

# The Wi-Fi Buffet

Key Topics: Overview and Updates



Secure Networking Track

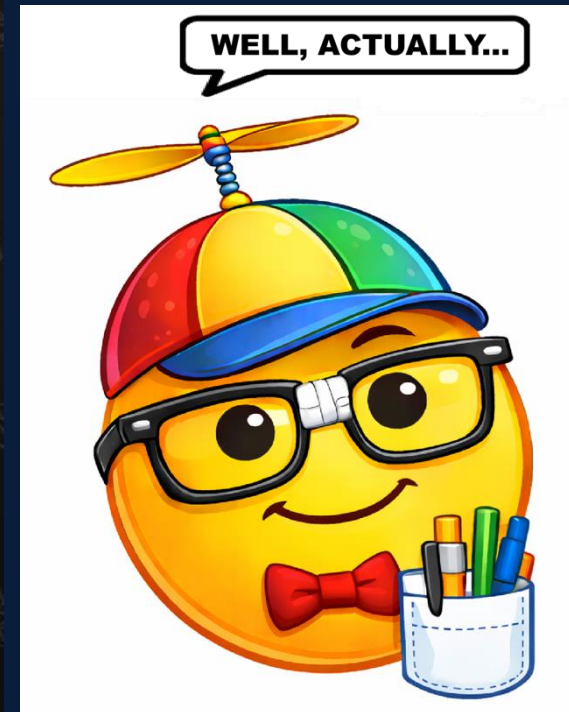
Dave Scott

Gregory Michel

# TODAY'S BUFFET

Staying high-level on some very deep topics...

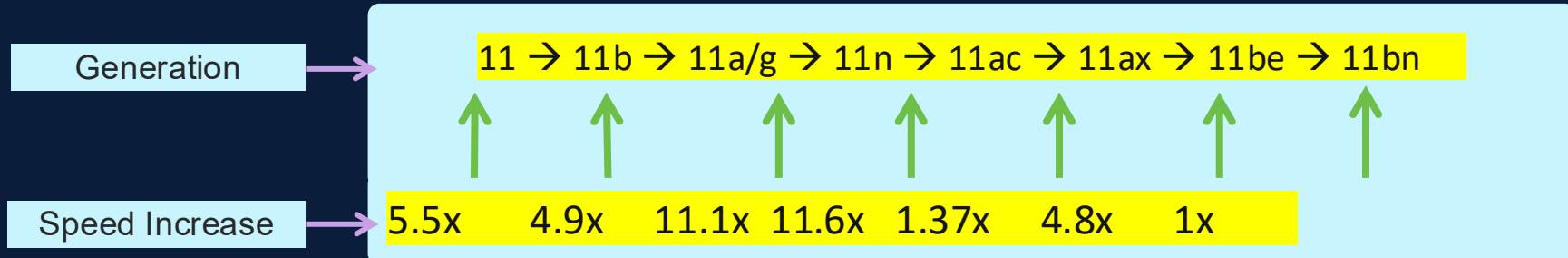
- Wi-Fi 7 and historical perspective
- Key Wi-Fi 7 features, differentiators
- 6GHz and WPA3 considerations
- Global Use APs and AP portfolio
- Campus Gateway Architectures
- Wireless AIOps
- Synthetic Client Testing
- CURWB – Ultra Reliable Wireless Backhaul
- Location Tech and Use Cases
- AI Assistant



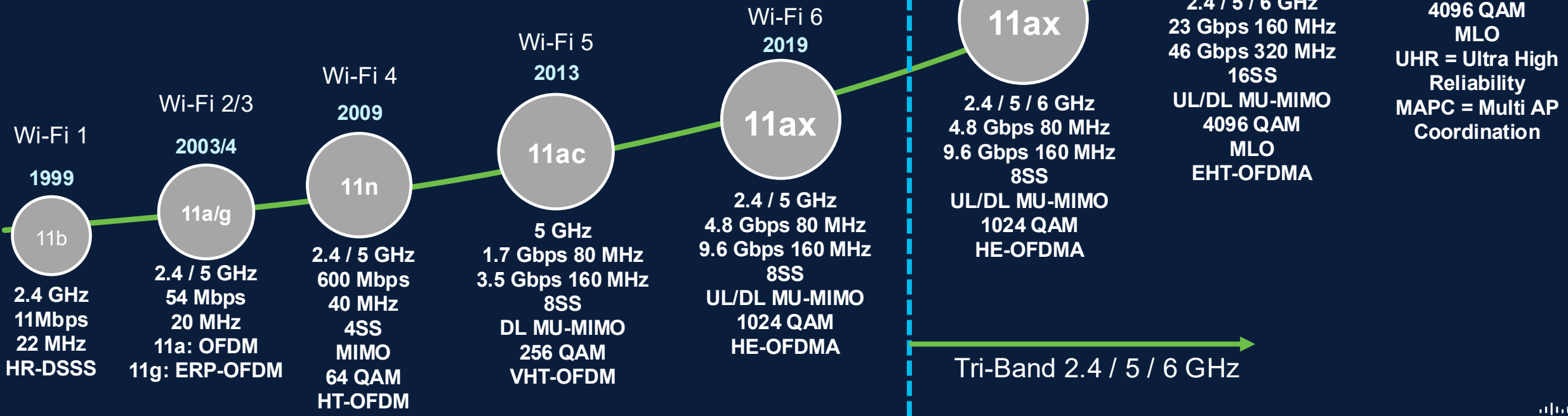
# Wi-Fi History / Evolution



# 30 Years of Wi-Fi Technology Evolution



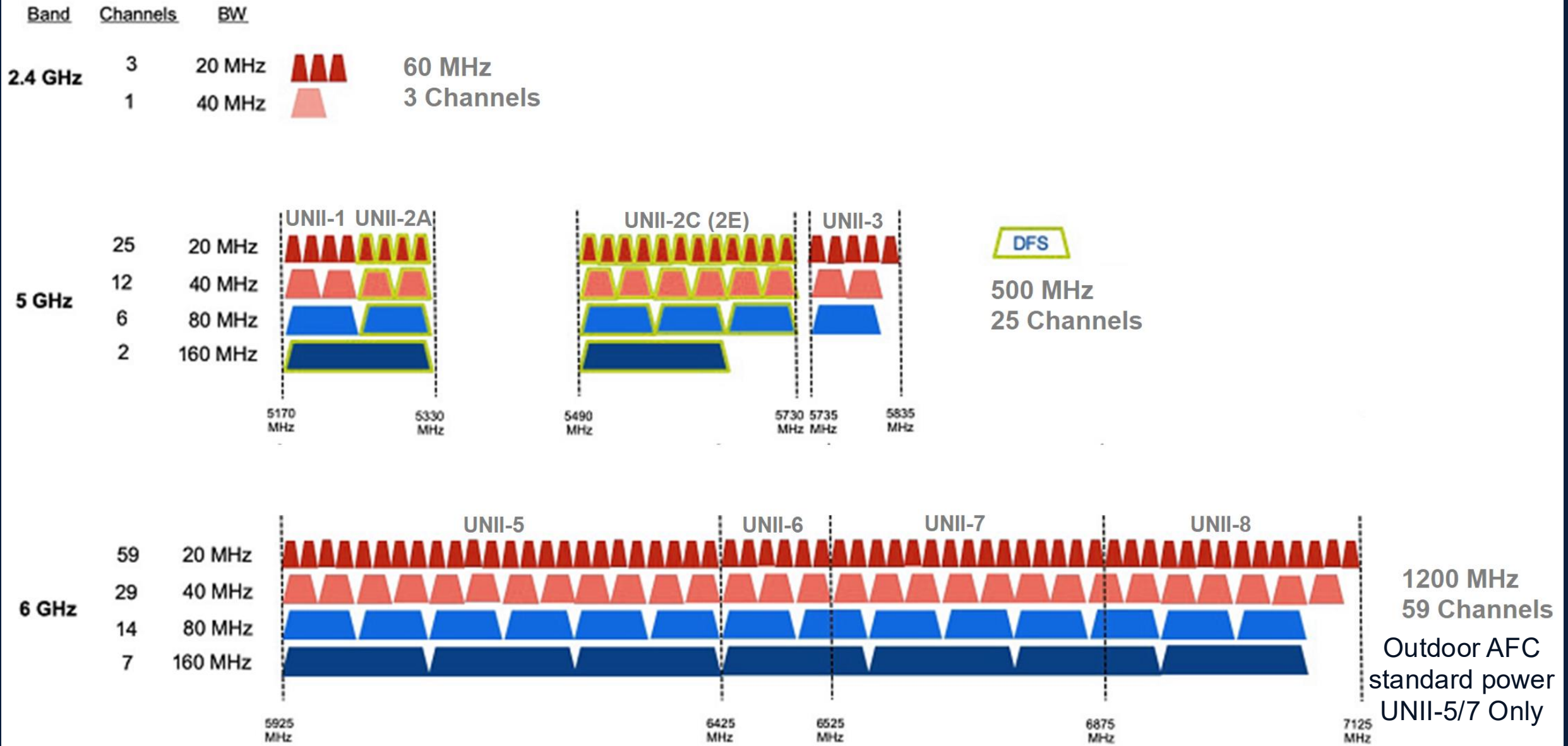
Breakdown of Wi-Fi generations: Wi-Fi “version” number, year ratified, standard name (b/g/n/ac/ax/be/bn), frequency bands, theoretical max bit rate, maximum channel width, max # of spatial streams, and the PHY technology in use.



