Configuring Wireless High Availability

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Information about High Availability

The high availability feature is enabled by default when the devices are connected using the stack cable and the Cisco StackWise-480 technology is enabled. You cannot disable it; however, you can initiate a manual graceful-switchover using the command line interface to use the high availability feature enabled in the .

In Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers, high availability is achieved with redundancy.

In Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers, redundancy is achieved in two ways— n+1 and AP SSO redundancy.

Keepalive messages are sent and received between the active and standby controllers.

- If the standby controller does not respond, a new standby controller is elected.
- If the active controller does not respond, the standby controller becomes the active controller.

In addition, hello messages are sent and received by all stack members.

- If a stack member does not respond, that member is removed from the stack.

- If the standby controller does not respond, a new standby controller is elected.
- If the active controller does not respond, the standby controller becomes the active controller.

Information About Redundancy

In case of n+1 redundancy, access points are configured with primary, secondary, and tertiary controllers. When the primary controller fails, depending upon the number of access points managed by a controller, the access point fails over to the secondary controller. In case of AP SSO redundancy, once the primary controller is unavailable, the access points re-discovers the controller and reestablishes the CAPWAP tunnel with the secondary controller. However, all clients must disconnect and a re-authentication is performed to rejoin the controller.

You can configure primary, secondary, and tertiary controllers for a selected access point and a selected controller.

In an ideal high availability deployment, you can have access points connected to primary and secondary controllers and one controller can remain with out connection to any access points. This way the controller that does not have any access points can take over when a failure occurs and resume services of active controller.

Configuring Redundancy in Access Points

You must use the commands explained in this section to configure primary, secondary, or tertiary controllers for a selected access point.

Before you begin

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	conf t **Example:** `Controller # conf t`	Configures the terminal
Step 2	ap capwap backup primary **Example:** `Controller # ap capwap backup primary WLAN-Controller-A`	Configures the primary controller for the selected access point.
Step 3	**ap capwap backup secondary** **Example:** `Controller # ap capwap backup secondary WLAN-Controller-B`	Configures the secondary controller for the selected access point.
Step 4	ap capwap backup tertiary **Example:** `Controller # ap capwap backup tertiary WLAN-Controller-C`	Configures the tertiary controller for the selected access point.

What to do next

Once you complete configuration of the primary, secondary, and tertiary controllers for a selected access point, you must verify the configuration using the **show ap name** *AP-NAME* command. For more details on, **show ap name** *AP-NAME* command, see the Lightweight Access Point Configuration Guide for Cisco Wireless LAN Controller.

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Configuring Heartbeat Messages

Hearbeat messages enable you to reduce the controller failure detection time. When a failure occurs, a switchover from active to hot standby happens after the controller waits for the heartbeat timer. If the controller does not function within the heartbeat time, then the standby takes over as then active controller. Ideally the access point generates three heartbeat messages within the time out value specified, and when the controller does not respond within the timeout value, the standby controller takes over as active. You can specify the timeout value depending on your network. Ideally the timer value is not a higher value as some chaos will occur while performing a switchover. This section explains on how to configure heartbeat interval between the controller and the access points using a timeout value to reduce the controller failure detection time.

Before you begin

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	conf t **Example:** `controller # conf t`	Configures the terminal.
Step 2	ap capwap timers heartbeat-timeout **Example:** `controller #  ap capwap timers heartbeat-timeout`	Configures the heartbeat interval between the controller and access points. The timeout value ranges from 1 to 30.

Information about Access Point Stateful Switch Over

An Access Point Stateful Switch Over (AP SSO) implies that all the access point sessions are switched over state-fully and the user session information is maintained during a switchover, and access points continue to operate in network with no loss of sessions, providing improved network availability. The active in the stack is equipped to perform all network functions, including IP functions and routing information exchange. The supports 1000 access points and 12000 clients.

However, all the clients are de-authenticated and need to be re-associated with the new active except for the locally switched clients in FlexConnect mode when a switchover occurs.

Once a redundancy pair is formed while in a stack, high availability is enabled, which includes that access points continue to remain connected during an active-to-standby switchover.

Note You can not disable AP SSO while in a stack once the devices form a redundant pair.

