May 3 15:13:48.852: %PMAN-3-PROC_EMPTY_EXEC_FILE: R0/0: pvp: Empty executable used for process bt_logger
May 3 15:13:53.654: %PMAN-3-PROC_EMPTY_EXEC_FILE: R0/0: pvp: Empty executable used for process bt_logger
May 3 15:13:56.934: %PMAN-3-PROC_EMPTY_EXEC_FILE: R0/0: pvp: Empty executable used for process bt_logger

```

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Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, California 95134-1706

3. HA Sync in Progress

Monitoring the HA Pair

```

directory.
*May 3 15:13:52.681: %STACKMGR-6-STACK_LINK_CHANGE: Chassis 2 R0/0: stack_mgr: Stack port 2 on Chassis 1 is down
*May 3 15:13:52.681: %STACKMGR-6-STACK_LINK_CHANGE: Chassis 2 R0/0: stack_mgr: Stack port 1 on Chassis 1 is up
*May 3 15:13:52.681: %STACKMGR-6-STACK_LINK_CHANGE: Chassis 2 R0/0: stack_mgr: Stack port 2 on Chassis 1 is up
*May 3 15:13:52.682: %STACKMGR-6-CHASSIS_ADDED: Chassis 2 R0/0: stack_mgr: Chassis 2 has been added to the stack.
*May 3 15:13:52.682: %STACKMGR-6-CHASSIS_ADDED: Chassis 2 R0/0: stack_mgr: Chassis 2 has been added to the stack.
*May 3 15:13:52.682: %STACKMGR-6-ACTIVE_ELECTED: Chassis 2 R0/0: stack_mgr: Chassis 1 has been elected ACTIVE.
*May 3 15:13:52.682: %CMRP-3-PMU_MISSING: Chassis 2 R0/0: cmdand: The platform does not detect a power supply in slot 1
*May 3 15:14:41.784: %SYS-4-FREEMEMWARNING: SIP0/0: Free Memory has dropped below warning threshold.
*May 3 15:14:46.405: %SYS-6-BOOTTIME: Time taken to reboot after reload = 1073 seconds
*May 3 15:14:46.761: %PNP-6-PNP_DISCOVERY_STOPPED: PnP Discovery stopped (Startup Config Present)
*May 3 15:14:46.789: %SPA_OIR-6-ONLINECARD: SPA (BUILT-IN-4X10G/1G) online in subslot 0/0
*May 3 15:14:46.883: %IOSXE_SPA-6-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, link down due to local fault
*May 3 15:14:46.937: %IOSXE_SPA-6-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1, link down due to local fault
*May 3 15:14:46.977: %IOSXE_SPA-6-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/2, link down due to local fault
*May 3 15:14:47.040: %IOSXE_SPA-6-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/3, link down due to local fault
*May 3 15:14:48.780: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to down
*May 3 15:14:48.783: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/2, changed state to down
*May 3 15:14:48.784: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/3, changed state to down
*May 3 15:14:49.217: %IOSXE_SPA-6-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, link down due to remote fault
*May 3 15:14:49.032: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface SIP0/0: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to down
*May 3 15:14:49.652: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to down
*May 3 15:14:50.043: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0, changed state to up
*May 3 15:14:51.043: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0, changed state to up
*May 3 15:14:54.229: %PKI-2-NON_AUTHORITATIVE_LOCK: PKI functions can not be initialized until an authoritative time source, like NTP, can be obtained.
*May 3 15:14:55.456: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up
*May 3 15:14:55.458: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Vlan1, changed state to down
*May 3 15:14:55.456: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: SIP0/0: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up
*May 3 15:14:57.892: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0/0/0, changed state to up
*May 3 15:14:58.891: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Vlan1, changed state to up
*May 3 15:14:59.892: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed state to up
*May 3 15:15:09.367: %IOSXE_REDUNDANCY-6-PEER: Active detected chassis 2 as standby.
*May 3 15:15:09.365: %STACKMGR-6-STANDBY_ELECTED: Chassis 1 R0/0: stack_mgr: Chassis 2 has been elected STANDBY.
*May 3 15:15:09.652: %PMAN-3-PROC_EMPTY_EXEC_FILE: Chassis 2 R0/0: pvp: Empty executable used for process bt_logger
*May 3 15:15:10.140: %PMAN-3-PROC_EMPTY_EXEC_FILE: Chassis 2 R0/0: pvp: Empty executable used for process ngiolite
*May 3 15:15:14.751: %IOSXE_PEM-6-INSPEM_FM: PEM/FM slot P0 inserted
*May 3 15:15:14.754: %IOSXE_PEM-6-PEMOK: The PEM in slot P0 is functioning properly
*May 3 15:15:14.754: %IOSXE_PEM-6-INSPEM_FM: PEM/FM slot P2 inserted
*May 3 15:15:14.758: %IOSXE_PEM-6-PEMOK: The PEM in slot P2 is functioning properly
WLC>

WLC#
*May 3 15:15:39.434: %REDUNDANCY-5-PEER_MONITOR_EVENT: Active detected a standby insertion (raw-event=PEER_FOUND(4))
*May 3 15:15:39.434: %REDUNDANCY-5-PEER_MONITOR_EVENT: Active detected a standby insertion (raw-event=PEER_REDUNDANCY_STATE_CHANGE(5))
*May 3 15:15:41.404: % Redundancy mode change to SSO
*May 3 15:15:41.404: %VOICE_HA-7-STATUS: NONE->SSO; SSO mode will not take effect until after a platform reload.
*May 3 15:15:44.413: Syncing vlan database
*May 3 15:15:44.436: Vlan Database sync done from bootflash:vlan.dat to stby-bootflash:vlan.dat (1464 bytes)
WLC#
WLC#
WLC#
WLC#
WLC#
WLC#
WLC#
WLC#show chas
WLC#show chassis
Chassis/Stack Mac Address : 00a3.8e23.8769 - Local Mac Address
Mac persistency wait time: Indefinite
Local Redundancy Port Type: Twisted Pair

Chassis# Role Mac Address Priority H/W Current State IP
-----
*1 Active 00a3.8e23.8769 1 V02 Ready 172.20.226.134
2 Standby 00a3.8e23.8909 1 V02 HA sync in progress 172.20.226.133
    
```

4. Terminal State for SSO

```

*May 3 15:18:46.564: %HA_CONFIG_SYNC-6-BULK_CFGSYNC_SUCCEEDED: Bulk Sync succee
*May 3 15:18:46.565: %VOICE_HA-7-STATUS: VOICE HA bulk sync done.
*May 3 15:18:47.565: %RF-5-RF_TERMINAL_STATE: Terminal state reached for (SSO)
WLC#show chassis
Chassis/Stack Mac Address : 00a3.8e23.8769 - Local Mac Address
Mac persistency wait time: Indefinite
Local Redundancy Port Type: Twisted Pair

Chassis# Role Mac Address Priority H/W Current State IP
-----
*1 Active 00a3.8e23.8769 1 V02 Ready 172.20.226.134
2 Standby 00a3.8e23.8909 1 V02 Ready 172.20.226.133
    
```

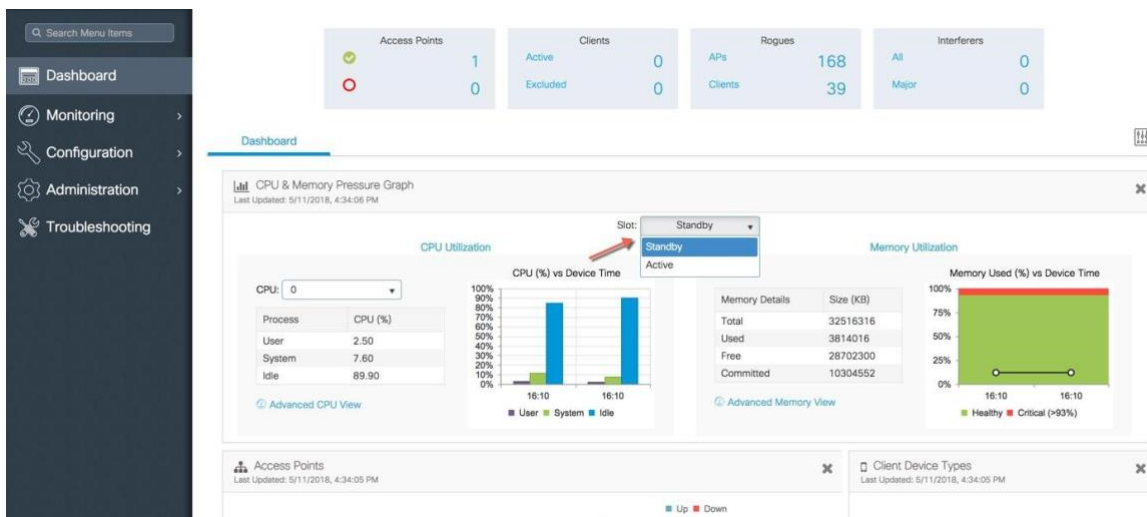
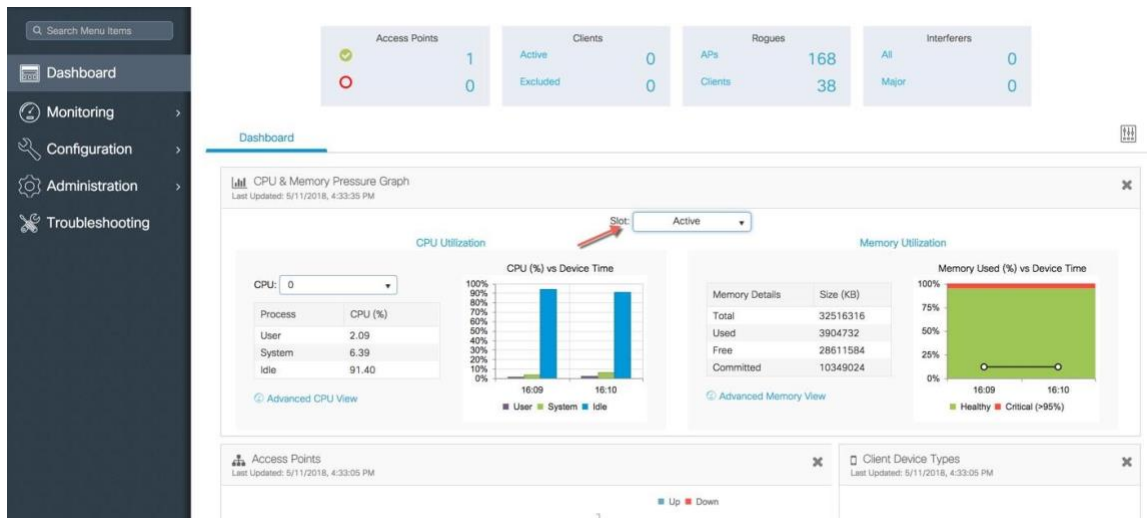
Note: Breaking the HA Pair : The HA configuration can be disabled by using the chassis clear command followed by a reload

Monitoring the HA Pair

Both Active and Standby System can be monitored from the Management UI of the Active wireless controller. This includes information about CPU and memory utilization as well and advanced CPU and memory views.

Monitoring the HA Pair

17.6



Navigate to Monitoring > System > Redundancy on the controller Web UI. The Redundancy States page is displayed:

System

Memory Utilization CPU Utilization Wireless Interface Management Summary **Redundancy**

My State 13 -ACTIVE
Peer State 8 -STANDBY HOT

Mode Duplex
Unit Primary
Unit ID 2
Redundancy Mode (Operational) sso
Redundancy Mode (Configured) sso
Redundancy State sso
Maintenance Mode Disabled
Manual Swact enabled
Communications Up
Client Count 136
Client_notification_TMR 30000 milliseconds
RF Debug Mask 0x0
Active UpTime 21 hours, 55 minutes
Standby UpTime 21 hours, 48 minutes
Standby Failures 0
Switchover System Experienced 1

Index	Previous Active	Current Active	Switch Over Time	Switch Over Reason
1	1	2	18:16:37 UTC Thu May 10 2018	user forced

Parameter	Description
My State	Shows the state of the active CPU controller module. Values are as follows: Active Standby HOT Disable
Peer State	Displays the state of the peer (or standby) CPU controller module. Values are as follows: Standby HOT Disable
Mode	Displays the current state of the redundancy peer. Values are as follows: Simplex— Single CPU controller module. Duplex— Two CPU controller modules.
Unit ID	Displays the unit ID of the CPU controller module.

Redundancy Mode (Operational)	Displays the current operational redundancy mode supported on the unit.
Redundancy Mode (Configured)	Displays the current configured redundancy mode supported on the unit.
Redundancy State	Displays the current functioning redundancy state of the unit. Values are as follows: SSO Not Redundant
Manual Swact	Displays whether manual switchovers have been enabled.
Communications	Displays whether communications are up or down between the two controllers.

The same page displays Switchover history. The description for the following parameters are displayed in the table below:

Verifying Redundancy States

Parameter	Description
Index	Displays the index number of the redundant unit.
Previous Active	Displays the controller that was active prior to switchover.
Current Active	Displays the controller that is currently active.
Switch Over Time	Displays the system time when the switchover occurred.
Switch Over Reason	Displays the cause of the switchover.

Monitoring HA Pair from CLI

The command `show chassis` displays summary information about the HA Pair, including the MAC address, role, switch priority, and current state of each wireless controller in the redundant HA pair. By default, the Local MAC Address of the HA Pair is the MAC address of the first elected Active Controller.

```
WLC#show chassis
Chassis/Stack Mac Address : 00a3.8e23.8760 - Local Mac Address
Mac persistency wait time: Indefinite
Local Redundancy Port Type: Twisted Pair
```

Chassis#	Role	Mac Address	Priority	H/W Version	Current State	IP
1	Standby	00a3.8e23.8760	1	V02	Ready	172.20.226.133
*2	Active	00a3.8e23.8900	1	V02	Ready	172.20.226.134

The `show chassis` command points to the current C9800 wireless controller on the console using the (*) symbol against the chassis number as shown above.

Verifying Redundancy States

- The command `show redundancy` can be used to monitor the state of the two units

```
wireless controller#show redundancy ?
  application          box 2 box application information  clients
Redundancy Facility (RF) client list  config-sync          Show Redundancy
Config Sync status   counters              Redundancy Facility (RF) operational
counters domain          Specify the RF domain  history
Redundancy Facility (RF) history  idb-sync-history  Redundancy Facility (RF)
IDB sync history  linecard-group      Line card redundancy group information
rii                Display the redundancy interface identifier for Box to Box
states              Redundancy Facility (RF) states  switchover
Redundancy Facility (RF) switchover  trace              Redundancy Facility
(RF) trace
|                    Output modifiers
<cr>                 <cr>
```

Verifying Redundancy States

- The command `show redundancy` displays the redundant system and the current processor information. The redundant system information includes the system uptime, standby failures, switchover reason, hardware mode, and configured and operating redundancy mode. The current processor information displayed includes the image version, active location, software state, BOOT variable, configuration register value, and uptime in the current state, and so on. The Peer Processor information is only available from the Active Controller.