# 6 GHz Game Changer

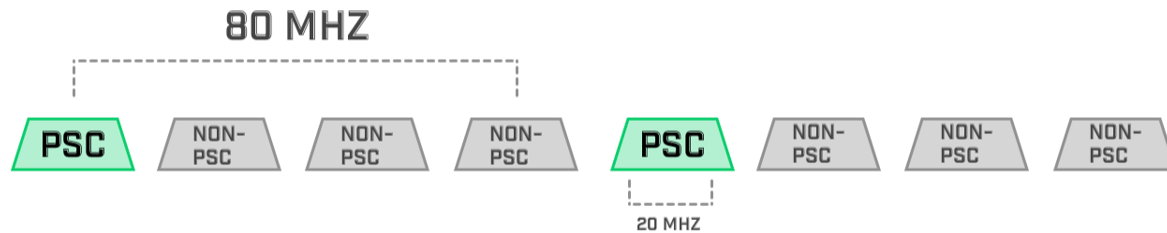


# How the 6GHz Spectrum Compares



# 6GHz Channels and Primary Scanning Channels

EVERY FOURTH 20-WIDE CHANNEL IS DEDICATED TO SCANNING IN WIFI 6E



ALL PSC CHANNELS IN 6 GHZ:

5, 21, 37, 53, 69, 85, 101, 117, 133, 149, 165, 181, 197, 213, 229

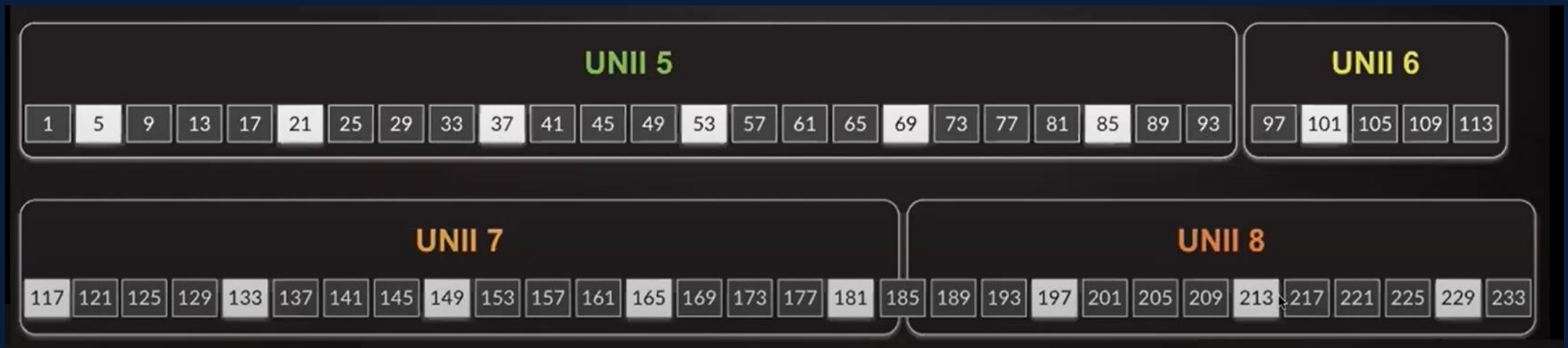
Find any channel's center frequency

5GHz band  $F_c = \text{Channel} \times 5 + 5000 \text{ MHz}$

Ex:  $36 \times 5 + 5000 = 5180 \text{ MHz}$

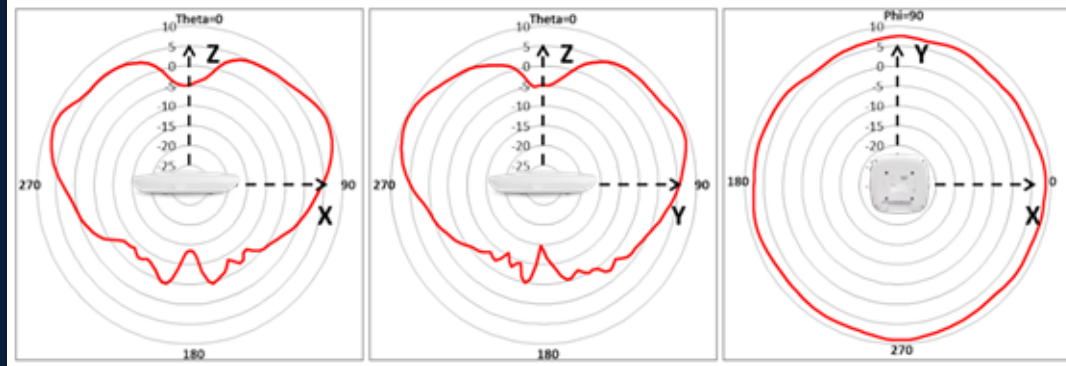
6GHz band  $F_c = \text{Channel} \times 5 + 5950 \text{ MHz}$

Ex:  $101 \times 5 + 5950 = 6455 \text{ MHz}$



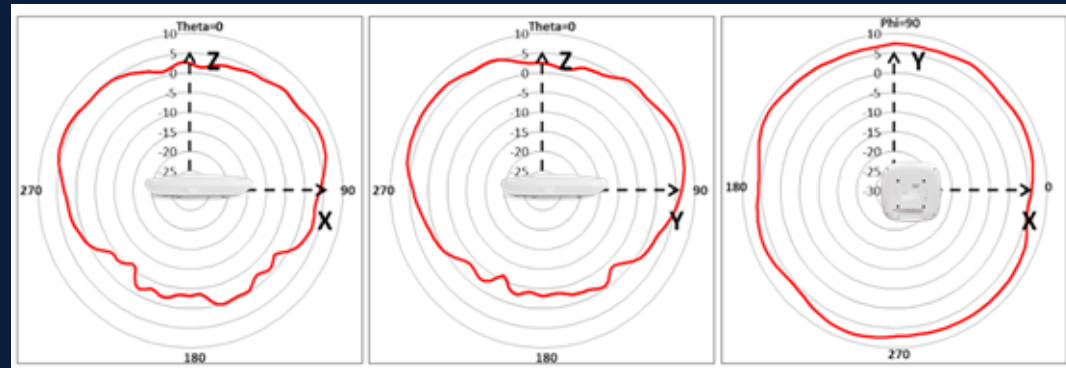
# Coverage Between 5GHz and 6GHz Bands are Comparable