Note After switchover new standby gets reloaded during stack formation, this is due to bulk sync failure. This is seen after reload, 2nd attempt to form stack successfully. This happens when you execute the command *exception dump device second flash* which is used to enable, dump crashfile on flash when crashinfo directory is full. When crash occurs and if there is no space left in crashinfo, it proceeds to store the fullcore or crash files into flash.

Initiating Graceful Switchover

To perform a manual switchover and to use the high availability feature enabled in the , execute the **redundancy force-switchover** command. This command initiates a graceful switchover from the active to the standby .

```
Device# redundancy force-switchover
System configuration has been modified. Save ? [yes/no] : yes
Building configuration …
Preparing for switchover …
Compressed configuration from 14977 bytes to 6592 bytes[OK]This will reload the active unit
 and force switchover to standby[confirm] : y
```

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1		

Configuring EtherChannels for High Availability

The LAG, or an EtherChannel, bundles all the existing ports in both the standby and active units into a single logical port to provide an aggregate bandwidth of 60 Gbps. The creation of an EtherChannel enables protection against failures. The EtherChannels or LAGs created are used for link redundancy to ensure high availability of access points.

For more details on configuring EtherChannel, and Etherchannel modes, see the Layer 2 (Link Aggregation) Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 3SE (Cisco WLC 5700 Series)

Procedure

Step 1 Connect two devices that are in powered down state using the stack cable.

Step 2 Power up and perform a boot on both devices simultaneously or power and boot one .

The devices boot up successfully, and form a high availability pair.

Step 3 Configure EtherChannel or LAG on the units.

Step 4 Use the **show etherchannel summary** command to view the status of the configured EtherChannel.

On successful configuration, all the specified ports will be bundled in a single channel and listed in the command output of **show etherchannel summary**.

Step 5 Execute the **show ap uptime** command to verify the connected access points.

Configuring LACP

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface port-channel** *number* **Example:** `Device(config)# interface Port-channel Po2`	Enters port-channel interface configuration mode.
Step 3	**lacp max-bundle** *number* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# lacp max-bundle 6`	Defines the maximum number of active bundled LACP ports allowed in a port channel. The value ranges from 1 to 8.
Step 4	**lacp port-priority** *number* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# lacp port-priority 4`	Specifies port priority to be configured on the port using LACP. The value ranges from 0 to 65535.
Step 5	**switchport backup interface** *po2* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# switchport backup interface Po2`	Specifies an interface as the backup interface.
Step 6	**end**	Exits the interface and configuration mode.
Step 7	**show etherchannel summary** **Example:** `Device# show etherchannel summary`	Displays a summary of EtherChannel properties.
Step 8	**show interfaces switchport backup** **Example:** `Device# show interfaces switchport backup`	Displays summary of backup EtherChannel properties.

Troubleshooting High Availability

Access the Standby Console

You can only access the console of the active in a stack. To access the standby , use the following commands.

Before you begin

Use this functionality only under supervision of Cisco Support.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**service internal** **Example:** `Device(config)# service internal`	Enables Cisco IOS debug commands.
Step 3	**redundancy** **Example:** `Device(config)# redundancy`	Enters redundancy configuration mode.
Step 4	**main-cpu** **Example:** `Device(config)# main-cpu`	Enters the redundancy main configuration submode.
Step 5	**standby console enable** **Example:** `Device(config)# standby console enable`	Enables the standby console.
Step 6	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config)# exit`	Exits the configuration mode.

Before a Switchover

A switchover happens when the active fails; however, while performing a manual switchover, you can execute these commands to initiate a successful switchover:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**show redundancy states** **Example:** `Device# show redundancy states`	Displays the high availability role of the active and standby devices.
Step 2	**show switch detail** **Example:** `Device# show switch detail`	Display physical property of the stack. Verify if the physical states of the stacks are "Ready" or "Port".
Step 3	**show platform ses states** **Example:** `Device# show platform ses states`	Displays the sequences of the stack manager.
Step 4	**show ap summary** **Example:** `Device# show ap summary`	Displays all the access points in the active and standby devices.
Step 5	**show capwap detail** **Example:** `Device# show capwap detail`	Displays the details of the CAPWAP tunnel in the active and standby devices.
Step 6	**show dtls database-brief** **Example:** `Device# show dtls database-brief`	Displays DTLS details in the active and standby devices.
Step 7	**show power inline** **Example:** `Device# show power inline`	Displays the power on Ethernet power state. **Note** When a failover occurs, the standby controller must be in a standby-hot state and the redundant port in a terminal state in SSO for successful switchover to occur.