```

WLC#show redundancy
Redundant System Information :
-----
    Available system uptime = 22 hours, 9 minutes
Switchovers system experienced = 1
    Standby failures = 0
    Last switchover reason = user forced

    Hardware Mode = Duplex
Configured Redundancy Mode = sso ←
Operating Redundancy Mode = sso ←
Maintenance Mode = Disabled
Communications = Up

Current Processor Information :
-----
    Active Location = slot 2
    Current Software state = ACTIVE
    Uptime in current state = 21 hours, 43 minutes
    Image Version = Cisco IOS Software [Fuji], WLC9000 Software (X86_64_LINUX_IO
SD-UNIVERSALK9_WLC-M), Experimental Version 16.10.20180509:065558 [polaris_dev-/nobackup/mcpr
e/BLD-BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20180509_073715 183]
Copyright (c) 1986-2018 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 09-May-18 06:35 by mcpre
    BOOT = bootflash:qwlc-universalk9_wlc.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_201805
09_073715.SSA.bin,1;
    CONFIG_FILE =
    Configuration register = 0x2102

Peer Processor Information :
-----
    Standby Location = slot 1
    Current Software state = STANDBY HOT
    Uptime in current state = 21 hours, 35 minutes
    Image Version = Cisco IOS Software [Fuji], WLC9000 Software (X86_64_LINUX_IO
SD-UNIVERSALK9_WLC-M), Experimental Version 16.10.20180509:065558 [polaris_dev-/nobackup/mcpr
e/BLD-BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20180509_073715 183]
Copyright (c) 1986-2018 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 09-May-18 06:35 by mcpre
    BOOT = bootflash:qwlc-universalk9_wlc.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_201805
09_073715.SSA.bin,1;
    CONFIG_FILE =
    Configuration register = 0x2102

```

- The command show redundancy states displays all the redundancy states of the active and standby controllers.

Accessing standby wireless controller console

```

WLC#show redundancy states ?
domain Specify the RF domain
| Output modifiers
<cr> <cr>

WLC#show redundancy states
my state = 13 -ACTIVE
peer state = 8 -STANDBY HOT
Mode = Duplex
Unit = Primary
Unit ID = 2

Redundancy Mode (Operational) = sso
Redundancy Mode (Configured) = sso
Redundancy State = sso
Maintenance Mode = Disabled
Manual Swact = enabled
Communications = Up

client count = 136
client_notification_TMR = 30000 milliseconds
RF debug mask = 0x0

```

- Manual Switchover Action (Manual Swact) i.e. the command `redundancy force-switchover` cannot be executed on the Standby wireless controller and is enabled only on the Active Controller.
- Switchover History can be viewed using the following command

```
WLC#show redundancy switchover history
Index Previous Current Switchover Switchover
  active active reason time
-----
  1      1      2      user forced 18:16:37 UTC Thu May 10 2018
```

Accessing standby wireless controller console

The active controller can be accessed through a console connection, Telnet, an SSH, or a Web Browser by using the Management IP address. To use the console on the standby wireless controller, execute the following commands from the active Catalyst 9800 Wireless controller

```
conf t redundancy
main-cpu
standby console enable
```

The prompt on the Standby console is appended with “-stby” to reflect the Standby wireless controller console as shown below.

```
WLC-stby#show chassis
Chassis/Stack Mac Address : 00a3.8e23.8760 - Local Mac Address
Mac persistency wait time: Indefinite
Local Redundancy Port Type: Twisted Pair

Chassis#  Role    Mac Address      Priority  H/W  Current State      IP
-----
*1        Standby 00a3.8e23.8760   1        V02  Ready  0.0.0.0
2         Active 00a3.8e23.8900   1        V02  Ready  0.0.0.0
```

Note: The `show chassis` command points to the current C9800 wireless controller on the console using the (*) symbol against the chassis number as shown above. In this case it is the console of the standby Unit.

Switchover Functionality

17.6

```

WLC-stby>en
WLC-stby#show red
WLC-stby#show redun
WLC-stby#show redundancy
Redundant System Information :
-----
    Available system uptime = 22 hours, 2 minutes
Switchovers system experienced = 1

    Hardware Mode = Duplex
Configured Redundancy Mode = sso
Operating Redundancy Mode = sso
Maintenance Mode = Disabled
Communications = Up

Current Processor Information :
-----
    Standby Location = slot 1
    Current Software state = STANDBY HOT
    Uptime in current state = 21 hours, 29 minutes
    Image Version = Cisco IOS Software [Fuji], WLC9000 Software (X86_64_LINUX_IO
SD-UNIVERSALK9_WLC-M), Experimental Version 16.10.20180509:065558 [polaris_dev-/nobackup/mcpre/
BLD-BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20180509_073715 183]
    Copyright (c) 1986-2018 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
    Compiled Wed 09-May-18 06:35 by mcpre
    BOOT = bootflash:qwlc-universalk9_wlc.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_201805
09_073715.SSA.bin,1;
    CONFIG_FILE =
    Configuration register = 0x2102

Peer (slot: 2, state: ACTIVE) information is not available because this is the standby proces
sor

```

Switchover Functionality

Process Failure Switchover

This type of switch over occurs when any of the key processes running on the Active unit fails or crashes. Upon such a failure, the Active unit reloads and the hot Standby takes over and becomes the new Active unit. When the failed system boots up, it will transition to Hot-Standby state. If the Standby unit is not yet in Hot Standby State, both units are reloaded and there will be no SSO. A process failure on the standby (hot or not) will cause it to reload.

Power-fail Switchover

This switchover from the Active to Standby unit is caused due to power failure of the current Active unit. The current Standby unit becomes the new Active unit and when the failed system boots up, it will transition to Hot-Standby state.

Manual Switchover

This is a user initiated forced switchover between the Active and Standby unit. The current Standby unit becomes the new Active unit and when the failed system boots up, it will transition to Hot-Standby state. To perform a manual switchover, execute the redundancy force-switchover command. This command initiates a graceful switchover from the active to the standby controller. The active controller reloads and the standby takes over as the New Active controller.

Failover Process

Failover Process

Active wireless controller

```

WLC#show ap summary
Number of APs: 1

AP Name          Slots  AP Model  Ethernet MAC  Radio MAC  Location  Country  IP Address
-----
AP005D.735C.B544  3      3802I    005d.735c.b544 b4de.31d0.5800 default location  US      172.20.226.186
Registered

WLC#show wireless client sum
Number of Local Clients: 1

MAC Address      AP Name          WLAN  State      Protocol Method  Role
-----
e8b2.ac94.757e AP005D.735C.B544  1    Run        11ac      None      Local

Number of Excluded Clients: 0

WLC#redundancy force-switchover ←
System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes/no]: yes
Building configuration...
[OK]Proceed with switchover to standby RP? [confirm]
Manual Swact = enabled

Chassis 1 reloading, reason - Non participant detected
    
```

Standby wireless controller

An Access Point and client Stateful Switch Over (SSO) implies that all the Access Point and client sessions are switched over state-fully and continue to operate in a network with no loss of sessions, providing improved network availability and reducing service downtime.

Once a redundancy pair is formed, HA is enabled, which means that Access Points and clients continue to remain connected during an active-to-standby switchover.

```

WLC-stby#
May 10 18:16:37.123: %PLATFORM-6-HASTATUS: RP switchover, received chassis event to become active
May 10 18:16:37.169: %REDUNDANCY-3-SWITCHOVER: RP switchover (PEER_NOT_PRESENT)
May 10 18:16:37.169: %REDUNDANCY-3-REDUNDANCY_ALARMS: Unable to assert REDUNDANCY alarm

May 10 18:16:37.169: %REDUNDANCY-3-REDUNDANCY_ALARMS: Unable to assert REDUNDANCY alarm

May 10 18:16:37.169: %REDUNDANCY-3-SWITCHOVER: RP switchover (PEER_DOWN)
May 10 18:16:37.169: %REDUNDANCY-3-SWITCHOVER: RP switchover (PEER_REDUNDANCY_STATE_CHANGE)
May 10 18:16:37.175: %PLATFORM-6-HASTATUS: RP switchover, sent message became active. 105 is ready to switch to primary after chassis confirmation
May 10 18:16:37.180: %PLATFORM-6-HASTATUS: RP switchover, received chassis event became active
May 10 18:16:37.789: %VOICE_HA-2-SWITCHOVER_IND: SWITCHOVER, from STANDBY_HOT to ACTIVE state.
May 10 18:16:37.797: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Lsmpi0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:37.798: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface E0BC0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:37.798: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface LIIN0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:38.798: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Lsmpi0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:38.798: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface E0BC0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:38.798: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface LIIN0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:39.786: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Null0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:39.786: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:39.787: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Vlan1, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:39.788: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Vlan112, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:40.787: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Null0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:40.787: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:40.787: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:40.787: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan112, changed state to up

WLC#
May 10 18:16:49.798: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0, changed state to up
May 10 18:16:50.799: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0, changed state to up

WLC#show ap sum
WLC#show ap summary ←
Number of APs: 1

AP Name          Slots  AP Model  Ethernet MAC  Radio MAC  Location  Country  IP Address
-----
AP005D.735C.B544  3      3802I    005d.735c.b544 b4de.31d0.5800 default location  US      172.20.226.186
Registered

WLC#show wireless client summary ←
Number of Local Clients: 1

MAC Address      AP Name          WLAN  State      Protocol Method  Role
-----
e8b2.ac94.757e AP005D.735C.B544  1    Run        11ac      None      Local

Number of Excluded Clients: 0
    
```

Verifying AP and Client SSO State Sync

Verifying AP and Client SSO State Sync

On successful switchover of the standby wireless controller as active, all access points and clients connected to the previously active wireless controller must remain connected to the new Active controller.

This can be verified by executing the commands:

- **show ap uptime** : Verifies that the uptime of the access point after the switchover is not reset.

- **show wireless client summary**: Displays the clients connected to the new Active controller.

```

WLC#show ap uptime
Number of APs: 1

AP Name                Ethernet MAC    Radio MAC    AP Up Time                Association AP Time
-----
AP005D.735C.B544      005d.735c.b544 b4de.31d0.5800 1 day 0 hour 47 minutes 22 seconds  1 day 0 hour 45 minutes 33 s
econds
WLC#

WLC#show wireless client summary
Number of Local Clients: 1

MAC Address    AP Name                WLAN  State    Protocol Method  Role
-----
e8b2.ac94.757e AP005D.735C.B544      1    Run      11ac         None    Local
Number of Excluded Clients: 0

```

SSO Failover Time Metrics

Metrics	Time
Failure Detection	In the order of 500-1000ms

Redundancy Management Interface

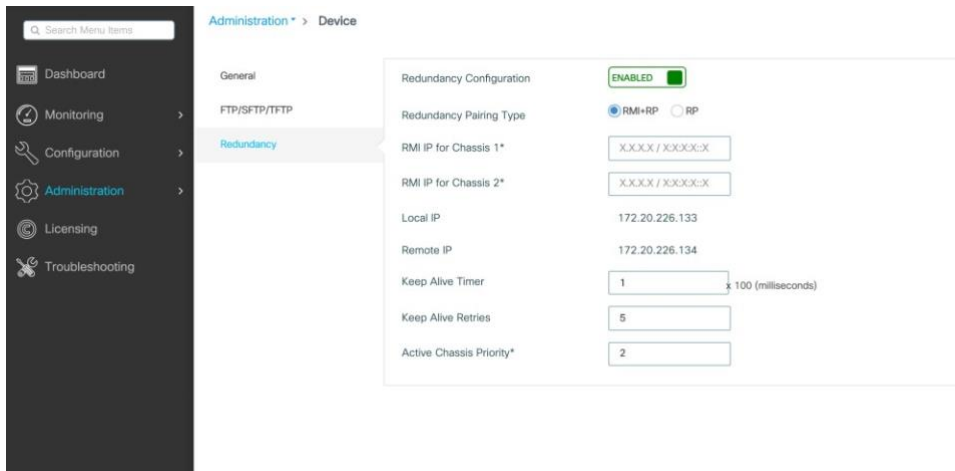
With a single RP link between the SSO pair, if the heartbeat on RP fails, there is no way find out if the failure is limited to the link or if the other controller has failed. Redundancy Port (RP link) that handles state sync traffic between the active and the standby is a single point of failure.

Release 17.1 introduces the Redundancy Management Interface (RMI) as a secondary link between the active and the standby controllers. This release also introduces the support for default gateway check which is done using the redundancy management interface.

Release 17.4 introduces IPv6 Support for RMI interfaces. One management IPv6 address and one RMI IPv6 address is supported on the wireless management interface. Either RMI IPv4 or RMI IPv6 is supported and there is no simultaneous support for RMI IPv4 and RMI IPv6. The format of the CLI is same for IPv6 except that the IPv4 address is replaced with IPv6 address.

Management Interface

Redundancy Management Interface Configuration using WebUI



- RMI IP for chassis 1 and 2 is same across both active and standby controllers
- RP IP configuration for chassis 1 and 2 auto-generated as 169.254.x.x where x.x. is from the RMI IP
- The netmask for RMI is picked up from the netmask configured on the Wireless Management VLAN.
- WebUI has RMI IPv6 support in Release 17.4

Programmatic configuration of RMI IPs

On the Active controller:

Secondary address on the management VLAN is the RMI for the active. The primary address on the active is the management IP. It is possible to have multiple “secondary” addresses on the interface as shown below. For the purpose of RMI, only one secondary IP will be defined. The secondary IP shall be configured programmatically.

There is no concept of “secondary” address in case of IPv6. The wireless management IP and the RMI IP will appear as 2 distinct IPs in case of IPv6.

For eg, if the following CLI is configured: redun-management interface Vlan52 chassis 1 address 2020:0:0:1::211 chassis 2 address 2020:0:0:1::212

The active controller will be configured as follows:

```
interface Vlan52
ip address 10.100.0.1 255.252.0.0
ipv6 address 2020:0:0:1::1/64 ipv6
address 2020:0:0:1::211/64 ipv6
enable
ipv6 nd na glean
no mop enabled
no mop sysid end
```

17.6

Redundancy Management Interface

On the Standby controller:

It cannot have the management IP as the address is claimed by the active. Therefore, on the standby controller, the RMI IP shall be configured as the primary address programmatically. When the standby becomes active, the management IP needs to be programmed as primary and the RMI IP as secondary.

The “secondary” IP concept is relevant for IPv4 only.