5 GHz



16 dBm @ 40MHz  
19 dBm @ 80MHz  
22 dBm @ 160MHz

6 GHz



23 dBm @ 20MHz  
23 dBm @ 40MHz  
23 dBm @ 80MHz

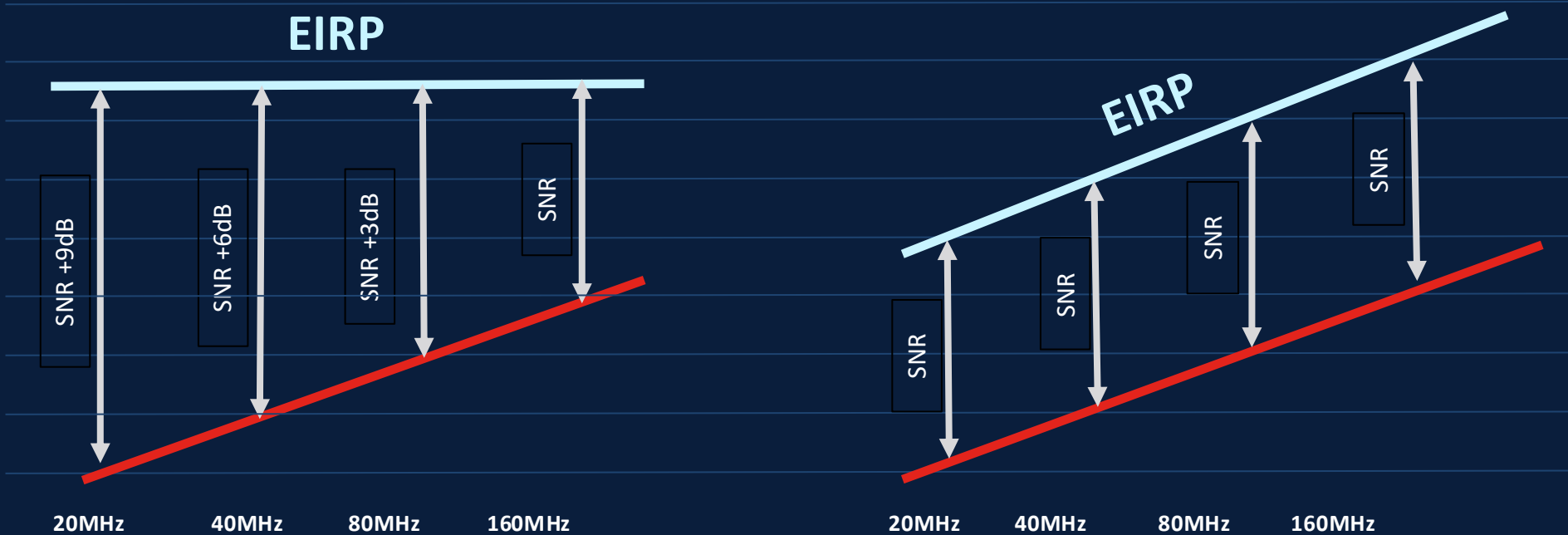
6GHz offers comparable coverage patterns for spaces surveyed for 5GHz, but it's NOT going to be exact! There are multiple caveats / considerations.

The physics say 1-2.5 dB, but there's more to it.

# ...And Power For All (EIRP vs PSD)

Constant EIRP  
Effective Isotropic Radiated Power  
SNR Penalty for wider channels  
+3dB per 20MHz

Constant (PSD)  
Power Spectral Density  
LPI is 5 dBm/MHz PSD  
+3dB max power per 20MHz



6GHz offers consistent transmission power regardless of channel width.  
No regulatory “penalty” in 6GHz when doubling channel width.

# Wi-Fi 7 – 802.11be



# Wi-Fi 7 is Here, Now

## A High-level 802.11be Teaser



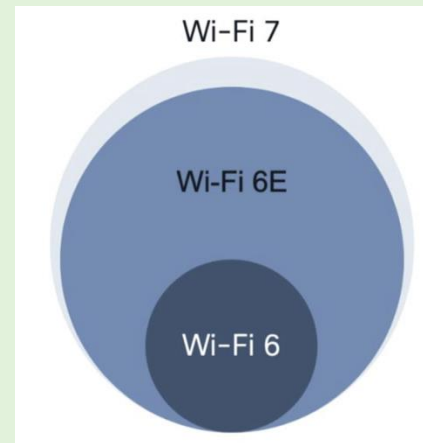
- IEEE 802.11be-2024 officially published ~July 2025
- Wi-Fi Alliance certifications began early 2024
- 11ax was (mostly) about efficiency (HE), 11be more about throughput (EHT) + deterministic latency
- Multi-Link Operation (MLO) – Use all three bands (aggregation, redundancy, load balancing)
- Up to 16 Spatial Streams (Yeah, right, good luck with that 😊 )
- Preamble Puncturing – Mandatory in 6GHz, Optional in 5GHz, Minimum 80MHz channels
- 4K QAM Modulation – MCS 12 & 13 under pristine RF conditions
- 320 MHz Channel in 6GHz – 160 MHz channels in 5GHz, 20 MHz Channels in 2.4GHz
- Compressed Block ACK – Expanded MPDU aggregation window (256→512 MPDUs Per ACK)
- Multi-RU Capability (MRU) – One Client can Rx/Tx across multiple RUs simultaneously
- Triggered Uplink Access Optimization – Better performance for scheduling latency-sensitive apps
- Enhanced Security Features – WPA3 mandatory, improved ciphers and AKMs, beacon protection
- Backward compatibility preserved as always, but legacy security limits EHT and MLO

Handy IEEE timelines slide: [https://www.ieee802.org/11/Reports/802.11\\_Timelines.htm](https://www.ieee802.org/11/Reports/802.11_Timelines.htm)

# Wi-Fi 7, Ready for the Enterprise?? (Hint: It is now!)

- WiFi-7 products released and shipping (CW917x APs)
- The big paradigm shift is/was adopting 6GHz spectrum (Wi-Fi 6E, 11ax in 6GHz)
- WiFi-7 is now going mainstream in enterprise deployments
  - Client landscape rapidly evolved through 2025, accelerating in 2026
- Initially, WiFi-7 has marginal benefits in enterprise versus WiFi-6E
- Longer term, Wi-Fi 7 will future-proof for 7+ years (11bn coming 2029ish)
- Planning for WiFi-7:
  - ❑ Security upgrade (WPA3)
  - ❑ >30W per port (UPoE, UPoE+)
  - ❑ >1Gbps per port (2.5/5/10G mGig)
  - ❑ >10Gbps IDF uplinks (25/40G)
  - ❑ >1G ISP connections (10G)

Wi-Fi 7 isn't just about peak speed, but latency consistency and deterministic behavior: triggered uplink, MRU, MLO can matter more in real enterprise deployments than peak PHY rate.



Initial benefits of Wi-Fi 7 over Wi-Fi 6E in the enterprise was marginal compared to the jump from 6 to 6E. As Wi-Fi 7 becomes mainstream the benefits increase proportionately.

Wi-Fi 7 without 6GHz = evolutionary  
Wi-Fi 6E (6GHz) = revolutionary

# WPA3 Considerations



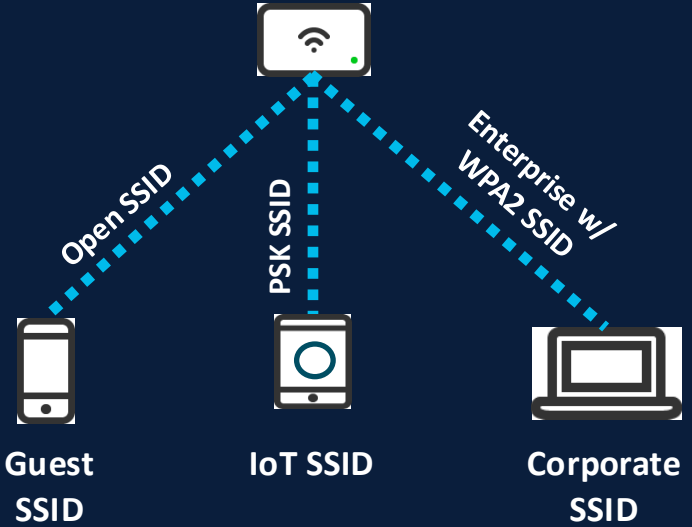
# WPA3 Security is Mandatory in 6GHz



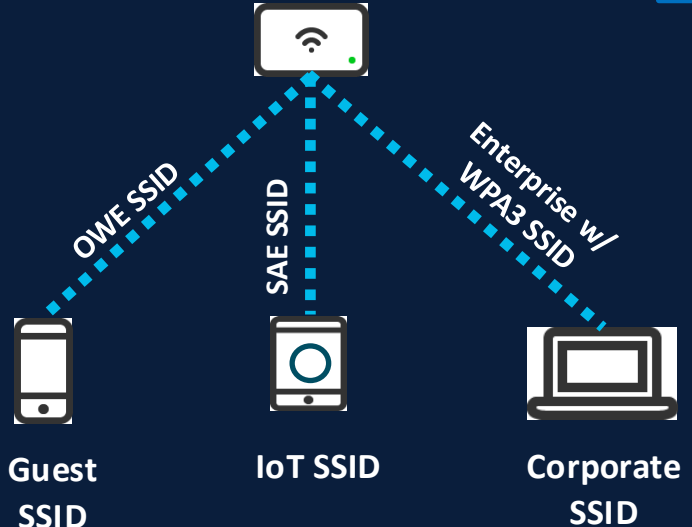
WPA2-Enterprise → WPA3-Enterprise (802.1X, EAP, RADIUS)  
 WPA2-Personal PSK → WPA3-Personal SAE  
 WPA2-Open → WPA3 OWE (aka Enhanced Open)

Security Mode	Standard / AKM	Encryption	Authentication Method	Cryptographic Strength	Cipher / Key Size
WPA2-Open	None	No	None	None (Cleartext)	None
Enhanced Open	OWE	Yes	None	Moderate (encrypted, unauthenticated)	AES-CCMP 128-bit
WPA2-PSK	PSK	Yes	Shared Passphrase	Moderate (vulnerable to offline attacks)	AES-CCMP 128-bit
WPA3-Personal	SAE	Yes	Password (SAE handshake)	Strong (eliminates offline attacks, forward secrecy)	AES-CCMP 128-bit
WPA2-Enterprise	802.1X (EAP)	Yes	EAP / RADIUS	Strong (depends on EAP method, PMF optional)	AES-CCMP 128-bit
WPA3-Enterprise	802.1X (EAP + PMF)	Yes	EAP / RADIUS	Very strong (PMF required, 192-bit suite optional)	AES-CCMP 128-bit, 192-bit option

Today's network (2.4/5 GHz & WPA2)



Wi-Fi 7 enabled network (tri-band & WPA3)



WPA3 Requires PMF, both APs and Clients  
 WPA3 not WPA2 backward-compatible



All bands leveraging MLO must have a common security AKM suite.

