



Wireless Guest Access

- [Wireless Guest Access, on page 1](#)
- [Load Balancing Among Multiple Guest Controllers, on page 4](#)
- [Guidelines and Limitations for Wireless Guest Access, on page 5](#)
- [Configure Mobility Tunnel for Guest Access \(GUI\), on page 5](#)
- [Configure Mobility Tunnel for Guest Access \(CLI\), on page 5](#)
- [Configuring Guest Access Policy \(GUI\), on page 6](#)
- [Configuring Guest Access Policy \(CLI\), on page 6](#)
- [Viewing Guest Access Debug Information \(CLI\), on page 8](#)
- [Configure Guest Access Using Different Security Methods, on page 9](#)

Wireless Guest Access

The Wireless Guest Access feature addresses the need to provide internet access to guests in a secure and accountable manner. The implementation of a wireless guest network uses the enterprise's existing wireless and wired infrastructure to the maximum extent. This reduces the cost and complexity of building a physical overlay network. Wireless Guest Access solution comprises of two controllers - a Guest Foreign and a Guest Anchor. An administrator can limit bandwidth and shape the guest traffic to avoid impacting the performance of the internal network.



Note

- When a client joins through a capwap tunnel from an AP, the RADIUS NAS-Port-Type is set as "wireless 802.11". Here, Point of Attachment (PoA) and Point of Presence (PoP) is the same.
- When a client joins through a mobility tunnel, the RADIUS NAS-Port-Type is set as "virtual". Here, PoA is the Foreign controller and PoP is the Anchor controller as the client is anchored. For information on the standard types, see the following link:

<https://www.iana.org/assignments/radius-types/radius-types.xhtml#radius-types-13>

Wireless Guest Access feature comprises the following functions:

- Guest Anchor controller is the point of presence for a client.
- Guest Anchor Controller provides internal security by forwarding the traffic from a guest client to a Cisco Wireless Controller in the demilitarized zone (DMZ) network through the anchor controller.

- Guest Foreign controller is the point of attachment of the client.
- Guest Foreign Controller is a dedicated guest WLAN or SSID and is implemented throughout the campus wireless network wherever guest access is required. A WLAN with mobility anchor (guest controller) configured on it identifies the guest WLAN.
- Guest traffic segregation implements Layer 2 or Layer 3 techniques across the campus network to restrict the locations where guests are allowed.
- Guest user-level QoS is used for rate limiting and shaping, although it is widely implemented to restrict the bandwidth usage for a guest user.
- Access control involves using embedded access control functionality within the campus network, or implementing an external platform to control guest access to the Internet from the enterprise network.
- Authentication and authorization of guests that are based on variables, including date, duration, and bandwidth.
- An audit mechanism to track who is currently using, or has used, the network.
- A wider coverage is provided by including areas such as lobbies and other common areas that are otherwise not wired for network connectivity.
- The need for designated guest access areas or rooms is removed.



Note To use IRCM with AireOS in your network, contact Cisco TAC for assistance.

Table 1: Supported Controllers

Controller Name	Supported as Guest Anchor	Supported as Guest Foreign
Cisco Catalyst 9800-40 Wireless Controller	Yes	Yes
Cisco Catalyst 9800-80 Wireless Controller	Yes	Yes
Cisco Catalyst 9800-CL Wireless Controller	Yes	Yes
Cisco Catalyst 9800-L Wireless Controller	Yes	Yes
Cisco Catalyst 9800 Embedded Wireless Controller for Switch	No	No
Cisco Catalyst 9800 Embedded Wireless Controller on Cisco Catalyst 9100 Series APs	No	No

Following is a list of features supported by Cisco Guest Access:

Supported Features

- Sleeping Clients
- FQDN
- AVC (AP upstream and downstream)
- Native Profiling
- Open Authentication
- OpenDNS
- Supported Security Methods:
 - MAB Central Web Authentication (CWA)
 - Local Web Authentication (LWA)
 - LWA on MAB Failure
 - 802.1x + CWA
 - 802.1x
- SSID QoS Upstream and Downstream (Foreign)
- AP/ Client SSO
- Static IP Roaming
- Client IPv6
- Roaming across controllers
- RADIUS Accounting



Note In a guest access scenario, accounting is always performed at the foreign controller for all authentication methods.

- QoS: Client-Level Rate Limiting
- Guest Anchor Load Balancing
- Workgroup Bridges (WGB)



Note To enable the controller to support multiple VLANs from a WGB, use **wgb vlan** command.

Foreign Map Overview

Guest Access supports Foreign Map using Policy Profile and WLAN Profile configuration models in Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller.

Foreign Map support in Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller is achieved with the following policy profile and WLAN profile config model.

- Guest Foreign commands:
 - **Foreign1: wlanProf1 PolicyProf1**
 - **Foreign2: wlanProf2 PolicyProf2**
- Guest Anchor commands:
 - **wlanProf1, wlanProf2**
 - **PolicyProf1: Vlan100 - subnet1**
 - **PolicyProf2: Vlan200 - subnet2**

Foreign Map Roaming

Configure two different WLAN profiles on the two Guest Foreigns and seamless roaming is not allowed between them. This is expected configuration. However, seamless roaming is allowed if the same WLAN profile is configured on two Guest Foreigns, but it prevents Foreign Map feature from working.