```
interface Vlan52
no ip address
ipv6 address 2020:0:0:1::212/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 nd na glean
no mop enabled no mop sysid end
```

Dual Stack support with RMI IPv4

When RMI IPv4 is configured, it is possible to an IPv6 IP configured on the wireless management interface. This address shall be explicitly configured. With RMI enabled, the IPv6 address configured shall be programmatically removed in the standby and configured back when the standby transitions to active. The address shall be removed when the controller is in active-recovery mode. This would avoid Duplicate Address Detection.

Dual Stack Support with RMI IPv6

This case arises in release 17.4. In 17.4, the wireless management IP can be IPv6 with an RMI IPv6 configured. In addition, the wireless management interface can have an IPv4 IP configured. When the standby RMI interface is brought UP, the IPv6 and IPv4 management IPs will be unconfigured and IPv6 RMI configured. Upon transition from standby to active, the management IPs shall be restored.

Peer Timeout Configuration

- Active and standby chassis send keepalives messages to each other to ensure both still available. Peer timeout is used to determine peer chassis is lost if it does not receive any keep alive message from peer chassis in the configured peer timeout.
- Default timeout is 100ms but is configurable up to 1000 ms. The keepalive retries are 5 by default but can be configured all the way to 10.
- CLI commands:

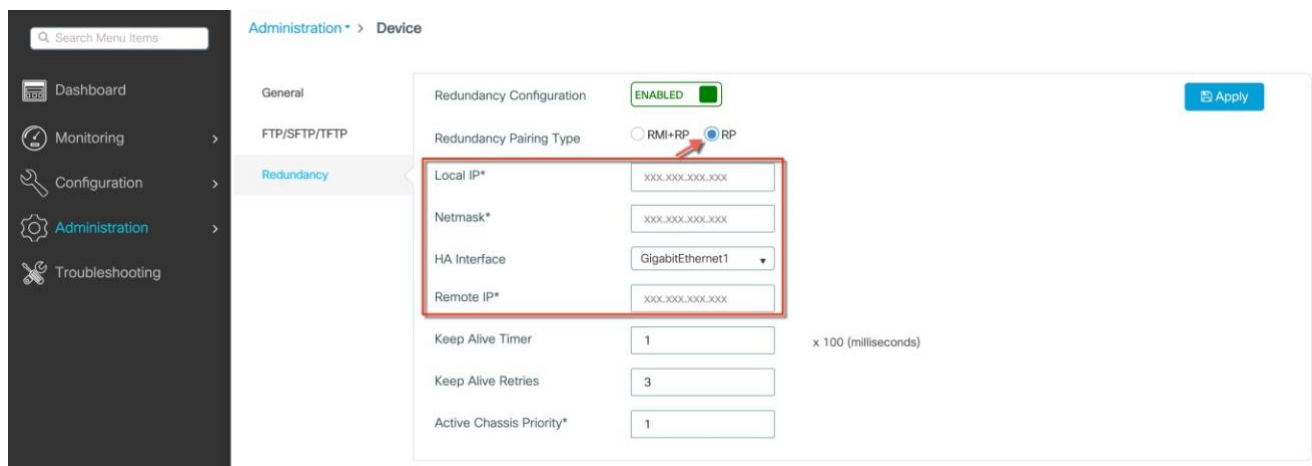
```
WLC#chassis redundancy keep-alive timer ?
```

```
<1-10> Chassis peer keep-alive time interval in multiple of 100 ms (enter 1 for default) WLC#chassis
redundancy keep-alive retries ?
```

```
<5-10> Chassis peer keep-alive retries before claiming peer is down (enter 5 for default)
```

For backward compatibility, RP based SSO configuration will also be supported, but keep in mind that this will not support default gateway check and hence is not preferred.

Management Interface



Redundancy Management Interface Configuration using CLI

Until 17.1, only RP-based SSO configuration was supported, i.e., chassis redundancy ha-interface <RP interface> localip <local IP> <local IP subnet> remote-ip <remote IP>.

17.1 and beyond, the user can use either RMI+RP or RP-based configuration. Once an HA pair is formed using RMI+RP configuration, the exec CLI for RP-based method of clearing and forming the HA pair shall not be allowed.

Note: Chassis re-number needs to be configured while bringing up HA with RMI from scratch using RMI in 17.x release.

The **chassis redundancy ha-interface GigabitEthernet interface-number** command needs to be defined in Cisco Catalyst 9800-CL Cloud Wireless Controller before pairing the controllers. This step is applicable only for Cisco Catalyst 9800-CL Series Wireless Controllers. The chosen interface is used as the dedicated interface for HA communication between the 2 controllers.

By default, chassis number is 1. IP addresses of RP ports are derived from RMI. If the chassis number is the same on both controllers, local RP port IP derivation will be same and discovery will fail. This will result in Active-Active case.

To avoid this scenario, execute the following CLI:

```
WLC#chassis 1 renumber ?
<1-2> Renumber local chassis id assignment
```

```
WLC(config)# redun-management interface <VLAN> chassis 1 address <RMI IP of chassis 1>
chassis 2 address <RMI IP of chassis 2> Configuration example:
```

On WLC 1:

```
WLC(config)# redun-management interface Vlan112 chassis 1 address 172.20.226.148 chassis 2
address 172.20.226.149
```

On WLC 2: (Same CLI)

```
WLC(config)# redun-management interface Vlan112 chassis 1 address 172.20.226.148 chassis 2
address 172.20.226.149
```

Chassis numbers identify the individual controllers and must be configured before configuring the RMI IPs. It is mandatory to execute the same CLI on both controllers before forming the pair. The RMI IP configuration triggers HA pairing and forms the SSO pair.

Note: Ensure that the HA interface is configured in the controller before configuring the RMI. For example, you can configure the HA interface using the following command:

17.6

Redundancy Management Interface

```
Device# chassis redundancy ha-interface GigabitEthernet 3
```

Verifying RMI and RP configuration

```
WLC-9800#show chassis rmi
```

```
Sep 20 21:26:13.024: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
Chassis/Stack Mac Address : 00a3.8e23.8760 - Local Mac Address
```

```
Mac persistency wait time: Indefinite
```

```
Local Redundancy Port Type: Twisted Pair
```

Chassis#	Role	Mac Address	Priority	H/W Version	Current State	IP	RMI-IP
1	Standby	00a3.8e23.8760	2	V02	Ready	169.254.226.149	172.20.226.149 *2
Active		00a3.8e23.8900	1	V02	Ready	169.254.226.148	172.20.226.148

```
WLC-9800#show romvar ROMMON
```

```
variables:
```

```
SWITCH_NUMBER = 1
```

```
LICENSE_BOOT_LEVEL =
```

```
...
```

```
RANDOM_NUM = 842430634
```

```
SWITCH_PRIORITY = 1
```

```
RMI_INTERFACE_NAME = Vlan112
```

```
RMI_CHASSIS_LOCAL_IP = 172.20.226.148
```

```
RMI_CHASSIS_REMOTE_IP = 172.20.226.149
```

```
CHASSIS_HA_LOCAL_IP = 169.254.226.148
```

```
CHASSIS_HA_REMOTE_IP = 169.254.226.149
```

```
CHASSIS_HA_LOCAL_MASK = 255.255.255.0
```

The following shows the scenario where the RP IP is derived from RMI IPv6 address:

```
D3-5-Dao#show chassis rmi
```

```
Chassis/Stack Mac Address : 00a3.8e23.a540 - Local Mac Address
```

```
Mac persistency wait time: Indefinite
```

```
Local Redundancy Port Type: Twisted Pair
```

Chassis#	Role	Mac Address	Priority	H/W Version	Current State	IP	RMI-IP
*1	Active	706d.1536.23c0	1	V02	Ready	169.254.254.17	2020:0:0:1::211
2	Standby	00a3.8e23.a540	1	V02	Ready	169.254.254.18	2020:0:0:1::212

RMI and RP pairing combinations

Upgrade and HA Pairing with no previous HA config

The user shall be presented with an option to choose the existing mechanism (exec RP-based CLIs) or the RMI IP based mechanism.

If the user chooses the exec CLI based method, the RP IPs shall be configured as it happens till 16.12.

When the RMI configuration is done, it shall:

Generate the RP IPs with IPs derived from the RMI IPs and will also be used for setting RMI IPs and pair the Controllers (while pairing only standby reloads in hardware platforms. Both active and standby reload in case of 9800-CL VM). Exec RP-based CLIs are blocked in this case.

Option 1: RMI Based Configuration (Preferred)

1. Upgrade to 17.1 and connect the RPs

Management Interface

2. Configure RMI+RP
3. RP IPs are derived from the RMI IPs
4. RP-based exec commands are blocked
5. ROMMON RP and RMI variables are set

Option 2: RP Based Configuration

1. Upgrade to 17.1 and connect RPs
2. Configure RP via GUI/CLI
3. RP-based configuration sets the local and remote IP
4. ROMMON RP Variables are set to the local and remote IP

Upgrade already Paired controllers

If the controllers are already in an HA pair, the existing exec RP CLIs can be continued to be used.

Those who would like to migrate to the RMI based HA pairing (preferred) can enable RMI.

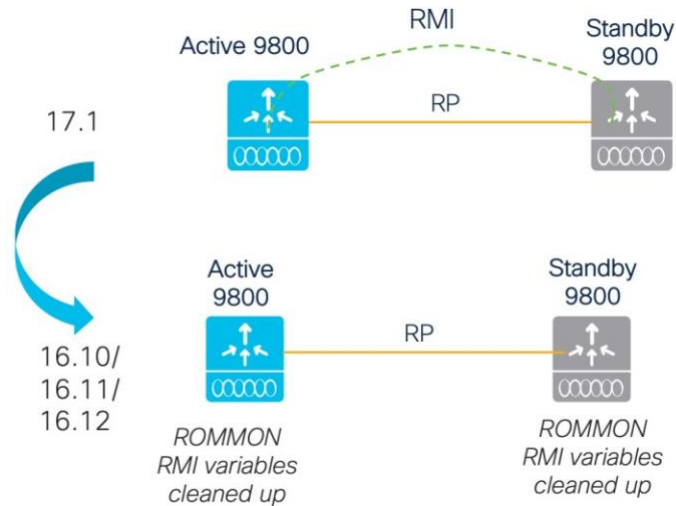
This will overwrite the RP IPs with RMI derived IPs. The HA pair will not be immediately disturbed, but the controllers will pick up the new IP when they reload next.

RMI feature mandates a reload for the feature to take effect.

When the controllers reload, they would come up as a pair with the new RMI-derived-RP-IPs. Exec RP-based CLIs will be blocked

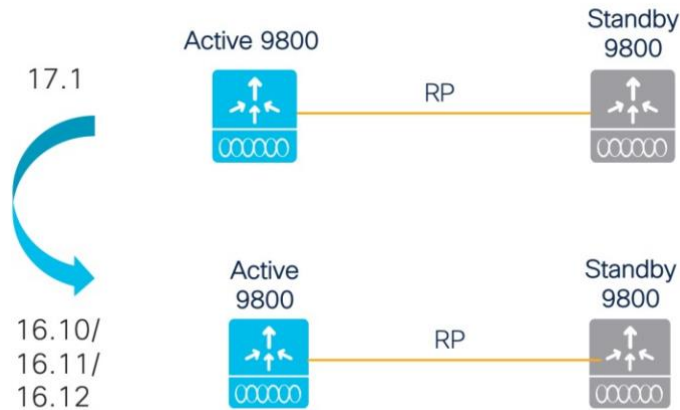
Downgrade

If RMI based configuration was used, after downgrade the system will fall back to the RP-based configuration



If RP based configuration was used, after downgrade the system will continue to use RP-based configuration

Default Gateway Check

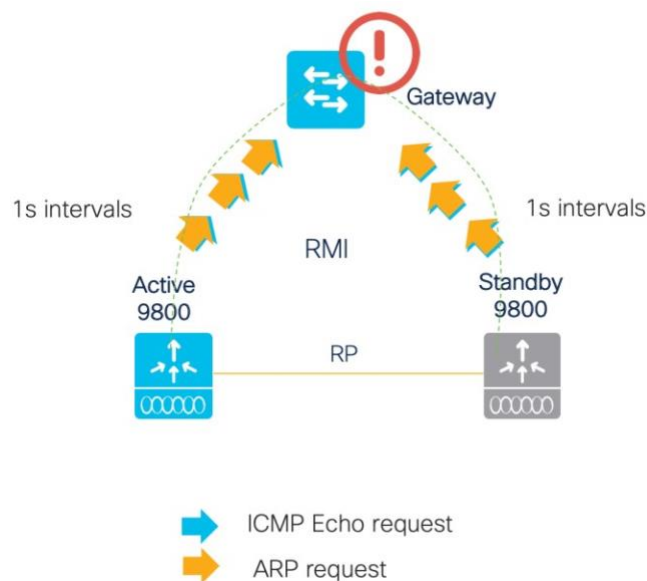


Default Gateway Check

Default Gateway check is done by periodically sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) ping to the gateway. Both the active and the standby controllers use the RMI IP as the source IP. These messages are sent at 1 second interval. If there are 8 consecutive failures in reaching the gateway, the controller will declare the gateway as nonreachable.

After 4 ICMP Echo requests fail to get ICMP Echo responses, ARP requests are attempted. If there is no response for 8 seconds (4 ICMP Echo Requests followed by 4 ARP Requests), the gateway is assumed to be non-reachable.

IPv6 default gateway detection is supported starting release 17.4. Instead of ICMP and ARP in IPv4, IPv6 shall use ICMP to detect gateway failure.



The Catalyst 9800 Wireless controller has two recovery states to prevent an active-active scenario.

Recovery mode logically means a state where the controller does not have all “resources” available to provide the service. Currently, RP, RMI and Gateway are the resources. Ports will be in admin down in recovery mode, so no [Configuring Gateway Failure Detection Interval](#) traffic goes through.

- Standby-Recovery: If Gateway goes down, standby goes to standby-recovery mode. Standby means, its state is up to date with the active. But since it does not have the other resource (Gateway) it goes to Standby-Recovery. The standby shall not be in a position to take over the active functionality when it is in standby-recovery mode. StandbyRecovery will go back to Standby without a reload, once it detects that the Gateway reachability is restored.

- Active-Recovery is when the RP goes down. Active-Recovery does not have its internal state in sync with the Active. Active-Recovery will reload when the RP link comes up so that it can come up as Standby with bulk sync.

Switchover history will show switchover reason as Gateway down in the event of a switchover triggered as a result of the gateway going down.

Configuring Gateway Failure Detection Interval

The gateway failure detection interval is configurable starting release 17.4 using the following CLI:

```
WLC(config)#management gateway-failover interval <6 - 12>
```

The default is 8.

This parameter can be configured through YANG, SNMP and WebUI as well. The configuration parameter is applicable for IPv6 gateway monitoring also.

The screenshot shows the 'Administration > Device' configuration page. The 'Redundancy' tab is selected. The 'Management Gateway Failover' section is expanded, showing the 'Gateway Failure Interval (seconds)' field set to 10. Other fields include 'Redundancy Configuration' (ENABLED), 'Redundancy Pairing Type' (RMI+RP), 'RMI IP for Chassis 1*' (9.4.41.110), 'RMI IP for Chassis 2*' (9.4.41.120), 'Local IP' (169.254.41.110), 'Remote IP' (169.254.41.120), 'Keep Alive Timer' (1 x 100 milliseconds), 'Keep Alive Retries' (5), 'Chassis Renumber' (1), 'Active Chassis Priority*' (1), and 'Standby Chassis Priority*' (1). An 'Apply' button is visible in the top right corner.

Sample json for NETCONF/YANG support

Configuring Gateway Failure Detection Interval

```

{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:management": {
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-rmi-dad:gateway-failover": {
      "enable": true,
      "interval": 10
    }
  }
}

```

Default Gateway Check WebUI Configuration

The default gateway check option can be configured under Administration > Device > Redundancy > Management Gateway Failover

The screenshot shows the Cisco WebUI configuration page for Management Gateway Failover. The breadcrumb navigation is Administration > Device. The left sidebar shows the menu structure: Dashboard, Monitoring, Configuration, Administration (selected), and Troubleshooting. The main content area is titled 'Administration > Device' and shows the 'Redundancy' configuration page. The 'Redundancy Configuration' is set to 'ENABLED'. The 'Redundancy Pairing Type' is set to 'RMI+RP'. The 'RMI IP for Chassis 1*' and 'RMI IP for Chassis 2*' are both set to 'xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx'. The 'Management Gateway Failover' is set to 'ENABLED' and is highlighted with a red box. The 'Local IP' and 'Remote IP' are both set to 'N/A'. The 'Active Chassis Priority*' is set to '1'. An 'Apply' button is visible in the top right corner.

Default Gateway Check CLI Configuration

The following CLIs need to be configured for the gateway check functionality to be enabled and to specify the default gateway IP used by this feature

```
WLC-9800 (config)#management gateway-failover enable
```

```
WLC-9800#ip default-gateway <IP>
```

To verify if gateway check is enabled, use the CLI show redundancy state

System and Network Fault Handling