# Originally: 5GHz and 6GHz SSIDs with Different Security

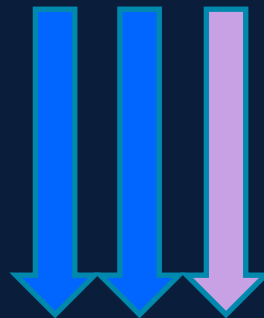
# With Transition Mode SSIDs

## 2.4 & 5 GHz Bands

- SSID: Employee
  - WPA2-Enterprise (802.1X)
- SSID: BYOD
  - WPA2-Personal (PSK)
- SSID: Guest
  - Open

## 6GHz Band

- SSID: Employee-6
  - WPA3-Enterprise (802.1X)
- SSID: BYOD-6
  - WPA3-Personal (SAE)
- SSID: Guest-6
  - Enhanced Open OWE



## 2.4, 5, 6 GHz Bands

- SSID: Employee
  - WPA3-Enterprise (802.1X) Transition Mode
- SSID: BYOD
  - WPA3-Personal (SAE) Transition Mode
- SSID: Guest
  - Enhanced Open OWE SSID
  - Transition Mode (not supported, WPA3 forbids open SSIDs)

6GHz was the clean slate (ok, torque wrench) moment 😊

- WPA3 mandatory.
- PMF mandatory.
- No PSK.
- No Open auth.
- No OWE transition.
- No fallback.

6GHz intentionally meant to NOT carry forward 20+ year old legacy security mechanisms... WPA2 had a solid run!

# WPA2 / WPA3 Truth Table

If WPA2 is anywhere in the beacon, Wi-Fi 7 stays in the parking lot 😊

	Band	Mode Advertised	WPA2 Allowed	PSK Allowed	OWE Transition Allowed	PMF Required	EHT / MLO Eligible
1	2.4 / 5 GHz	WPA2 Only	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	N/A	Optional	❌ No
2	2.4 / 5 GHz	WPA3 Transition (PSK + SAE)	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	N/A	Optional	❌ No (WPA2 present)
3	2.4 / 5 GHz	WPA3 Only (SAE or Enterprise)	❌ No	❌ No	N/A	Required	✅ Yes
4	2.4 / 5 GHz	OWE Transition	N/A	N/A	✅ Yes	Required for OWE	❌ No
5	6 GHz	WPA3 Only (SAE or Enterprise)	🚫 Not Allowed	🚫 Not Allowed	🚫 Not Allowed	Required	✅ Yes
6	6 GHz	OWE (Enhanced Open)	🚫 Not Allowed	🚫 Not Allowed	🚫 Not Allowed	Required	❌ No (OWE cannot support MLO/EHT)
7	6 GHz	WPA3 Transition	🚫 Not Allowed	🚫 Not Allowed	🚫 Not Allowed	Required	🚫 Not Allowed

Row 1: 2.4/5 GHz WPA2 Only = Legacy security: WPA2 and PSK allowed, PMF optional, but no Wi-Fi 7 EHT/MLO capability.

Row 2: 2.4/5 GHz WPA3 Transition (PSK + SAE) = Mixed WPA2/WPA3 AKMs, PMF optional, supports legacy clients but disqualifies EHT/MLO.

Row 3: 2.4/5 GHz WPA3 Only (SAE or Enterprise) = WPA3-only with mandatory PMF, no PSK, and fully eligible for EHT/MLO.

Row 4: 2.4/5 GHz OWE Transition = Open + hidden OWE dual-broadcast, PMF required for OWE clients, but not eligible for EHT/MLO.

Row 5: 6 GHz WPA3 Only (SAE or Enterprise) = Clean-room model: no WPA2 or PSK or transition modes, PMF required, fully EHT/MLO capable.

Row 6: 6 GHz OWE (Enhanced Open) = Encrypted guest access only, no WPA2/PSK/transition allowed, PMF required, not EHT/MLO capable.

Note: 11be clients can join a 6GHz OWE SSID, but without EHT / MLO, it falls back to HE rates, EHT requires WPA3 AKMs, not just encryption.

Row 7: 6 GHz WPA3 Transition = Not permitted by spec: WPA2, PSK, and transition modes are forbidden in 6 GHz.

**Note: This table is ideal-world by spec, vendor neutral, independent of firmware. Reality is different!**

# Cisco Global Use APs



# Cisco's Fully Converged Wi-Fi 7 APs (CW917x)

## Global Use AP: Simple ordering, licensing, deployment

- AP detects boot mode (should it run Meraki or WLC/CatC)
- AP determines regulatory domain

## Unified Licensing (including Cisco Spaces)

- No mandatory license attach, all cription based
- Can get online pre-activation for functional attach
- No shutdown, not even in Meraki, management-disabled

## Converged, Sustainable Product Experience

- Converged purchasing, unboxing, RMA experiences
- 10-pack bundles, no plastic bags anywhere, “guide-me” options to select or opt-out of accessories such as brackets

## Management flexibility

- APs may be ed bidirectionally without support tickets
- Single inventory, Dashboard as PnP tool, simple reset process

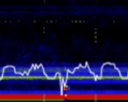


# Wi-Fi 7 Portfolio Covering Every Operational Scale



CleanAir® Pro

Dedicated Scanning Radio  
Full time WIPS and Spectrum Analysis



Dedicated IoT Radio



**CW9172H**

6 Spatial Streams  
Wall-plate Hospitality  
Wired ports, PoE pass-thru



**CW9174E**

8/10 Spatial Streams  
External antenna options



**CW9176D1**

12 Spatial Streams  
Integrated Directional  
UWB



**CW9179F**

16 Spatial Streams  
LPV / Stadium  
Beam switching and backfill



**CW9171I**

4 Spatial Streams  
Omnidirectional



**CW9172I**

6 Spatial Streams  
Omnidirectional



**CW9174I**

8/10 Spatial Streams  
Omnidirectional



**CW9176I**

12 Spatial Streams  
Omnidirectional  
UWB



**CW9178I**

16 Spatial Streams  
Omnidirectional  
UWB

**Wi-Fi 7 | Global Use AP | Unified License | mGig Uplinks | AI Optimized**

# Wi-Fi 7 Software Support Matrix

IOS-XE 17.18.1 or later Catalyst Center 2.3.7.10+ / 3.1.5+	 CW9179F	MR 31.1.7 or later
IOS-XE 17.15.2 or later Catalyst Center 2.3.7.6 (for configuration) Catalyst Center 2.3.7.9 (for maps & assurance)	 CW9178I CW9176I & D1	MR 31.1.5.1 or later
IOS-XE 17.18.2 or later Catalyst Center 2.3.7.11 / 3.2.3	 CW9174I & E	MR 32.1.5 or later
IOS-XE 17.15.2b or later Catalyst Center 2.3.7.10	 CW9172I	MR 31.1.5.1 or later
IOS-XE 17.17.1 or later Catalyst Center 3.1.3	 CW9172H	MR 31.1.6.1 or later
IOS-XE 17.18.2 or later Catalyst Center 2.3.7.11 / 3.2.3	 CW9171I	MR 32.1.5 or later

Think of this not as a compatibility chart, but a planning checklist to have software compatibility pre-positioned