After a Switchover

This section defines the steps that you must perform to ensure that successful switchover from the active to standby is performed. On successful switchover of the standby as active, all access points connected to the active need to re-join the standby (then active) .

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**show ap uptime** **Example:**	Verify if the uptime of the access point after the switchover is large enough.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`Device# show ap uptime`	
Step 2	**show wireless summary** **Example:** `Device# show wireless summary`	Display the clients connected in the active .
Step 3	**show wcdb database all** **Example:** `Device# show wcdb database all`	Display if the client has reached the uptime.
Step 4	**show power inline** **Example:** `Device# show power inline`	Display the power over Ethernet power state.

Monitoring the Device Stack

Table 1: Commands for Displaying Stack Information

Command	Description
show switch	Displays summary information about the stack, including the status of provisioned switches and switches in version-mismatch mode.
show switch *stack-member-number*	Displays information about a specific member.
show switch detail	Displays detailed information about the stack.
show switch neighbors	Displays the stack neighbors.
show switch stack-ports [**summary**]	Displays port information for the stack. Use the **summary** keyword to display the stack cable length, the stack link status, and the loopback status.
show redundancy	Displays the redundant system and the current processor information. The redundant system information includes the system uptime, standby failures, switchover reason, hardware, configured and operating redundancy mode. The current processor information displayed includes the active location, the software state, the uptime in the current state and so on.
show redundancy state	Displays all the redundancy states of the active and standby devices.

LACP Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure LACP and to verify creation of the LACP bundle and the status:

```
Device(config)# !
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 lacp port-priority 10
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 lacp port-priority 10
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/3
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 lacp port-priority 10
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/4
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/5
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/6
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet2/0/1
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 lacp port-priority 10
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet2/0/2
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 lacp port-priority 10
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet2/0/3
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 lacp port-priority 10
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet2/0/4
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet2/0/5
 switchport mode trunk
 channel-group 1 mode active
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet2/0/6
 switchport mode trunk
```

```
 channel-group 1 mode active
 ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface Vlan1
 no ip address
 ip igmp version 1
 shutdown
!

Device#  show 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      f - failed to allocate aggregator

        M - not in use, minimum links not met
        u - unsuitable for bundling
        w - waiting to be aggregated
        d - default port


Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:           1

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
------+-------------+-----------+-----------------------------------------------
1      Po1(SU)         LACP      Te1/0/1(P)  Te1/0/2(P)  Te1/0/3(P)
                                 Te1/0/4(H)  Te1/0/5(H)  Te1/0/6(H)
                                 Te2/0/1(P)  Te2/0/2(P)  Te2/0/3(P)
                                 Te2/0/4(H)  Te2/0/5(H)  Te2/0/6(H)
```

This example shows the switch backup interface pairs:

```
Device# show interfaces switchport backup

Switch Backup Interface Pairs:

Active Interface        Backup Interface        State
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Port-channel1             Port-channel2             Active Standby/Backup Up
```

This example shows the summary of the EtherChannel configured in the :

```
Device# show ethernet 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      f - failed to allocate aggregator

        M - not in use, minimum links not met
        u - unsuitable for bundling
        w - waiting to be aggregated
        d - default port


Number of channel-groups in use: 2
Number of aggregators:           2

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
```

```
------+-------------+-----------+-----------------------------------------------
1      Po1(SU)         LACP      Te1/0/1(P)  Te1/0/2(P)  Te1/0/3(P)
                                 Te1/0/4(P)  Te1/0/5(P)  Te1/0/6(P)
2      Po2(SU)         LACP      Te2/0/1(P)  Te2/0/2(P)  Te2/0/3(P)
                                 Te2/0/4(P)  Te2/0/5(P)  Te2/0/6(P)
```