```
WLC-9800#show redundancy states
my state = 13 -ACTIVE          peer
state = 8  -STANDBY HOT
      Mode = Duplex
      Unit = Primary
      Unit ID = 2
Redundancy Mode (Operational) = sso
Redundancy Mode (Configured)  = sso
Redundancy State               = sso
...
Gateway Monitoring = Enabled
```

With 17.2, usage of “ip default-gateway <IP>” shall be removed . Gateway IP will be picked up from the static IP routes configured. The HA infrastructure will choose the static route IP that matches the RMI network. If there are multiple static routes configured, the route configured for the broadest network scope shall be selected. It is possible to configure multiple gateways for the same network scope. If there are multiple gateways for the same network, broadest mask and least gateway IP is chosen. The gateway IP shall be reevaluated, if necessary, when config update to static routes happens.

The above mechanism of selecting the gateway IP from the set of static routes is applicable to IPv6 in Release 17.4.

Note:

- Physical port down scenario takes 8 seconds to be detected as it is detected via GW check mechanism prior to release 17.3.2. Starting release 17.3.2, if the port state goes down all actions associated with gateway going down will be triggered. A new reason code will be used to indicate SSO due to detection of port going down. “Active RMI Port Down” shall be used in place of “Active GW Lost”.

- Physical port status is synced from the active to standby controller in release 17.1. This has been fixed in release 17.2 and the active and standby controllers maintain their own port status.

System and Network Fault Handling

If the standby controller crashes, it shall reboot and come up as standby. Bulk sync will follow and the standby will become hot. If the active controller crashes, the standby becomes active. The new active shall assume the role of master and try to detect a dual active.

These matrices provide a clear picture of what condition the WLC Switchover will trigger:

System Issues				
Trigger	RP Link Status	Peer Reachability through RMI	Switchover	Result
Critical Process crash	Up	Reachable	Yes	Switchover happens
Forced switchover	Up	Reachable	Yes	Switchover happens

Critical Process crash	Up	Unreachable	Yes	Switchover happens
Forced switchover	Up	Unreachable	Yes	Switchover happens
Critical Process crash	Down	Reachable	No	No action, one controller will be in recovery mode already.
Forced switchover	Down	Reachable	N/A	No action, one controller will be in recovery mode already.
Critical Process crash	Down	Unreachable	No	Double fault – as mentioned in Network Error handling
Forced switchover	Down	Unreachable	N/A	Double fault – as mentioned in Network Error handling

H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
1	Up	P-Reachable	G-Reachable	G-Reachable	No SSO	No Action	

2	Up	P-Reachable	G-Reachable	G- Unreachable	No SSO	<p>No action is required. The standby unit is not ready for SSO in this state because it does not have gateway reachability. In this scenario, the standby unit appears in standby-recovery mode.</p> <p>Spring Back:</p> <p>If the gateway reachability is restored (G_Reachable), the controller returns to Standby state (no reboot is necessary).</p> <p>Note</p> <p>RP resources and gateway resources each trigger distinct actions.</p>	<p>Spring Back: If the gateway reachability is restored (G_Reachable), the controller transitions to Standby state. A reboot is not required.</p>
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H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
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3	Up	P-Reachable	G-Unreachable	G-Reachable	SSO	<p>The system exchanges gateway reachability messages over the RMI and RP links. When the active controller reboots, the standby controller takes over as the active controller. The RP goes down during the reboot process.</p>	<p>The Stack Manager sends a message to the standby controller to initiate a role change. The standby controller consults the active controller.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the active controller responds, the standby controller determines that the active controller does not have all the required resources and allows the role change. • If the active controller does not respond, or if the RMI link is down, the standby controller proceeds with the role change because it has all the resources required to become active.
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4	Up	P-Reachable	G-Unreachable	G-Unreachable	No SSO	The standby controller is not ready for SSO in this state because it does not have gateway reachability. The standby controller appears in Standby-Recovery mode.	SpringBack: If the gateway reachability is restored on the Standby-Recovery controller (G_Reachable), the controller transitions to the standby state.
5	Up	P-Unreachable	G-Reachable	G-Reachable	No SSO	No action taken	If gateway

H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
						when RMI goes DOWN. There will be no DAD when the RMI link is DOWN.	reachability (G_Reachable) is lost, the controller transitions to Standby. This situation is managed as case (3) The active controller maintains its state when gateway reachability is lost. No action is taken when the RMI link goes down. Dual-Active Detection (DAD) does not occur when the RMI link is down.
6	Up	P-Unreachable	G-Reachable	G-Unreachable	No SSO	No Action. Standby is not ready for SSO in this state as it does not have gateway reachability. The standby shall be shown to be in standby-recovery mode.	Spring Back: If the gateway reachability is restored (G_Reachable), the controller shall go to Standby mode without a reload. There shall be no action if the RMI comes UP.

7	Up	P-Unreachable	G-Unreachable	G-Reachable	SSO	A gateway reachability message is also exchanged over the RP link. The Active device reboots so that the Standby device becomes the new Active. The RP link goes down when the Active device reboots. The Stack Manager sends a message over the RP and RMI links to the Standby Controller	When the active controller reboots, the RP goes down. The Stack Manager sends a message over the RP and RMI link to the standby controller to initiate a role change. The standby controller consults the active controller.
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H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
						<p>to initiate the role change. The Standby controller consults the Active device.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Active responds, the Standby determines that the Active does not have all resources and allows the role change. • If the Active does not respond—possibly because the RP link is already down—the Standby allows the role change regardless of resource status. 	

8	Up	P-Unreachable	G-Unreachable	G-Unreachable	No SSO	<p>The standby controller is not ready for SSO in this state because it does not have gateway reachability. The standby controller appears in standby-recovery mode.</p> <p>Spring Back: If gateway reachability is restored on the standby-recovery controller (G_Reachable), the controller transitions to standby. Refer to step 7 for more details. The active</p>	<p>When the Active device reboots, the RP goes down. The Stack Manager sends a message over the RP and RMI links to the Standby Controller to initiate a role change.</p> <p>The Standby Controller consults the Active Controller.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Active responds, the Standby deduces that the Active does not have all the required
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H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
						<p>controller does not change its state when gateway reachability is lost. No action occurs if the RMI comes up.</p>	<p>resources and proceeds with the role change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Active does not respond (for example, if the RP is already down), the Standby allows the role change regardless of the resource status.

9	Down	P-Reachable	G-Reachable	G-Reachable	No SSO	<p>When the RP is not available, the standby transitions to Standby-Recovery mode. The stack manager requests a role change when the RP goes down. If the RMI is up, the RIF manager sends a message to the active unit to check its status. If a response is received, the standby does not allow the role change and transitions to Standby-Recovery. If there is no response, such as when the active unit is down due to a crash, the role change is allowed.</p> <p>This scenario works differently if the RP goes down before the standby reaches Standby-Hot state. If the RP link goes down before the</p>	<p>Spring Back: If gateway reachability is restored on the StandbyRecovery (G_Reachable), the controller transitions to Standby. In this case, refer to state (7). The Active controller does not change its state when gateway reachability is lost. No action is taken if the RMI comes up.</p>
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H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
						standby becomes Standby-Hot, the RIF sends a positive response to the stack manager,	

						resulting in a controller reload.	
10	Down	P-Reachable	G-Reachable	G-Unreachable	No SSO	<p>The standby is not ready for SSO in this state because it does not have gateway reachability. The standby will appear in standby-recovery mode.</p> <p>There are two possible scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RP goes down first, followed by the standby gateway. • The standby gateway goes down first, followed by the RP. <p>Consider the case where the RP goes down first. In this situation, the stack manager requests a role change. However, because the standby does not have gateway reachability, it cannot allow the role change. The system starts a 30-minute timer when the RMI goes down (meaning both the RP and RMI are down).</p>	<p>When the RP goes down, the stack manager requests a role change. While the RMI is operational, the RIF manager sends a message to the active controller to verify its status. If a response is received, the standby controller prevents the role change and transitions to standby-recovery. If there is no response, such as when the active controller is down due to a crash, the role change is permitted.</p> <p>However, if the RP goes down before the standby controller reaches the standby-hot state, the RIF manager sends a positive response to the stack manager, which results in a controller reload.</p>

H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
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					<p>If the RP goes down before the standby is in standby-hot state, the system reloads. There are several sub-cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the active unit crashes and returns within 30 minutes, the timer stops. The standby remains in recovery and reboots when the RP is up. • If the RP stays down, no action is taken when the timer expires, provided the RMI is up. • If the active unit continuously crashes, the timer expires with the RMI down, and the standby-recovery unit reboots as the active unit. <p>Spring Back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the gateway returns first, the standby-recovery unit remains in recovery. • If the RP returns first, 	
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H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
						the system reboots to standby-recovery or standby, depending on whether the gateway is reachable.	

11	Down	P-Reachable	G- Unreachable	G-Reachable	SSO	<p>The system exchanges gateway reachability messages over RP and RMI links.</p> <p>When the Old-Active controller transitions to Active-Recovery mode, configuration mode is disabled. All interfaces are set to ADMIN DOWN, except for the wireless management interface with the RMI IP address.</p> <p>When the RP link comes up, the controller in Active-Recovery reloads to become standby. If the gateway remains unreachable, it reloads to become standby-recovery.</p> <p>If the gateway (GW) is lost and the RP link goes down less than eight seconds after the gateway loss, the following actions occur. The stack manager requests a role change on the standby controller. If the standby</p>	<p>Assume that the active device has already lost the gateway (GW), and then the RP goes down. If the gateway is lost for less than eight seconds, the system triggers a stateful switchover (SSO) that is initiated by the gateway. This scenario describes when the gateway has been lost for less than eight seconds before the RP goes down.</p> <p>In this case, the Stack Manager requests a role change from the standby device. If the standby has not yet reached the Standby-Hot state, the system sends a positive response to the Stack Manager. Since the standby has all resources available except for the RP, it sends a query to the active device to request a role change. The active device responds affirmatively because it does not have all the</p>
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H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
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					<p>controller has not reached Standby-Hot state, it allows a reload. Otherwise, it queries the active controller.</p> <p>If the active controller lacks resources and responds affirmatively, the standby controller becomes active, DAD runs, and the old active controller transitions to Active-Recovery.</p>	<p>necessary resources. The standby then becomes active. DAD must run to ensure that the new active device maintains its status. The former active device enters the Active-Recovery state.</p> <p>Spring Back:</p> <p>The controller in Active-Recovery reboots after the RP link is restored. If the gateway is still down, the controller transitions to standby recovery. If the gateway is restored, the controller transitions to standby.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

12	Down	P-Reachable	G- Unreachable	G- Unreachable	No SSO	p Standby transitions to Standby-Recovery. Assume both controllers lose gateway, then RP goes down. Stack manager requests a role change. Because Standby lacks resources, it starts a 30-minute timer when RMI goes down (that is, RP and RMI are both down). here are three possible outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If Active recovers within 30	Let us assume that both the controllers lost their GW and then the RP went DOWN. The stack manager will request for a role change when the RP goes DOWN. The standby anyway does not have all resources (Gateway Reachability at present) and hence it shall not allow role change to happen. It will start the 30 min timer when RMI goes DOWN(timer
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H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
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					<p>minutes, the timer stops. Standby remains in recovery and may reboot when RP returns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If RP stays down, no action occurs when the timer expires, provided RMI is up. • If Active never recovers, the timer expires with RMI down, and Standby-Recovery reboots as Active. • If Active never recovers, the timer expires with RMI down, and Standby-Recovery reboots as Active. <p>Note If gateway reachability was not enabled, SSO is not allowed when Active is up. If Active is down and Standby is standby-hot, SSO is allowed. If RP returns before</p>	<p>starts when RP+RMI are DOWN).There are now two possibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The active suffered a software glitch (For example: a crash) in which case, it would come up within 30 minutes and the timer would be stopped. The standby will continue to be in standby-recovery. If the RP comes UP when the timer is running, the Standby-Recovery would reboot and might come up as Standby or Standby-Recovery. • Physical RP connection went down and it remains down. When the timer expires, if the RMI is UP, no action shall be taken.
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

						standby-hot, it reloads. Note: Recovery to Standby without reload is possible only if recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The active continuously crashes, that is, it does not come up
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
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					<p>was due solely to gateway.</p> <p>Spring Back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If gateway returns first, the system remains in Standby-Recovery. If RP returns first, the system reboots to Standby-Recovery and then to Standby if gateway is up. 	<p>after 30 minutes. In this case, when the timer expires, the RMI will be DOWN. The standby-recovery shall re-boot when the timer expires (and might come UP as Active.)</p> <p>When RP DOWN event is received, if the Gateway Reachability is not enabled, Gateway will not be considered as a resource. In this case, SSO shall not be allowed if the Active is UP. SSO shall be allowed if Active is DOWN, provided Standby is in Standby-Hot state.</p> <p>If the RP link goes down before the standby becomes standby-hot, it shall reload.</p> <p>Note The Standby-Recovery that has lost RP is no more Standby Hot. This implies that the recovery from Standby-Recovery to Standby without a reboot (as was</p>
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H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
							<p>the case earlier in 17.2) is not possible for RP events. It is however possible for Gateway events.</p> <p>Spring Back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Standby-Recovery finds Gateway is UP it continues to be in Standby-Recovery if RP is still DOWN. • When the Standby-Recovery finds that its RP is UP, it will reboot and come up as Standby-Recovery

13	Down	P-Unreachable	G-Reachable	G-Reachable	SSO	<p>A double fault may result in two active controllers. When this occurs, the Standby controller becomes active, but the original Active controller may still exist. Once connectivity is restored, role negotiation ensures that the most recent Active controller is retained.</p> <p>In the event that RMI goes down and then RP also goes down, the stack manager requests a role change. If RMI is unavailable, Standby grants</p>	<p>Let us assume that the RMI goes DOWN first and then the RP goes DOWN. When the RP goes DOWN, the stack manager requests a role change. Since the RMI is DOWN, the standby cannot consult with the Active. The standby allows a role change to become Active, regardless of its resource state, provided the standby is in Standby-Hot. If the standby is not in Standby-Hot, a role change is not</p>
----	------	---------------	-------------	-------------	-----	---	--

H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
---	---------	--------------------------	----------------	-----------------	-----	--------	------------------------

					<p>the role change only if it is in standby-hot mode; otherwise, it denies the request. If RP returns before standbyhot mode is reached, it reloads.</p> <p>Spring Back: If RMI returns, the previous Active controller enters Active-Recovery mode. When RP returns, the controller reboots and transitions to Standby. If RP goes down, RMI goes down, and the timer expires, Standby reboots as Active. The timer may be skipped in cases of a pure double fault.</p> <p>Note You may skip the timer for pure double-fault cases.</p>	<p>allowed. If the RP link goes down before the standby becomes Standby-Hot, the standby reloads Spring Back: If the RMI comes UP at any time, Old Active transitions to Active-Recovery. Active-Recovery reboots when the RP comes up, after which it will become Standby.</p> <p>If the RP goes DOWN first, refer to case (9). If RP_DOWN and RMI_DOWN occur in that sequence and the 30-minute timer expires, the standby shall reboot. It will come up as Active if RP and RMI continue to be DOWN. Alternatively, the 30-minute timer may not be started in this case.</p> <p>What if the RP goes DOWN first - see case(9) above.</p> <p>If the RP goes DOWN first, refer to case (9). If RP_DOWN and RMI_DOWN occur in that sequence and the 30-minute timer expires, the standby shall</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

							reboot. It will come up as Active if RP
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
							<p>and RMI continue to be DOWN. Alternatively, the 30-minute timer may not be started in this case.</p> <p>The timer can be used when the standby does not have all required resources, such as gateway reachability at present or port status and gateway reachability in the future, to take over as Active.</p> <p>Note Another option is to not start the 30-minute timer in this situation. Use the timer only if the standby does not have all the required resources to take over as active. Currently, this refers to gateway reachability; in the future, it may also include port status and gateway reachability.</p>

14	Down	P-Unreachable	G-Reachable	G-Unreachable	No SSO	Double fault – two active controllers possible. Old Active stays Active; Standby may become Active if connectivity is not restored within a set time. If Standby is in standby-recovery due to GW loss, then RMI goes down, then RP goes down. Stack	Let us assume that the Standby is inStandby-Recovery mode as it loses GW. Let us assume that the RMI goes DOWN first and then the RP goes DOWN. The stack manager shall request role change when the RP goes DOWN. Since the RMI
----	------	---------------	-------------	---------------	--------	--	--

H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
						manager requests role change; no RMI means no consult, so Standby allows change. If Active crashed, it restarts as Standby; if both come up, split-brain conflict may occur.	isDOWN, the standby cannot consult with the Active. The standby shall allow role change. Spring Back: If RMI returns, Old Active enters Active-Recovery and reboots on RP return to become Standby

15	Down	P-Unreachable	G-Unreachable	G-Reachable	SSO	<p>Double fault – two active controllers possible. Standby becomes active; old Active may still exist. Role negotiation occurs once connectivity is restored. Assume GW loss on Active, then RMI down then RP down. Stack manager requests role change; no RMI means standby allows change if in standby-hot, else reloads. If RP returns before standby-hot, it reloads.</p> <p>Spring Back: If RMI returns, old Active goes to Active-Recovery and reboots on RP return to become Standby.</p>	<p>Suppose the Standby is in Standby-Recovery mode after losing GW. Assume the RMI goes down first, then the RP goes down. The stack manager requests a role change when the RP goes down. Because the RMI is down, the Standby cannot consult with the Active, so it allows the role change. If the Active went down due to a software glitch, it will come up and become Standby. If no communication is established between the two controllers, both may become active, causing a network conflict</p> <p>Spring Back: If the RMI comes UP at some point of time, Old Active will go to Active-Recovery. Active-Recovery</p>
H	RP Link	Reachability Through RMI	GW From Active	GW From Standby	SSO	Result	Additional Information
							shall reboot when the RP comes up and will become Standby.

16	Down	P-Unreachable	G-Unreachable	G-Unreachable	No SSO	<p>A double fault can result in two active controllers. The old Active remains Active, and the Standby may become Active if connectivity is not restored within a stipulated time.</p> <p>If both controllers lose GW and the Standby is in standby-recovery, then RMI goes down, followed by RP going down. The stack manager requests a role change. If there is no RMI, the Standby allows the change, which can cause a conflict.</p> <p>Spring Back: If RMI returns, the old Active enters Active-Recovery and, when RP returns, reboots to become Standby.</p>	<p>Assume that both Active and Standby lose GW, and Standby enters Standby-Recovery. If RMI goes DOWN first, followed by RP going DOWN, the stack manager requests a role change when RP goes DOWN. Since RMI is DOWN, Standby cannot consult with Active and allows the role change. This situation can cause a network conflict. Spring Back:</p> <p>If RMI comes UP at any point, the old Active transitions to Active-Recovery. Active-Recovery reboots when RP comes UP and then becomes Standby.</p>
----	------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------	---	---

Note: Case (6) above under Section A will not get addressed in 17.5. It needs to be taken up separately.

Notes:

1. The duration of the 30 minute timer could change based on testing.
2. Standby-Recovery can result due to Gateway alone being DOWN, RP alone being DOWN or both being DOWN. "rp-rec-mode" shall be used in the prompt to denote Standby-Recovery due to RP being down.
3. Standby-Recovery to Standby without a reload is possible when Standby-Recovery was due to Gateway alone being DOWN.
4. Standby-Recovery to Standby is possible only with a reload when Standby-Recovery was due to RP being DOWN.
5. When the 2 controllers cannot communicate with each other both will go to Active state in the steady state, i.e. this is split brain condition with double fault. This is driven by the requirement that there must at least be one controller in Active state. Recovery from this state might involve a stack merge. There is no change to stack merge logic.
6. RP and RMI events: A software fault on the controller triggering RP_DOWN and RMI_DOWN is different from RP_DOWN followed by a software crash. The former is considered a single fault whereas the latter will be a double fault.

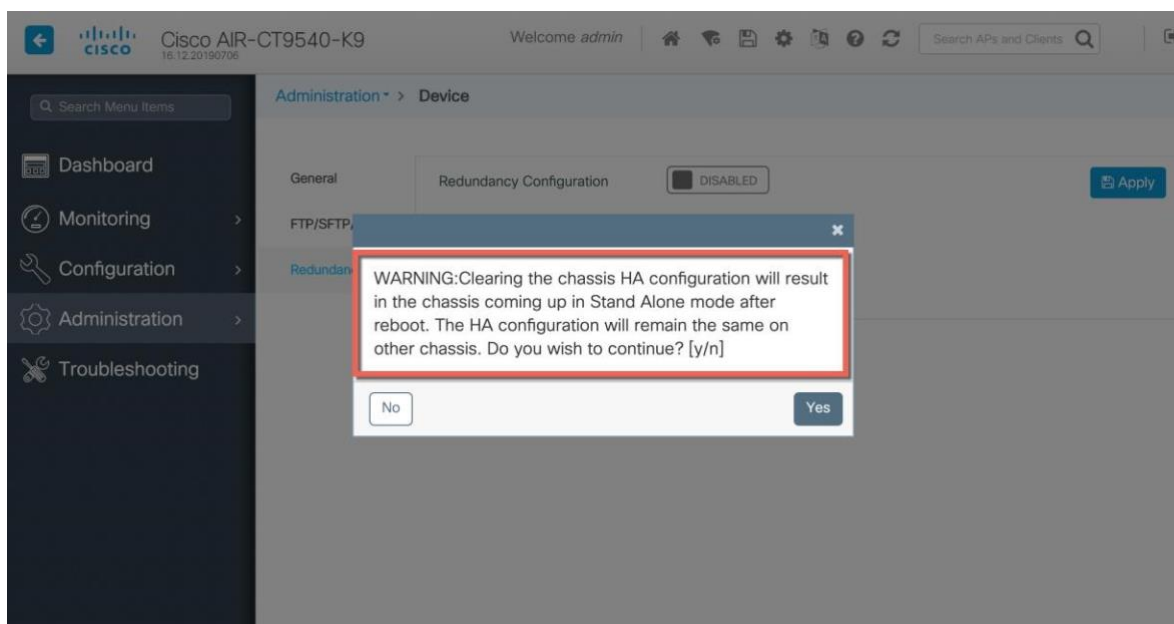
HA Unpairing Behavior

In release 16.10 and 16.11, when disjoining an HA pair by issuing the command 'clear chassis redundancy', the standby controller reboots and comes up with exactly the same configuration as the active controller, causing duplicate IP address error leading to the following messages:

```
WLC#sh log | i DUP
Mar 21 21:53:46.307 CET: %IP-4-DUPADDR: Duplicate address 120.0.0.1 on Vlan120, sourced by
d4c9.3ccc.f98b
Mar 21 21:54:16.947 CET: %IP-4-DUPADDR: Duplicate address 172.18.50.60 on
GigabitEthernet0, sourced by d4c9.3ccc.f981
```

The solution implemented in 16.12 and 17.1 is that after HA unpairing, the standby controller startup config and HA config will be cleared and standby will go to Day 0.

Before the command is executed, the user is prompted with the following warning on the active controller:



The same is seen on the CLI as well.