# Campus Gateway



Centralized, Cloud-Managed, Large-Scale Wireless

# Complete Architectural Portfolio, Only From Cisco

## Cloud-managed Cisco Campus Gateway



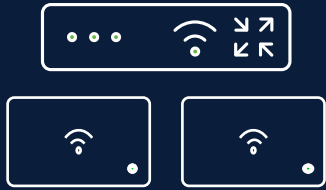
Customer Managed

Hybrid Management

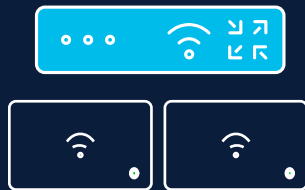
Cloud Management

Architecture

Centralized



Local Mode



Cloud Connected  
Controllers



Campus Gateway



Distributed



Flex Connect



Traditional Meraki



# Reasons to Consider Campus Gateway

## Why go with centralized cloud-managed large-scale wireless overlay with CG?



### Services at Scale

- Large scale roaming across L3 boundaries
- Fast roaming across a large domain >300 APs
- Campus-wide mDNS gateway functionality



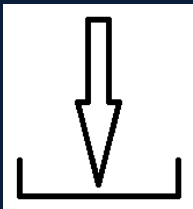
### Wired Network Design

- Don't want to re-work the underlay wired design
- Want to simplify VLAN/subnet design at the access layer
- Want to simplify DHCP scope design



### Policy

- Single policy (QoS, ACL, etc) enforcement point for wireless traffic
- Single NAS to be configured in AAA server (not every single AP)
- Simple way to handle BUM traffic

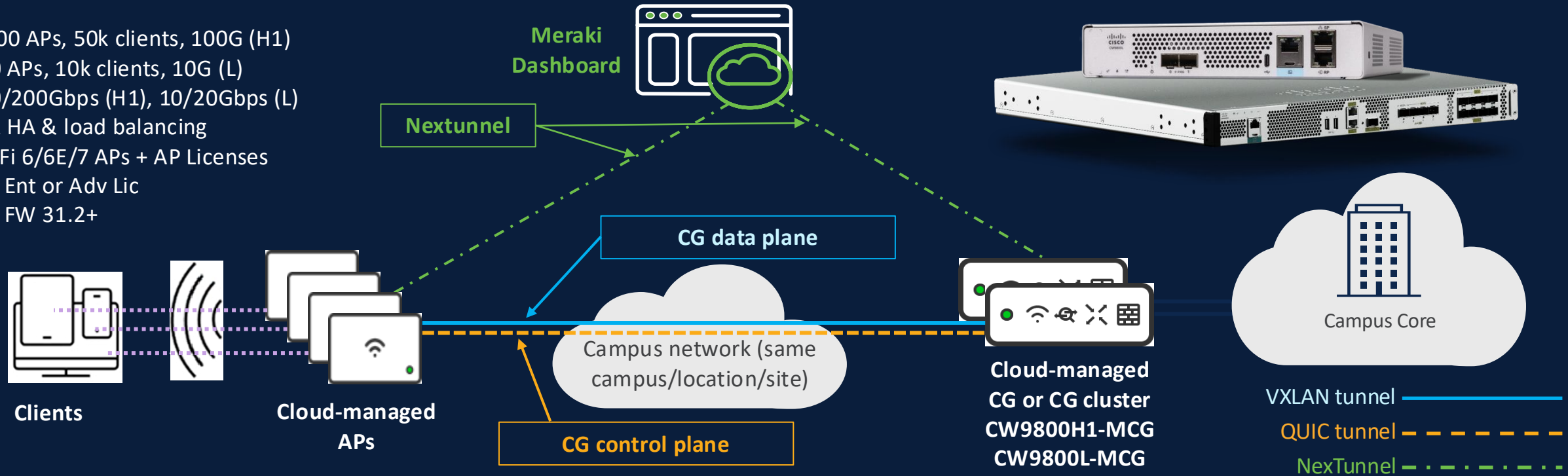


### Performance

- Optimized for north-south traffic
- Centralized aggregator is not a bottleneck
- No latency impact for any "trombone" network effect

# Cisco Meraki Campus Gateway – Topology & Connectivity

5,000 APs, 50k clients, 100G (H1)  
 500 APs, 10k clients, 10G (L)  
 100/200Gbps (H1), 10/20Gbps (L)  
 A/A HA & load balancing  
 Wi-Fi 6/6E/7 APs + AP Licenses  
 MR Ent or Adv Lic  
 MR FW 31.2+



- CG natively managed by the cloud, same as APs via Meraki Dashboard
- Encrypted L3 control and data plane tunnels form automatically
- SSID switching type co-existence (bridge and concentrated modes on same APs)
- Single (one-armed) uplink (with LAG) and single logical uplink (at launch)
- One CG (or CG cluster) per network, two CGs per cluster (at launch), same site <20ms RTT

# Wireless AIOps

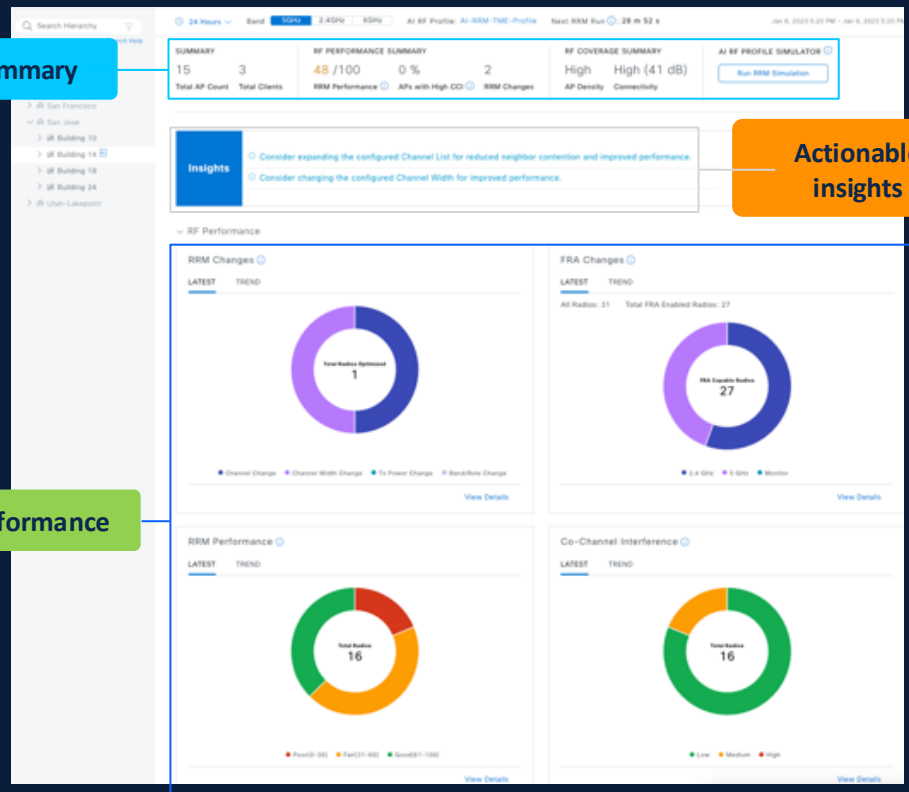


# AI-Enhanced RRM is AI that Powers RF Optimization

## Catalyst Center

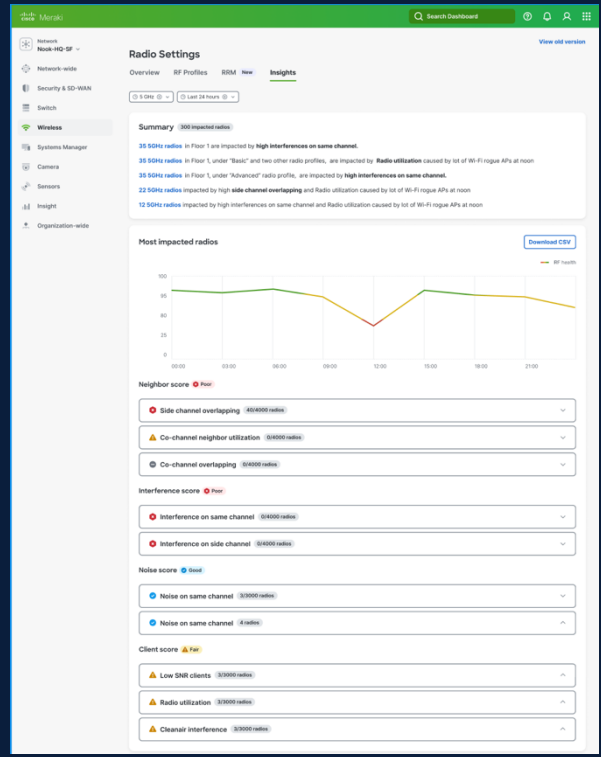
## Meraki

Summary



Actionable insights

Performance



Impacted Radio Trends  
Download Raw data for serviceability

Identify what's the most prevalent root cause of the impact

- Neighbor score
- Interference score
- Noise score
- Client score

**Summary** 300 impacted radios

35 5GHz radios in Floor 1 are impacted by high interferences on same channel.

35 5GHz radios in Floor 1, under "Basic" and two other radio profiles, are impacted by Radio utilization caused by lot of Wi-Fi rogue APs at noon

Trend-based RRM services at any scale with FRA, enhanced auto busy-hour for after-hours optimization, AP neighbors (RF visualization) and predictive RF insights and recommendations.

# AI-Enhanced RRM – Real-world Customer

Interference Lowered on 2.4 GHz and Client Capacity Increased on 5 GHz

## Deployment highlights

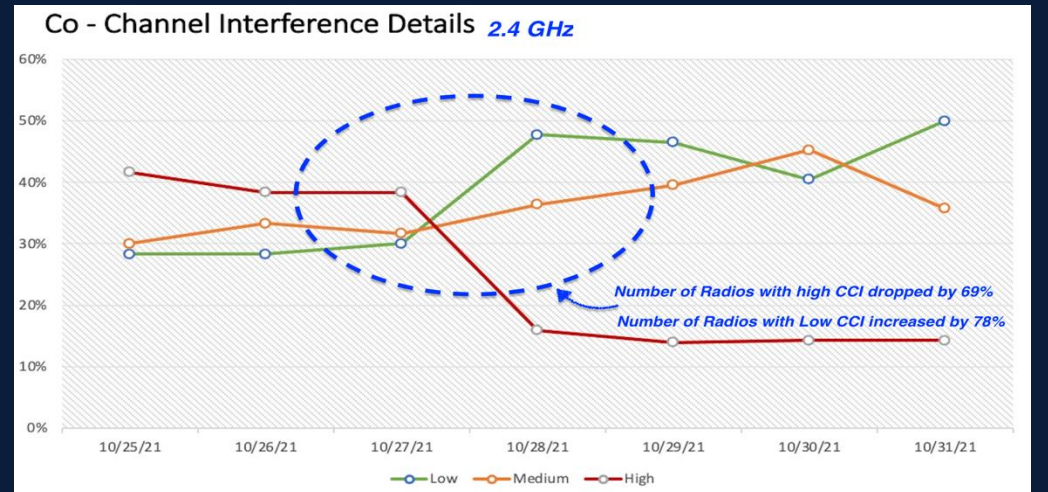
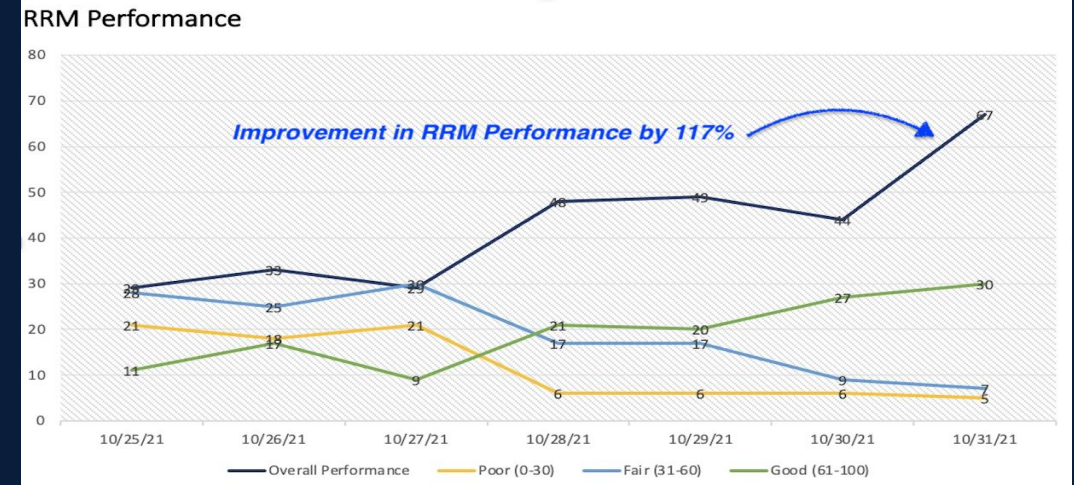
- **Location:** University building
- **Network:** 63 APs in high density
- **Client count:** Peak 639, average 430, 90% are on 5 GHz

## Before AI-Enhanced RRM

- **2.4-GHz pain point:** High interference
- **5-GHz pain point:** Low capacity, since 90% of endpoints are there

## After AI-Enhanced RRM

- **Optimization:** 61% of 2.4-GHz radios changed to dual 5 GHz or monitor mode
- **2.4-GHz outcome:** Co-Channel Interference (CCI) dropped by 33% for 2.4 GHz
- **5-GHz outcome:** 5 GHz improved with an increase of 8 dB in Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)



# New: AI Packet Analyzer within Proactive PCAP

**Meraki**

Global Overview

Organization Basecamp

Network Futureishere - wireless

Network-wide

Assurance

Wireless

Cameras

Organization

Automation

Access Manager **New**

Find in Menu

← Clients

## Minses-iPhone-15

Overview | Connections | Performance | Roaming | Timeline | Stored captures

Client connectivity Last day

Historical data **Offline** Wireless Jan 09, 2026, 11:01 (UTC -8) [Back to Current](#)

Disconnected from SSID **msnjs2023** on access point **CW9164I**.  
Client connection attempt failed by unknown reason [View AI PCAP analysis](#) for details.

Client connections

Minses-iPhone-15

Client details

SSID: msnjs2023  
Access point: CW9164I

Usage Last Day Applications

10  
8

### Disassociation issue

Failed connection to SSID **msnjs2023** on access point **CW9164I** on Jan 09 2026 11:01 PST

Details | Suggested actions

**IDENTIFY**

Client connectivity

16:58:22 18:49:08 20:39:54 22:30:41 00:21:27 02:12:13 04:02:59 05:53:45 07:44:31 09:35:18 11:26:04 13:16:50

### Summary

AI-generated Complete PCAP analysis

The client successfully completed the initial connection phases including network discovery, authentication, and association with the access point. During the first connection attempt, the client progressed through the 4-way handshake process but only completed the first two messages before initiating a voluntary disconnection. After reconnecting and completing authentication and association again, the client experienced a timeout during the 4-way handshake security negotiation phase. The signal strength remained adequate throughout the session, ranging from -46 to -54 dBm, indicating sufficient RF coverage was not the primary factor. The connection ultimately failed when the security key exchange process could not be completed within the expected timeframe, resulting in the client being deauthenticated due to the handshake timeout.

Packet capture timeline Disassoc 4way handshake timeout

AI-driven analysis has uncovered anomalies in the following packet handshakes, indicating potential data transmission issues. For a detailed explanation of these findings, please review the [full AI PCAP analysis](#).

**ANALYZE**

Minses-iPhone-15 CW9164I

Probe Request 16

5 GHz

2.4 GHz

**SOLVE**

PCAP viewer [Download PCAP](#) [Suggested actions](#)

# Synthetic Testing



# Wireless synthetic testing

Convert access points into synthetic clients to run network and application tests...and more.

1

## Accelerate Issue Resolution

Reduce MTTR by quickly identifying issues, understanding root causes, and resolving them faster with network baselining and validation along with actionable insights.

2

## Proactively Assure Readiness

Validate infrastructure performance with scheduled synthetic tests, catching issues early – before users connect and after configuration changes occur.

3

## End-to-End Visibility

Track application performance from AP to cloud, monitor unmanaged devices, and run natively on Cisco Wi-Fi APs – no additional hardware required.