```
WLC#clear chassis redundancy
WARNING: Clearing the chassis HA configuration will result in both the chassis move into Stand Alone mode. This involves reloading the standby chassis after clearing its HA configuration and startup configuration which results in standby chassis coming up as a totally clean after reboot. Do you wish to continue? [y/n]? [yes]:
*Apr 3 23:42:22.985: received clear chassis.. ha_supported:lyes
WLC#
*Apr 3 23:42:25.042: clearing peer startup config
*Apr 3 23:42:25.042: chkpt send: sent msg type 2 to peer..
*Apr 3 23:42:25.043: chkpt send: sent msg type 1 to peer..
*Apr 3 23:42:25.043: Clearing HA configurations
*Apr 3 23:42:26.183: Successfully sent Set chassis mode msg for chassis 1.chasfs file updated
```

LACP, PAGP support in SSO Pair

```
*Apr 3 23:42:26.359: %IOSXE_REDUNDANCY-6-PEER_LOST: Active detected chassis 2 is no longer standby
```

On the standby controller, the following messages indicate that the configuration is being cleared:

```
WLC-stby#
*Apr 3 23:40:40.537: mcprp_handle_spa_oir_tsm_event: subplot 0/0 event=2
*Apr 3 23:40:40.537: spa_oir_tsm subplot 0/0 TSM: during state ready, got event 3(ready)
*Apr 3 23:40:40.537: @@@ spa_oir_tsm subplot 0/0 TSM: ready -> ready
*Apr 3 23:42:25.041: Removing the startup config file on standby
*Apr 3 23:42:26.466: Calling HA configs clear on standby
*Apr 3 23:42:26.466: Clearing HA configurations
*Apr 3 23:42:27.499: Successfully sent Set chassis mode msg for chassis 2.chasfs file updated
```

Note: To unpair the SSO pair when using RMI based config, use the “no” version of the RMI configuration followed command by reload:

```
WLC(config)# no redun-management interface <VLAN> chassis 1 address <RMI IP of chassis 1>
chassis 2 address <RMI IP of chassis 2>
```

LACP, PAGP support in SSO Pair

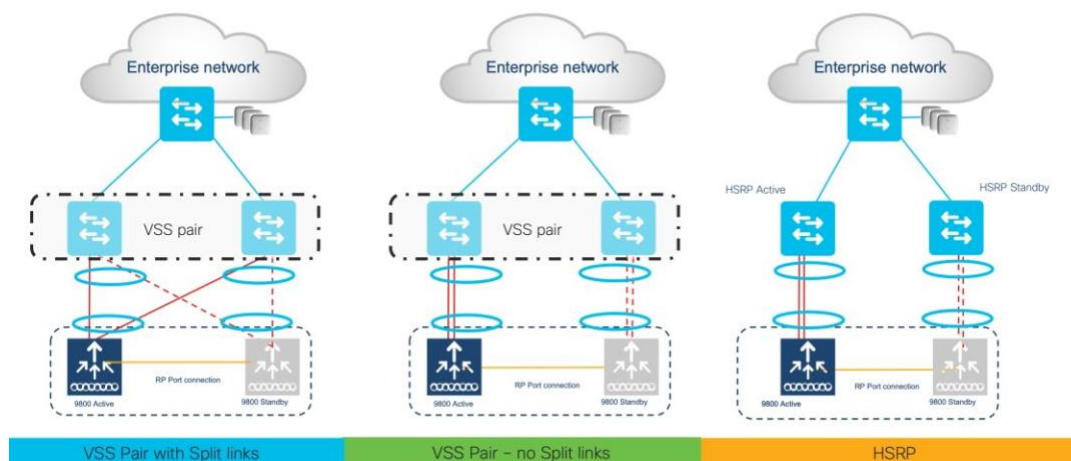
LACP protocol (IEEE 802.3ad) aggregates physical Ethernet interfaces by exchanging the Link Aggregation Control Protocol Data Units (LACPDU) between two devices.

LACP, PAGP support is needed on SSO pair in order to have the ability to detect and monitor the link/connectivity failures on the standby controller and to have seamless transfer of client data traffic upon switchover (SSO). Prior to 17.1 only LAG mode ON was supported in SSO mode. With 17.1 both LACP (active and passive) and PAGP will be supported in SSO mode.

This feature is supported on Cisco Catalyst 9800-L, Cisco Catalyst 9800-40 and Cisco Catalyst 9800-80 (including module ports).

Supported LACP, PAGP topologies

The following topologies are supported with SSO and LACP/PAGP



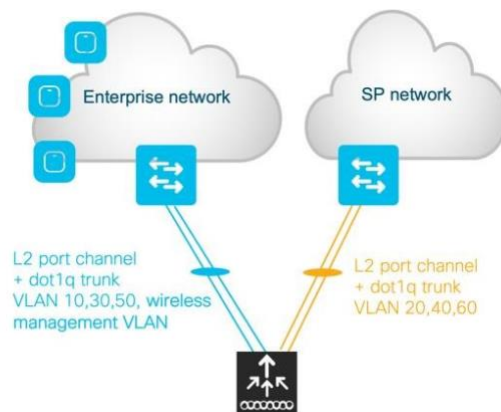
The following are not supported with LACP, PAGP topologies:

- Auto-LAG is not supported.
- C9800-CL and EWC on AP is not supported.
- L3 port-channel is not supported.

Multi-chassis Link Aggregation group

Starting with Release 17.2.1, Multi-chassis Link Aggregation Group is supported on a standalone as well as HA Pair of controllers. Multi-chassis LAG provides the capability to connect multiple uplinks from controller to separate uplink switches.

This enables flexibility in connecting controller(s) to switch infrastructure and VLAN-based traffic splitting when connected to a multi-switch topology, for e.g., to isolate Guest traffic on completely different switch/network from Enterprise traffic. Each LAG must be connected to a single switch and different VLANs must be assigned to different LAGs.

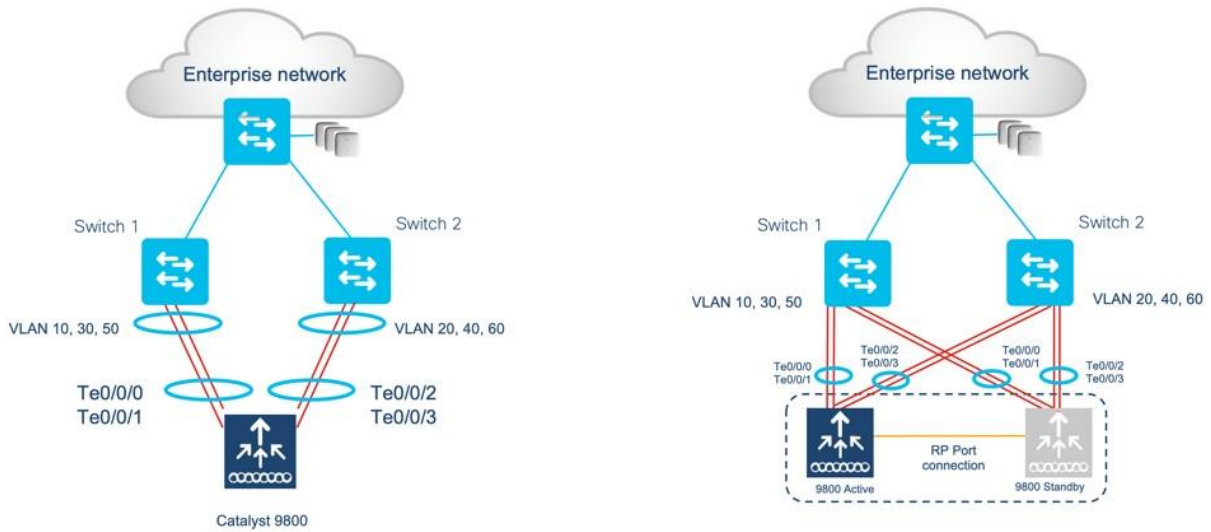


Note: It is the user's configuration responsibility not to create a loop.

Supported Multi-chassis LAG topologies

- Multi-chassis LAG is supported with LAG mode ON and dynamic LAG (LACP and PAGP)
- Multi-chassis LAG is supported with a standalone controller as well as an HA pair as depicted below.

LACP, PAGP support in SSO Pair



Note: Controller with multiple LAGs can be connected to a single switch, However, different VLANs must be connected to different LAGs

Supported Platforms:

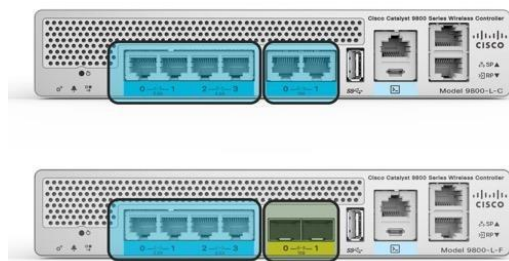
Multi-chassis LAG is supported on the following platforms:

- Catalyst 9800-L Wireless Controllers
- Catalyst 9800-40 Wireless Controllers
- Catalyst 9800-80 Wireless Controllers

Supported LAG Port Grouping

Best practice is to have ports of same type and speed in the port channel

- 9800-L-C with 2.5G/1G and 10G/mGig ports in different port channels
- 9800-L-F with 2.5G/1G and 10G/1G Fiber ports in different port channels



On the 9800-80 ports on Bay 0 and Bay 1 (modular slots) cannot be combined into the same port channel group. Best practice is to have ports of same slot in the port channel.

Sample LAG Configuration for HA SSO pair connecting to a VSS Pair with Split Links

```
WLC#sh run int po2 Building  
configuration...
```

Current configuration : 54 bytes

!

```
interface Port-channel2  
switchport mode trunk end
```

```
WLC#sh run int te0/0/0
```

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 114 bytes

!

```
interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0  
switchport mode trunk no  
negotiation auto channel-group 2  
mode active end
```

```
WLC#sh run int te0/0/3
```

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 114 bytes

!

```
interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/3  
switchport mode trunk no  
negotiation auto channel-group 2  
mode active end
```

STANDBY WLC:

```
WLC-stby#sh etherchannel summary
```

Flags: D - down P - bundled in port-channel

Sample LAG Configuration for HA SSO pair connecting to a VSS Pair with Split Links

Current configuration : 114 bytes

!

```
interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0
switchport mode trunk no
negotiation auto channel-
group 2 mode active end
```

WLC-stby#sh run int te0/0/3

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 114 bytes

!

```
interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/3
switchport mode trunk no
negotiation auto channel-group 2
mode active end
```

WLC-stby#

On the VSS

Router#sh etherchannel summary

Flags: D - down P - bundled in port-channel

I - stand-alone s - suspended

H - Hot-standby (LACP only)

R - Layer3 S - Layer2

U - in use N - not in use, no aggregation

f - failed to allocate aggregator

M - not in use, no aggregation due to minimum links not met

m - not in use, port not aggregated due to minimum links not met

u - unsuitable for bundling d - default port

Sample LAG Configuration for HA SSO pair connecting to a VSS Pair with Split Links

```
interface Port-channel61
switchport switchport
mode trunk end
```

```
Router#sh run int gi1/4/3
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
Current configuration : 103 bytes
```

```
!
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet1/4/3
switchport switchport mode
trunk channel-group 60 mode
active end
```

```
Router#sh run int gi2/4/4
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
Current configuration : 103 bytes
```

```
!
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet2/4/4
switchport switchport mode
trunk channel-group 60 mode
active end
```

```
Router#sh run int Gi1/4/4
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
Current configuration : 103 bytes
```

```
!
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet1/4/4
```

Replacing a controller in an HA setup

```
switchport switchport mode trunk
```

```
channel-group 61 mode active end
```

```
Router#sh run int Gi2/4/3
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
Current configuration : 103 bytes
```

```
!
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet2/4/3
```

```
switchport switchport mode
```

```
trunk channel-group 61 mode
```

```
active end
```

Replacing a controller in an HA setup

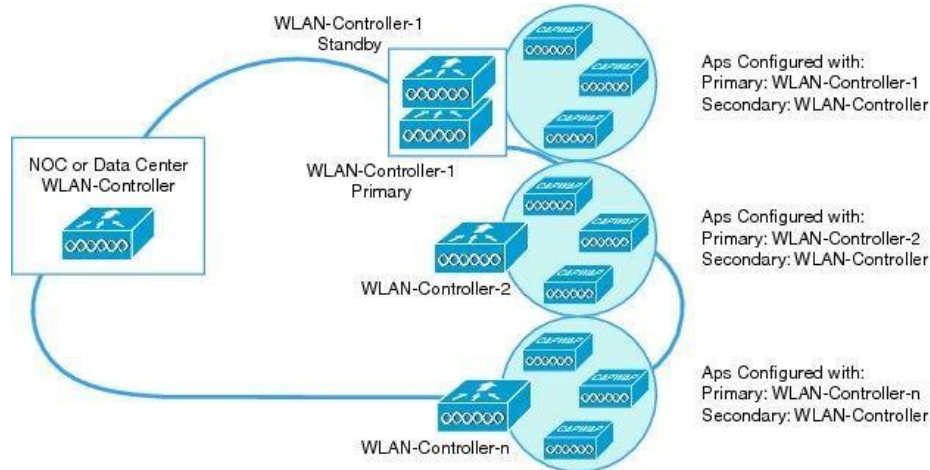
1. Remove the active controller from the HA pair without breaking the pair. As a result of active controller going away, the standby controller will take over the role of Active.
2. Prepare the new 9800 controller with the same configuration as the previous active controller. This means the same software version, licensing level, IP addresses WMI, RMI and mobility MAC.
3. Configure a higher priority on the current Active controller to make sure that the current active remains the active even in the unlikely event of the active controller rebooting before the new controller is paired in SSO.
4. Physically connect the new 9800 controller using the redundancy ports (RP)

Note: Perform this connection **while the standby controller is still rebooting and its redundancy interfaces have not yet come online**. If the standby unit finishes its boot and brings its redundancy link "UP" before the active controller is prepared, it may inadvertently trigger a reboot of the active WLC.

5. Enable SSO configuration on the new 9800 controller
6. The new 9800 controller will reboot and come up as Standby paired with the current Active controller.

N+1 with SSO Hybrid deployment

N+1 with SSO Hybrid deployment



A hybrid topology of SSO redundant pair and N+1 primary, secondary and tertiary model is supported as shown above. The secondary controller at the DR site can be a Catalyst C9800-L, C9800-40 C9800-80 or C9800-CL Wireless controller. Access points failing back from Catalyst 9800 Wireless controller to CUWN controllers will re-download the code before joining the CUWN wireless controller and vice versa.

Standby Monitoring using RMI

This feature enables monitoring the health of the system on standby controller in an HA pair using programmatic interfaces (NETCONF/YANG, RESTCONF) and CLIs without going through the active controller. This includes monitoring parameters such as CPU, memory, interface status, PSU (Power Supply Unit) failure, fan failure and temperature. This feature is supported on the Cisco Catalyst 9800-CL Private cloud, 9800-L, 9800-40, and 9800-80 wireless controller.

Using the RMI interface, the user can:

- Connect to the IOS SSH server on port 22 to execute a select set of show CLIs.
- Connect to the NETCONF SSH server on port 830 and use programmatic interfaces to access NETCONF/YANG.
- Connect on the HTTPS port 443 and use programmatic interfaces using RESTCONF.

The user credentials can be configured locally for Local Authentication and External AAA server using RADIUS. SSH authentication shall be through user name and password. The standby controller does not run the PKI infrastructure to be able to handle certificate based authentication. External AAA servers shall be reachable through the default route which can be statically configured on the standby controller.

Syslog is supported on the standby controller as console logs.

Standby Monitoring using RMI IPv6 is supported starting release 17.4

Standby Monitoring CLIs

- To see power supply, fan and temperature status, the below CLI can be used on physical appliances. This output will be empty for virtual platforms.

Bengaluru 17.6

Show environment9800-stby#**show environment summary**