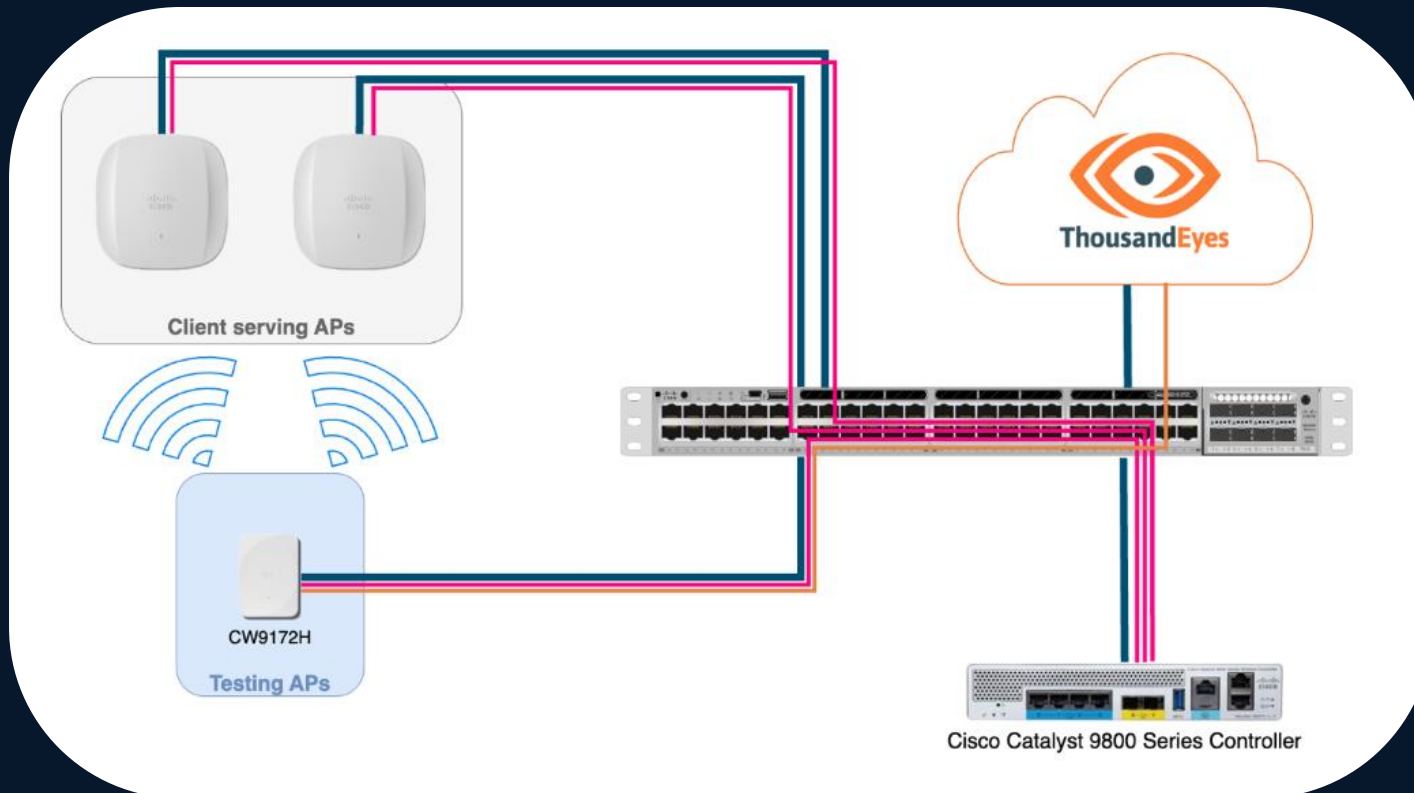
# Wireless synthetic testing – on prem

## Dedicated AP as a client

Deploy Wi-Fi 7 wall plate AP (CW9172H) as dedicated synthetic clients that mimic the RF seen at the client level.

## High Priority Location Coverage

Deploy APs as synthetic clients in your high priority, mission critical locations and gain a baseline understanding of expected client experience.



*At launch  
WLC & TE Dash*



*CW9172H +  
TE endpoint agent*



*Ceiling AP*



*Beta  
Q3 CY25*

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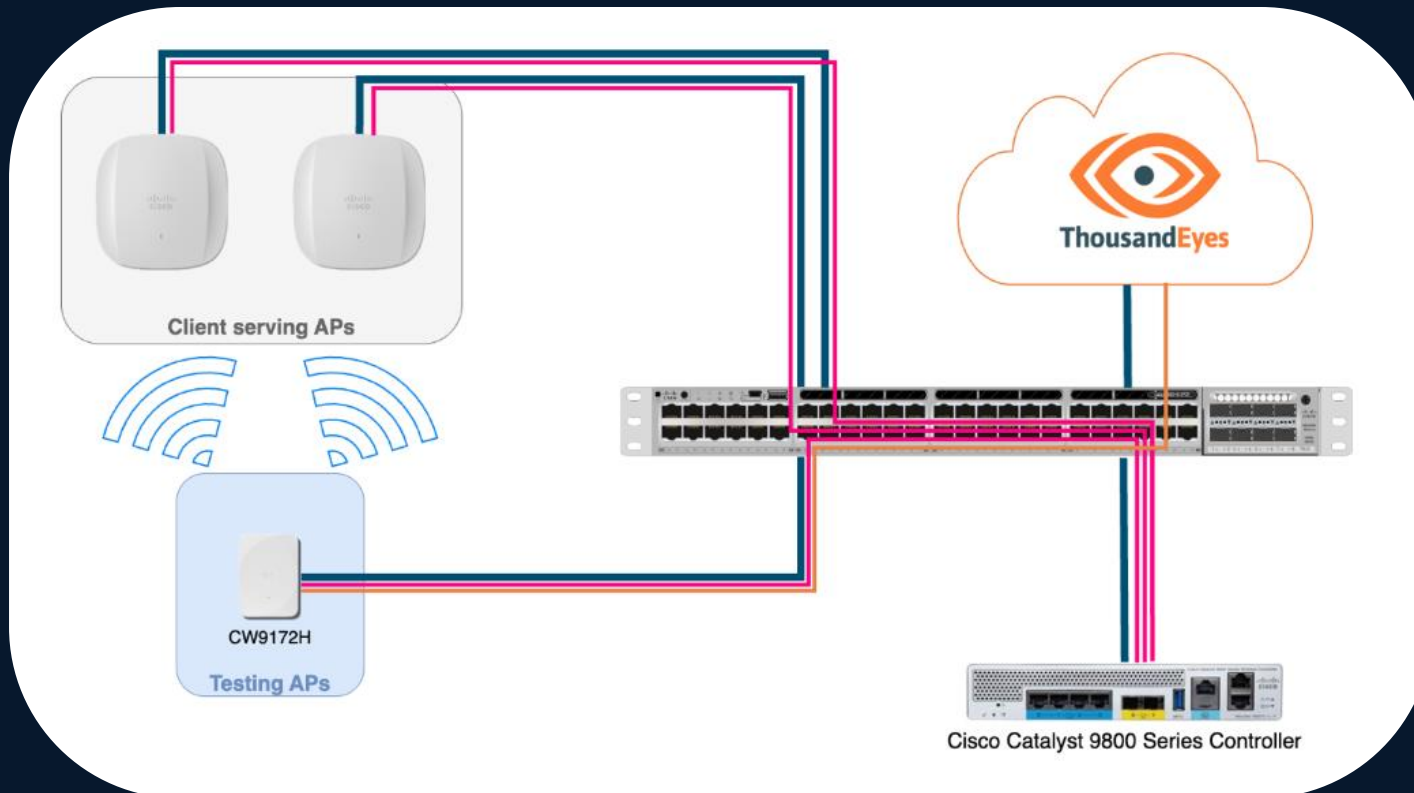
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*CW9172H +  
TE endpoint agent*



*Ceiling AP*



*Beta  
Q3 CY25*

# Wireless synthetic testing - cloud

## Integrated Service Assurance

Transform your APs, switches, and SD-WAN routers to test network availability and connectivity.

## Leverage Existing Hardware

Take advantage of the infrastructure you already have deployed to provide automated test coverage across your entire network.

## End-to-End Tests

Receive extra context into network events from client onboarding, connectivity (wireless, LAN, WAN) and network services tests.

*Cloud first  
in Meraki Dashboard*



*Scanning radio at  
launch*



*Ceiling AP*

*Beta  
Q3 CY25*

# Location Tech & Use Cases



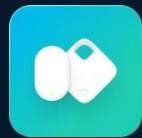
# The OS for Smart Spaces

Foundational building blocks to build, manage and scale smart spaces



## Indoor Location

X-Y location of people and devices  
Wi-Fi, BLE, UWB



## Multi-sensor Connect

Onboard, manage and get telemetry from IoT sensors.  
Open Device & partner ecosystem



## AI-Maps

Intuitive maps for spatial context. Rich meta data for multiple use cases



## Occupancy

Presence & people count across building, floor, room, desk



## Wi-Fi Onboarding

Seamless connect to Wi-Fi with Captive Portal, SDK, OpenRoaming



## Apps & APIs

Cloud dashboard with Apps, APIs

Cisco Spaces Platform

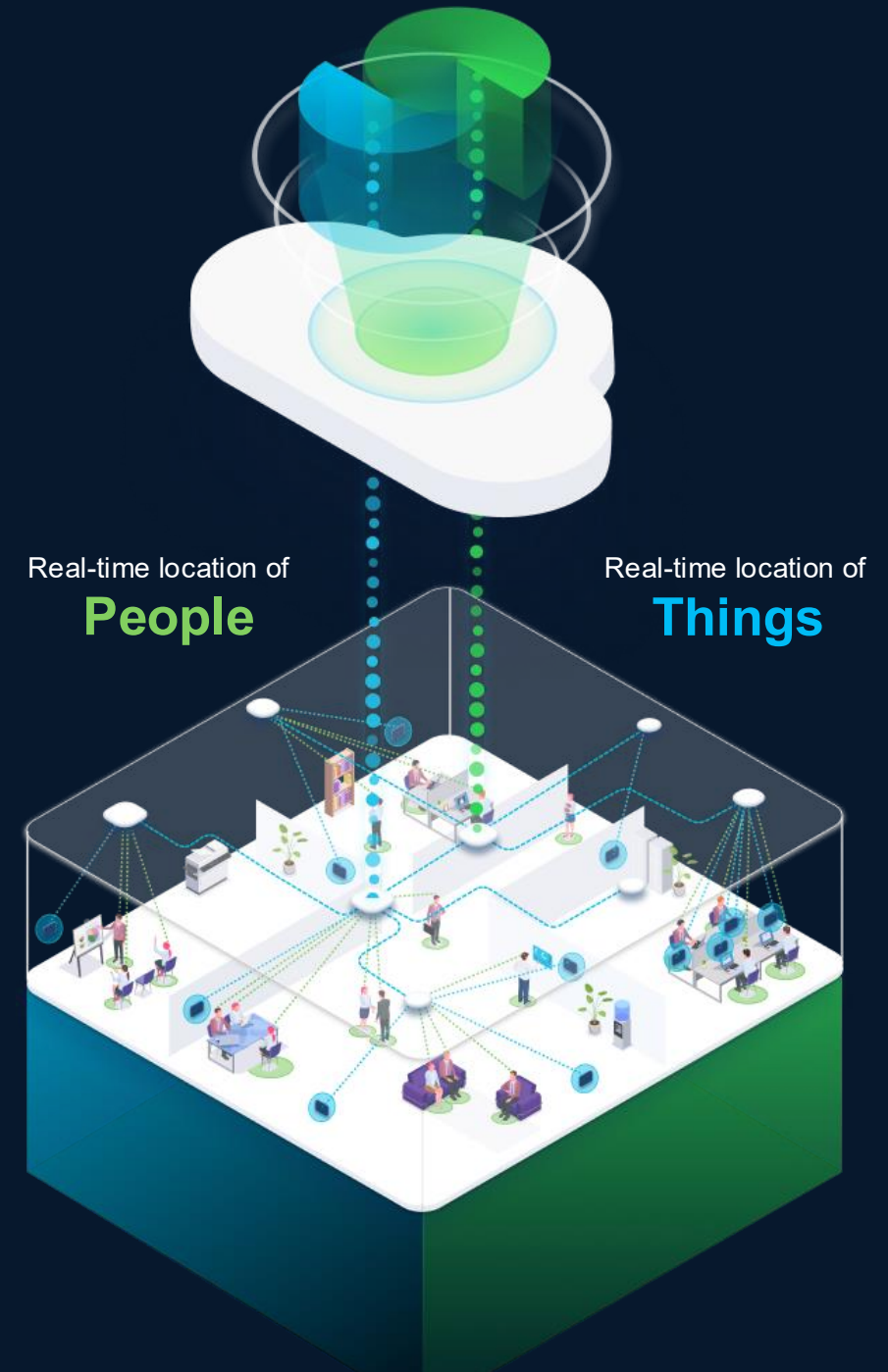
# Indoor Location

Understand real-time location of people and things in your building

Multi-tech location engine delivers a common framework for Wi-Fi, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), & Ultra-Wideband (UWB) technologies

Provides accurate indoor positioning for indoor location-based services (RTLS) use cases. Extend to customer and partner applications via a single API for multiple technologies

Industry Standard for Location



# Integrated Wi-Fi and URWB infrastructure

## Innovating beyond Wi-Fi boundaries



### Ultra-Reliable Wireless Backhaul

#### Zero loss, seamless handoffs

Moving assets stay connected even at high speeds

#### Ultra-low latency (<10 ms)

Real-time data transfer between assets and applications

#### Uninterrupted connectivity

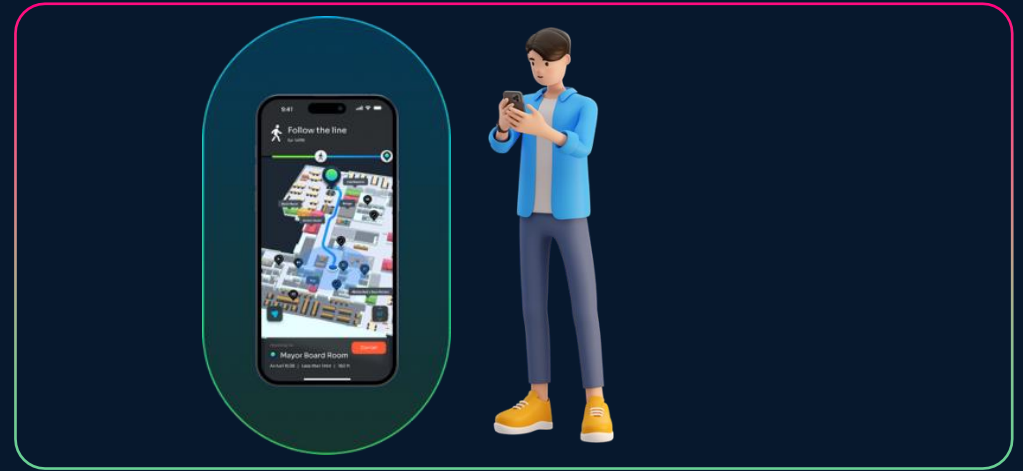
Built-in replicated data paths for critical applications

## Received Singal Strength (RSSI)



Accuracy 20-30'

## Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) RSSI



Accuracy 9-15'



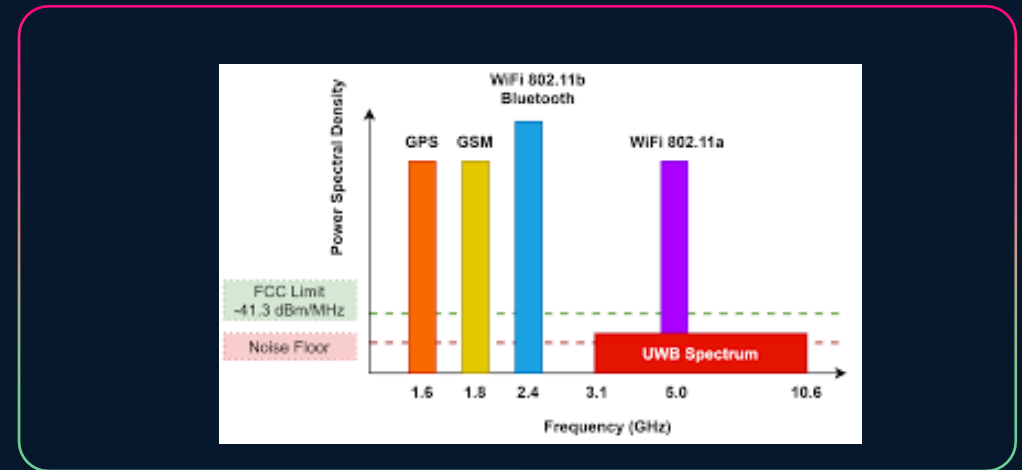
The OS for Smart Spaces

## Fine Time Measurements (FTM, 802.11 mc)



Line of Sight 3-6'

## Ultra Wideband (UWB, 802.15.4)



Accuracy 3''

# AI Assistant



# Cisco Agentic Ops for Network Management

The solution for key customer pain points



**Empowering IT productivity**  
for increased IT skills and efficiency



**Solutions that simplify**  
for seamless, painless network management



**Enhancing visibility**  
for greater understanding and critical insights



# AI Assistant Demo



- ✓ Troubleshooting
- ✓ Monitoring
- ✓ Configurations



## How can I help today?

Choose a suggestion or use the text field to ask a question. I have limitations and won't always get it right, but your feedback will help me improve.

What are recent config changes in my network?

Show me the Top 10 most utilized APs

List any firmware updates for my routers

How do I configure WPA2-Enterprise in the dashboard?

Ask the AI Assistant a question



Assistant can make mistakes. Verify responses. Learn how the AI Assistant handles your data at [AI Assistant Data Privacy](#).



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Thank you