```

Number of Critical alarms: 0
Number of Major alarms: 0
Number of Minor alarms: 0

```

Slot	Sensor	Current State	Reading	Threshold (Minor, Major, Critical, Shutdown)
P0	Vin	Normal	218 V AC	na
P0	Iin	Normal	1 A	na
P0	Vout	Normal	12 V DC	na
P0	Iout	Normal	20 A	na
P0	Temp1	Normal	31 Celsius	(na ,na ,na ,na
) (Celsius)				
P0	Temp2	Normal	42 Celsius	(na ,na ,na ,na
) (Celsius)				
P0	Temp3	Normal	43 Celsius	(na ,na ,na ,na
) (Celsius)				
P1	Vin	Normal	0 V AC	na
P1	Iin	Normal	0 A	na
P1	Vout	Normal	0 V DC	na
P1	Iout	Normal	1 A	na
P1	Temp1	Normal	28 Celsius	(na ,na ,na ,na
) (Celsius)				
P1	Temp2	Normal	29 Celsius	(na ,na ,na ,na
) (Celsius)				
P1	Temp3	Normal	0 Celsius	(na ,na ,na ,na
) (Celsius)				
R0	VRRX1: VX1	Normal	751 mV	na
R0	VRRX1: VX2	Normal	6937 mV	na
R0	VRRX1: VX3	Normal	1217 mV	na
R0	VRRX1: VX5	Normal	1222 mV	na
R0	VRRX1: VP1	Normal	1705 mV	na
R0	VRRX1: VP2	Normal	2489 mV	na
R0	VRRX1: VP3	Normal	1300 mV	na
R0	VRRX1: VP4	Normal	5070 mV	na
R0	VRRX1: VH	Normal	11993mV	na
R0	VRRX2: VX1	Normal	853 mV	na
R0	VRRX2: VX4	Normal	1016 mV	na
R0	VRRX2: VX5	Normal	1019 mV	na
R0	VRRX2: VP1	Normal	3325 mV	na
R0	VRRX2: VP3	Normal	1826 mV	na
R0	VRRX2: VP4	Normal	1050 mV	na
R0	VRRX2: VH	Normal	11987mV	na
R0	VRRX3: VX1	Normal	994 mV	na
R0	VRRX3: VX2	Normal	1002 mV	na
R0	VRRX3: VX4	Normal	750 mV	na
R0	VRRX3: VX5	Normal	751 mV	na
R0	VRRX3: VP1	Normal	2477 mV	na
R0	VRRX3: VP2	Normal	1197 mV	na
R0	VRRX3: VP3	Normal	1517 mV	na
R0	VRRX3: VP4	Normal	1514 mV	na
R0	VRRX3: VH	Normal	11987mV	na
R0	Temp: RCRX IN	Normal	26 Celsius	(52 ,57 ,62 ,73
) (Celsius)				
R0	Temp: RCRX OUT	Normal	41 Celsius	(62 ,67 ,72 ,80
) (Celsius)				
R0	Temp: Yoda	Normal	47 Celsius	(71 ,76 ,81 ,90
) (Celsius)				

Standby Monitoring using RMI

```
R0          Temp: XEPhy      Normal      49  Celsius
(110,120,130,140) (Celsius)
R0          Temp: CPU Die   Normal      47  Celsius      (61 ,66 ,71 ,80
) (Celsius)
R0          Temp: FC FANS   Fan Speed 40% 26  Celsius      (36 ,44 ,0
) (Celsius)
```

- To get interface status on Standby controller, the below CLI can be used:

show ip interface brief Eg.

9800-stby#**show ip int brief**

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
GigabitEthernet1	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet0	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	administratively down	down
Capwap1	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Capwap2	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Capwap3	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Capwap4	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Capwap5	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Capwap6	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Capwap7	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Capwap8	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Capwap9	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Capwap10	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Vlan1	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	down	down
Vlan56	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
Vlan111	111.1.1.85	YES	NVRAM	up	up

- To see IOS task CPU on the standby, the CLI **show processes** can be used

```
9800-stby#show processes ?                <1-2147483647>
IOS(d) Process Number  cpu                Show CPU usage per
IOS(d) process heapcheck                Show IOS(d) scheduler
heapcheck configuration history          Show ordered IOS(d)
process history memory                  Show memory usage per IOS(d)
process platform                        Show information per IOS-XE process
timercheck                               Show IOS(d) processes configured for timercheck
|                                         Output modifiers
<cr>                                     <cr>
```

Standby Monitoring Programmatic Interfaces

The CPU, memory and interface status on standby controller can be monitored programmatic interfaces. Here is the list of operational models required for this purpose:

- Cisco-IOS-XE-device-hardware-oper.yang:** This has serial number for all FRUs in the device, including chassis. It also has information about all hardware in the system.
 - Cisco-IOS-XE-process-cpu-oper.yang:** This has CPU utilization averages over intervals of past 1 min, 5 min, 5 seconds, and also per process CPU stats for IOS tasks.
 - Cisco-IOS-XE-platform-software-oper.yang:** This gives Average CPU utilization of 5-second interval and allocated memory for the processes.
- Cisco-IOS-XE-process-memory-oper.yang:** This gives per process memory utilization.
- Cisco-IOS-XE-interfaces-oper.yang:** This has interface operational data including state and stats. It has a lot of other operational data about interfaces also.

Steps to monitor the standby controller using SSH to RMI IPv4

1. Enable SSH on the active controller. In order to do that, it is required to generate rsa key

```
9800(config)#crypto key generate rsa
% You already have RSA keys defined named ak_vewlc_small.cisco.com.
% Do you really want to replace them? [yes/no]: yes
Choose the size of the key modulus in the range of 2048 to 4096 for your
General Purpose Keys. Choosing a key modulus greater than 512 may take a
few minutes.

How many bits in the modulus [2048]: 2048
% Generating 2048 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...
[OK] (elapsed time was 0 seconds)
9800(config)#
```

Configure Local AAA or External AAA (RADIUS) with local AAA fallback as shown below.

```
line vty 0 4
password Cisco
authorization exec DEVICE_ADMIN
login authentication DEVICE_ADMIN
length 0
transport input ssh
line vty 5 15
password Cisco
authorization exec DEVICE_ADMIN
login authentication DEVICE_ADMIN
transport input telnet ssh
output telnet ssh
aaa authentication login DEVICE_ADMIN group AAA_GROUP_ISE1
local aaa authorization exec DEVICE_ADMIN group AAA_GROUP_ISE1
local aaa group server radius AAA_GROUP_ISE1 server name ISE1
radius server ISE1
address ipv4 <RMI IP> auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
key <key>
```

Note: TACACS is not supported for standby. Make sure "LOCAL" is added in the method list. So user will be authenticated locally for standby.

```
aaa authentication login VTY_authen_tacacs group tacacs_ise_group local
aaa authentication login VTY_authen_tacacs group tacacs_ise_group local
```

2. Make sure default route is configured for management VLAN.

```
ip route <Destination prefix> <Destination prefix mask> <Forwarding router's
address>
```

3. Login to the standby controller using the standby controller's RMI IP address

```
ssh <username>@<RMI IP> Password:
```

Note: To use Netconf-YANG SSH use the command:

```
ssh <username>@<RMI IP> -p 830
```

Only the default port of 830 can be used for Netconf-YANG SSH

4. Execute the commands **show environment summary**, **show processes**, **show ip interface brief** to view the CPU, memory, interface status, PSU (Power Supply Unit) failure, fan failure and temperature.

Command for Standby Monitoring using RESTCONF

GET request:

```
curl --request GET --url https://<Standby RMI IP>:443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XEnative:native/hostname --header 'accept: application/yang-data+json' --header 'cache-control: no-cache' --header 'content-type: application/yang-data+json' -k -u username:password
```

eg.

```
$curl --request GET --url https://<Standby RMI IP>:443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XEnative:native/hostname --header 'accept: application/yang-data+json' --header 'cache-control: no-cache' --header 'content-type: application/yang-data+json' -k -u username:password
{
"Cisco-IOS-XE-native:hostname": "Catalyst 9800 HA2" }
```

PUT request is not supported for the standby and will return an access-denied error.

Standby Monitoring in release 17.5

The following enhancements are part of this release

1. Monitoring directly on the standby controller
2. Monitoring for Standby parameters from the active controller

We will look at both of these in detail in the following sections

Monitoring directly on the standby controller

1. Support for **IF-MIB** - This MIB is used to monitor Interface statistics

```
HA-stby#snmp get-bulk v2c <ip address> public n 0 m 1000 oid ifMIB
SNMP Response: reqid 1, errstat 0, erridx 0
ifName.1 = Gi1 ifName.2 = Gi0 ifName.3 =
Vo0 ifName.4 = Nu0 ifName.5 = V11
ifName.6 = V184 ifName.7 = V1111
ifName.8 = V1184
```

```
umang_ha-stby#shk v2c <ip address> public n 0 m 1000 oid ifAdminStatus
SNMP Response: reqid 2, errstat 0, erridx 0 ifAdminStatus.1
= 1
```

Standby Monitoring using RMI

```
ifAdminStatus.2 = 2
ifAdminStatus.3 = 1
ifAdminStatus.4 = 1
ifAdminStatus.5 = 2
ifAdminStatus.6 = 1
ifAdminStatus.7 = 1
ifAdminStatus.8 = 1
ifOperStatus.1 = 2
ifOperStatus.2 = 2
ifOperStatus.3 = 1
ifOperStatus.4 = 2
ifOperStatus.5 = 2
ifOperStatus.6 = 2
ifOperStatus.7 = 2
ifOperStatus.8 = 1
```

Note: Please note that traps from the standby are not supported.

2. Support to list all the sensors using **show env all** on the standby chassis.

- a) Load image on an HA system.
- b) Run show env all on the standby after active and standby are up and running.

HA-stby#sh env all

```
Sensor List: Environmental Monitoring
Sensor Location State Reading
Temp: BRDTEMP1 R0 Normal 35 Celsius
Temp: BRDTEMP2 R0 Normal 33 Celsius
Temp: CPU Die R0 Normal 45 Celsius
```

3. Standby Syslog to external server

Standby is able to send syslogs to external syslog server independently whenever user logs in via ios SSH or NETCONF

- a) Bring up an HA Pair
- b) configure external logging server
(config)#logging host <ip>
- c) In logging server check if we are able to receive syslogs from standby IP whenever user login in to standby via ssh or netconf SSH

Netconf:

```
Sep 28 10:52:43.263: %DMI-5-AUTH_PASSED: Chassis 2 R0/0: dmiauthd: User
'asomesul' authenticated successfully from 64.104.149.222:58970 and was
authorized for netconf over ssh. External groups: PRIV15
```

IOS SSH:

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Standby Monitoring using RMI

Sep 28 10:56:02.163: %SEC_LOGIN-5-LOGIN_SUCCESS: Login Success [user: asomesul] [Source: 9.4.16.172] [localport: 22] at 10:56:02 UTC Mon Sep 28 2020
Sep 28 10:56:04.183: %SYS-6-LOGOUT: User asomesul has exited tty session 1(9.4.16.172)



Monitoring for Standby parameters from the active controller

1. Support for **CISCO-PROCESS-MIB** - This MIB is used to monitor CPU and process statistics. This is for CPU/Memory information

In the sample output below, index 5 is chassis 1 and index 6 is chassis 2

```
#$!k v2c <ip address> public n 0 m 1000 oid cpmProcessEntry.2
```

```
SNMP Response: reqid 16, errstat 0, erridx 0
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.2890 = linux_iosd-imag
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.10111 = vman
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.11712 = lman
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.13447 = cmand
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.17443 = cli_agent
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.21398 = psd
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.22986 = smand
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.23265 = fman_fp_image
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.23936 = repm
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.24412 = plogd
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.25914 = cman_fp
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.26655 = hman
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.26981 = fman_rp
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.5.27625 = dbm
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.10140 = vman
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.11662 = lman
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.13007 = cmand
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.21071 = fman_fp_image
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.23341 = psd
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.23731 = cman_fp
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.25148 = repm
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.25424 = plogd
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.26475 = hman
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.26796 = fman_rp
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.27369 = dbm
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.27660 = cli_agent
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.28153 = linux_iosd-imag
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.2.6.30537 = smand
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.2890 = 1 cpmProcessEntry.4.5.10111
```

```
= 1 cpmProcessEntry.4.5.11712 = 3
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.13447 = 0
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.17443 = 1
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.21398 = 2
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.22986 = 2
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.23265 = 2
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.23936 = 0
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.24412 = 3
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.25914 = 0
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.26655 = 3
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.26981 = 1
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.5.27625 = 3
```

```
cpmProcessEntry.4.6.10140 = 2
```

cpmProcessEntry.4.6.11662 = 2
cpmProcessEntry.4.6.13007 = 2
cpmProcessEntry.4.6.21071 = 3
cpmProcessEntry.4.6.23341 = 3
cpmProcessEntry.4.6.23731 = 2
cpmProcessEntry.4.6.25148 = 3
cpmProcessEntry.4.6.25424 = 1
cpmProcessEntry.4.6.26475 = 1

2. Support for **CISCO-LWAPP-HA-MIB** – This MIB is used to monitor the HA parameters related to SSO

Supported fields:

9800-HA#5lk v2c 1.1.1.1 public n 0 m 1000 oid ciscoLwappHaMIB

SNMP Response: reqid 62, errstat 0, erridx 0
 cLMcHaPortName.0 = GigabitEthernet2
 cLMcHaPortLoclpAddrType.0 = 1
 cLMcHaPortLoclp.0 = A9 FE B8 4E
 cLMcHaPortMask.0 = FF FF FF 00
 cLMcHaPortRemotelpAddrType.0 = 1
 cLMcHaPortRemIp.0 = A9 FE B8 4F
 cLMcHaKeepAliveTimeOut.0 = 100
 cLMcHaChassisPriority.0 = 1
 cLMcHaClearConfig.0 = 2
 cLMcHaKeepAliveRetryCount.0 = 5
 cLMcRmiConfigAction.0 = 1 cLMcRmiInterface.0
 = Vlan184 cLMcRmiChassisANum.0 = 1
 cLMcRmiChassisAIpAddrType.0 = 1
 cLMcRmiChassisAIp.0 = 09 07 B8 4E
 cLMcRmiChassisBNum.0 = 2
 cLMcRmiChassisBIpAddrType.0 = 1
 cLMcRmiChassisBIp.0 = 09 07 B8 4F
 cLMcRmiGatewayFailover.0 = 1
 cLMcRmiGatewayFailoverInterval.0 = 8

3. Support for **cLHaPeerHotStandbyEvent** - This object represents that the peer has turned hotstandby.

- a) Bring up the HA pair
- b) Reload the standby
- c) From active: `snmp get v2c <ip address> public oid cLHaPeerHotStandbyEvent.0`
- d) Active should return 0 as standby is not hot
- e) After standby reloads and standby becomes HOT it must again changed to 1

After Reload of standby

`#snmp get v2c <ip address> public oid cLHaPeerHotStandbyEvent.0`
 SNMP Response: reqid 31, errstat 0, erridx 0 **cLHaPeerHotStandbyEvent.0**
= 0

After reload to STANDBY HOT

```
#snmp get v2c <ip address> public oid cLHaPeerHotStandbyEvent.0
SNMP Response: reqid 33, errstat 0, erridx 0
cLHaPeerHotStandbyEvent.0 = 1
```

4. Support for **cLHaBulkSyncCompleteEvent** - This object represents the time when the bulk sync was complete.

- a) Bring up the HA pair
- b) Reload standby.
- c) From Active: snmp get <ip address> public oid cLHaBulkSyncCompleteEvent.0
- d) Active should return 0 as standby is not hot
- e) After standby reloads and standby becomes HOT bulk sync must again update

After Standby Reload

```
#snmp get <ip address> public oid cLHaBulkSyncCompleteEvent.0
SNMP Response: reqid 30, errstat 0, erridx 0 cLHaBulkSyncCompleteEvent.0
= 0
```

Standby to Standby HOT

```
#snmp get v2c <ip address> public oid cLHaBulkSyncCompleteEvent.0
SNMP Response: reqid 32, errstat 0, erridx 0 cLHaBulkSyncCompleteEvent.0
= 1601288785
```

5. List active and standby sensors using **show env** command.

- a) Load image on an HA system.
- b) Run show env all on active after active and standby are up and running.

#sh env all

Sensor List: Environmental Monitoring

Sensor	Location	State	Reading
Temp: BRDTEMP1	R0	Normal	39 Celsius
Temp: BRDTEMP2	R0	Normal	36 Celsius
Temp: CPU Die	R0	Normal	47 Celsius
Stby Temp: BRDTEMP1	R0	Normal	36 Celsius
Stby Temp: BRDTEMP2	R0	Normal	33 Celsius
Stby Temp: CPU Die	R0	Normal	46 Celsius

6. List standby sensors using the 'show env chassis <standby chassis num> r0' command.

- a) Load image on an HA system.

- b) Run **show env chassis <standby chassis num> r0** on active after active and standby are up and running. To see sensors on active controller from standby use the same command with the chassis number of the active chassis.

```
#sh env cha 2 r0
```

```
Sensor List: Environmental Monitoring
```

```
Sensor Location State Reading
```

```
Stby Temp: BRDTEMP1 R0 Normal 35 Celsius
```

```
Stby Temp: BRDTEMP2 R0 Normal 33 Celsius
```

```
Stby Temp: CPU Die R0 Normal 45 Celsius
```

7. Fetch active and standby sensors using YANG

- a) Load image on an HA system.
b) Run NETCONF on the CISCO-IOS-XE-environment-oper

Bellow is the xpath module use to get this information.

```
Module Cisco-IOS-XE-environment-oper
Revision      2019-05-01
Revision Info Added semantic version
Description   This module contains a collection of YANG definitions
              for monitoring Environment of a Network Element.
Copyright (c) 2016-2019 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
All rights reserved.
Organization  Cisco Systems, Inc.
Imports
"ciseco-semver"
Namespace    http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-environment-oper
Prefix      environment-ios-xe-oper Namespace
Prefixes
ciseco-semver http://cisco.com/ns/yang/ciseco-semver
environment-ios-xe-oper http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-environmentoper
Modtype      module
Operations
"get"
```

Bellow is the output of yang for reference:

```
Table Record Index 0 = {
[0] state = Normal
[1] current_reading = 35
[2] sensor_units = SENSOR_UNIT_CELSIUS
[3] low_critical_threshold = 60
[4] low_normal_threshold = -2147483647
[5] high_normal_threshold = 53
```

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```
[6] high_critical_threshold = 60
[7] sensor_name = SENSOR_TYPE_TEMPERATURE
[8] name = Temp: BRDTEMP1
[9] location = R0
}
Table Record Index 1 = {
[0] state = Normal
[1] current_reading = 33
[2] sensor_units = SENSOR_UNIT_CELSIUS
[3] low_critical_threshold = 64
[4] low_normal_threshold = -2147483647
[5] high_normal_threshold = 57
[6] high_critical_threshold = 64
[7] sensor_name = SENSOR_TYPE_TEMPERATURE
[8] name = Temp: BRDTEMP2
[9] location = R0
}
Table Record Index 2 = {
[0] state = Normal
[1] current_reading = 45
[2] sensor_units = SENSOR_UNIT_CELSIUS
[3] low_critical_threshold = 104
[4] low_normal_threshold = -2147483647
[5] high_normal_threshold = 93
[6] high_critical_threshold = 104
[7] sensor_name = SENSOR_TYPE_TEMPERATURE
[8] name = Temp: CPU Die
[9] location = R0
}
Table Record Index 3 = {
[0] state = Normal
[1] current_reading = 39
[2] sensor_units = SENSOR_UNIT_CELSIUS
[3] low_critical_threshold = 60
[4] low_normal_threshold = -2147483647
[5] high_normal_threshold = 53
[6] high_critical_threshold = 60
[7] sensor_name = SENSOR_TYPE_TEMPERATURE
[8] name = Stby Temp: BRDTEMP1
[9] location = R0
}
Table Record Index 4 = {
[0] state = Normal
[1] current_reading = 36
[2] sensor_units = SENSOR_UNIT_CELSIUS
[3] low_critical_threshold = 64
[4] low_normal_threshold = -2147483647
[5] high_normal_threshold = 57
[6] high_critical_threshold = 64
```

```

[7] sensor_name = SENSOR_TYPE_TEMPERATURE
[8] name = Stby Temp: BRDTEMP2
[9] location = R0
}
Table Record Index 5 = {
[0] state = Normal
[1] current_reading = 47
[2] sensor_units = SENSOR_UNIT_CELSIUS
[3] low_critical_threshold = 104
[4] low_normal_threshold = -2147483647
[5] high_normal_threshold = 93
[6] high_critical_threshold = 104
[7] sensor_name = SENSOR_TYPE_TEMPERATURE
[8] name = Stby Temp: CPU Die
[9] location = R0
}

```

8. Get the active and standby power, fan and RP sensor information using **snmpwalk**

- a) Load the Image on HA system.
- b) Run the snmpwalk from any Linux machine once standby joined.
- c) Run the CLI **show inventory raw** and check the sensors of standby and active
- d) Do snmpwalk on the entity mib and sensor mib check the power, fan and RP sensor are aligned with the values from the CLI output.

Below is the output of snmpwalk for reference

```

SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.1 = STRING: "Multi Chassis System"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.2 = STRING: "Chassis 1"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.3 = STRING: "Chassis 1 Power Supply Bay 0"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.4 = STRING: "Chassis 1 Power Supply Module 0"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.5 = STRING: "Vin P0/0"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.6 = STRING: "lin P0/1"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.7 = STRING: "Vout P0/2"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.8 = STRING: "Iout P0/3"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.9 = STRING: "Temp1 P0/4"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.10 = STRING: "Temp2 P0/5" SNMPv2-SMI::mib-
2.47.1.1.1.1.7.11 = STRING: "Temp3 P0/6"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.14 = STRING: "Chassis 1 Power Supply 0"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.23 = STRING: "Chassis 1 Power Supply Bay 1"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.44 = STRING: "Chassis 1 Fan Tray"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.55 = STRING: "Chassis 1 Fan 2/0"

```

```

SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.56 = STRING: "Chassis 1 Fan 2/1"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.57 = STRING: "Chassis 1 Fan 2/2"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.58 = STRING: "Chassis 1 Fan 2/3"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.500 = STRING: "Chassis 2"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.501 = STRING: "Chassis 2 Power Supply Bay 0"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.502 = STRING: "Chassis 2 Power Supply Module 0"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.503 = STRING: "Stby Vin P0/0" SNMPv2-SMI::mib-
2.47.1.1.1.1.7.504 = STRING: "Stby Iin P0/1"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.505 = STRING: "Stby Vout P0/2"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.506 = STRING: "Stby Iout P0/3"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.507 = STRING: "Stby Temp1 P0/4"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.508 = STRING: "Stby Temp2 P0/5"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.509 = STRING: "Stby Temp3 P0/6"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.512 = STRING: "Chassis 2 Power Supply 0"
SNMPv2-SMI::mib-2.47.1.1.1.1.7.521 = STRING: "Chassis 2 Power Supply Bay 1"
    
```

Interface Status of Standby controller through Active using SNMP

The following MIB objects are supported in 17.6 related to stby Interface Entries in CISCO_LWAPP-HA-MIB:

- stbyIfIndex
- stbyIfName
- stbyIfPhysAddress • stbyIfOperStatus
- stbyIfAdminStatus

The Wireless Management interface, Redundancy Management Interface as well as the Service Port (Device management Interface) can be used with SNMP on the Active Controller.

MIB	MIB Object	Description	OID
-----	------------	-------------	-----

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CISCOLWAPPHA-MIB	stbyIfTable	"A list of standby interface entries."	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.843.1.8.1
CISCOLWAPPHA-MIB	stbyIfEntry	An entry containing management information applicable to a particular interface	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.843.1.8.1.1
CISCOLWAPPHA-MIB	stbyIfIndex	"A unique value, greater than zero, for each interface. It is recommended that values are assigned contiguously starting from 1. The value for each interface sub-layer must remain	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.843.1.8.1.1.1

		constant at least from one re-initialization of the entity's network management system to the next reinitialization."	
--	--	---	--

Standby Monitoring using RMI

CISCOLWAPPHA-MIB	stbyifName	<p>"The textual name of the interface. The value of this object should be the name of the interface as assigned by the local device and should be suitable for use in commands entered at the device's `console`. This might be a text name, such as `le0` or a simple port number, such as `1`, depending on the interface naming syntax of the device. If several entries in the ifTable together represent a single interface as named by the device, then each will have the same value of ifName. Note that for an agent which responds to SNMP queries concerning an interface on some other (proxied) device, then the value of ifName for such an interface is the proxied device's local name for it. If there is no local name, or this object is otherwise not applicable, then this object contains a zero-length string."</p>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.843.1.8.1.1.2
CISCOLWAPPHA-MIB	stbyifPhysAddress	<p>"The interface's address at its protocol sub-layer. For example, for an 802.x interface, this object normally contains a MAC address. The interface's media-specific MIB must define the bit and byte ordering and the format of the value of this object. For interfaces which do not have such an address (e.g., a serial line), this object should contain an octet string of zero length."</p>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.843.1.8.1.1.3

<p>CISCO-LWAPP-HA-MIB</p>	<p>stbyifAdminStatus</p>	<p>"The desired state of the interface. The testing(3) state indicates that no operational packets can be passed. When a managed system initializes, all interfaces start with ifAdminStatus in the down(2) state. As a result of either explicit management action or per configuration information retained by the managed system, ifAdminStatus is then changed to either the up(1) or testing(3) states (or remains in the down(2) state)."</p> <p>This is based on the actual config of the active (For eg if its administratively down then it will be 2 else 1 for active and standby)</p>	<p>1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.843.1.8.1.1.4</p>
---------------------------	--------------------------	---	--------------------------------------

CISCOLWAPPHA-MIB	stbyifOperStatus	<p>"The current operational state of the interface. The testing(3) state indicates that no operational packets can be passed. If ifAdminStatus is down(2) then ifOperStatus should be down(2). If ifAdminStatus is changed to up(1) then ifOperStatus should change to up(1) if the interface is ready to transmit and receive network traffic; it should change to dormant(5) if the interface is waiting for external actions (such as a serial line waiting for an incoming connection); it should remain in the down(2) state if and only if there is a fault that prevents it from going to the up(1) state; it should remain in the notPresent(6) state if the interface has missing (typically, hardware) components."</p> <p>This is based on actual state of the interface</p>	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.843.1.8.1.1.5
------------------	------------------	---	-------------------------------

Note: Standby interface data related to MTU, Ifspeed, ifLastChange is not supported
The following is an example of the same:

```
WLC#snmp get-bulk v2c 111.1.1.215 public n 0 m 1000 oid stbyIfEntry
SNMP Response: reqid 1, errstat 0, erridx 0 stbyifIndex.1 = 1
stbyifIndex.2 = 2 stbyifIndex.3 = 3 stbyifIndex.4 = 4 stbyifIndex.5 =
5 stbyifIndex.6 = 6 stbyifIndex.7 = 7 stbyifIndex.8 = 8 stbyifIndex.9
= 9 stbyifIndex.10 = 10 stbyifName.1 = Gi1 stbyifName.2 = Gi0
stbyifName.3 = Vo0 stbyifName.4 = Nu0 stbyifName.5 = VI1
stbyifName.6 = Lo0 stbyifName.7 = VI111 stbyifName.8 = VI333
stbyifName.9 = VI444 stbyifName.10 = VI555 stbyifPhysAddress.1 =
00 0C 29 23 DB 56 stbyifPhysAddress.2 = 00 00 00 00 00 00
stbyifPhysAddress.3 = stbyifPhysAddress.4 = stbyifPhysAddress.5 =
00 1E 7A 4C 89 FF stbyifPhysAddress.6 = stbyifPhysAddress.7 = 00
1E 7A 4C 89 FF stbyifPhysAddress.8 = 00 1E 7A 4C 89 FF
stbyifPhysAddress.9 = 00 1E 7A 4C 89 FF stbyifPhysAddress.10 = 00
1E 7A 4C 89 FF stbyifAdminStatus.1 = 1 stbyifAdminStatus.2 = 2
```

```
stbyifAdminStatus.3 = 1 stbyifAdminStatus.4 = 1
stbyifAdminStatus.5 = 1
stbyifAdminStatus.6 = 2
stbyifAdminStatus.7 = 1
stbyifAdminStatus.8 = 1
stbyifAdminStatus.9 = 1
stbyifAdminStatus.10 = 1
stbyifOperStatus.1 = 1
stbyifOperStatus.2 = 2
stbyifOperStatus.3 = 1
stbyifOperStatus.4 = 1
stbyifOperStatus.5 = 1
stbyifOperStatus.6 = 2
stbyifOperStatus.7 = 1
stbyifOperStatus.8 = 2
stbyifOperStatus.9 = 2
stbyifOperStatus.10 = 2
```

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