Wireless Guest Access: Use Cases

The wireless guest access feature can be used to meet different requirements. Some of the possibilities are shared here.

Scenario One: Providing Secured Network Access During Company Merger

This feature can be configured to provide employees of **company A** who are visiting **company B** to access company A resources on company B network securely.

Scenario Two: Shared Services over Existing Setup

Using this feature, you can provide multiple services using multiple vendors piggy backing on the existing network. A company can provide services on an SSID which is anchored on the existing controller. This is while the existing service continues to serve over the same controller and network.

Load Balancing Among Multiple Guest Controllers

- You can configure export anchors to load balance large guest client volumes. For a single export foreign guest WLAN configuration, up to 72 controllers are allowed. To configure mobility guest controllers, use **mobility anchor ip address**.
- You can specify primary anchors with priority (1,3) and choose another anchor as backup in case of failure.
- In a multi-anchor scenario, when the primary anchor goes down, the clients get disconnected from the primary anchor and joins the secondary anchor.

Guidelines and Limitations for Wireless Guest Access

- Match the security profiles under WLAN on both Guest Foreign, and Guest Anchor.
- Match the policy profile attributes such as NAC and AAA Override on both Guest Foreign, and Guest Anchor controllers.
- On Export Anchor, the WLAN profile name and Policy profile name is chosen when a client joins at runtime and the same should match with the Guest Foreign controller.

Troubleshooting IPv6

When a guest export client cannot get a routable IPv6 address through SLAAC or cannot pass traffic when the IPv6 address is learned through DHCPv6, you can use the following workarounds:

- On IPv6 Routers: You can work around the RA multicast to unicast conversion by modifying behavior on the IPv6 gateway. Depending on the product, this may be the default behavior or may require configuration.
 - On Cisco IPv6 Routers
 - Cisco Nexus platform: Has solicited unicast RA enabled by default to help with wireless deployment.
 - Cisco IOS-XE platform: Use the following configuration command to turn on unicast RA to help with wireless deployment:
ipv6 nd ra solicited unicast
 - On non-Cisco IPv6 Routers: If non-Cisco network devices do not support configuration command to enable solicited unicast RA then a work around does not exist.

Configure Mobility Tunnel for Guest Access (GUI)

Procedure

-
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Step 1 | Choose Configure > Tags and Profiles > WLANs . |
| Step 2 | In the Wireless Networks area, click the relevant WLAN or RLAN and click Mobility Anchor . |
| Step 3 | In the Wireless Network Details section, choose a device from the Switch IP Address drop-down list. |
| Step 4 | Click Apply . |
-

Configure Mobility Tunnel for Guest Access (CLI)

Follow the procedure given below to configure a mobility tunnel.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	wireless mobility group name <i>group name</i> Example: Device(config)# wireless mobility group name mtunnelgrp	Configures a mobility group.
Step 2	wireless mobility mac-address <i>mac address</i> Example: Device(config)# wireless mobility mac-address 0d:4c:da:3a:f2:21	Configures a mobility MAC address.
Step 3	wireless mobility group member mac <i>mac address</i> ip <i>ip address</i> group <i>group name</i> Example: Device(config)# wireless mobility group member mac-address df:07:a1:a7:a8:55 ip 206.223.123.2 group mtgrp	Configures a mobility peer.

Configuring Guest Access Policy (GUI)

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Tags & Profiles > Policy**.
 - Step 2** Click **Add**.
 - Step 3** In the **General** tab, enter the **Name** and enable the **Central Switching** toggle button.
 - Step 4** In the **Access Policies** tab, under the **VLAN** settings, choose the vlans from the **VLAN/VLAN Group** drop-down list.
 - Step 5** In the **Mobility** tab, under the **Mobility Anchors** settings, check the **Export Anchor** check box.
 - Step 6** In the **Advanced** tab, under the **WLAN Timeout** settings, enter the **Idle Timeout (sec)**.
 - Step 7** Click **Apply to Device**.
-

Configuring Guest Access Policy (CLI)

Follow the procedure given below to create and configure the guest access profile policy. Alternately, you may use the existing default policy profile after configuring the mobility anchor to that policy.

You can only configure anchors which are peers. Ensure that the IP address that is used is a mobility peer and is included in the mobility group. The system shows an invalid anchor IP address error message when any other IP address is used.

To delete the mobility group, ensure that the mobility peer which is also a mobility anchor is removed from the policy profile.

**Note**

- No payload is sent to Guest Foreign to display the VLAN.
- To avoid a client exclusion from occurring due to VLAN, Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Controllers need to define VLAN along with the associated name being pushed from ISE.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	wireless profile policy wlan_policy_profile Example: Device(config)# wireless profile policy guest-test-policy	Configures the policy profile and enters wireless profile configuration mode. Note <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can use the default-policy-profile to configure the profile policy.
Step 3	shutdown Example: Device(config-wireless-policy)# shutdown	Shuts down the policy if it exists before configuring the anchor.
Step 4	central switching Example: Device(config-wireless-policy)# central switching	(Optional) Enables central switching.
Step 5	Choose the first option to configure the Guest Foreign or second option to configure the Guest Anchor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobility anchor <i>anchor-ip-address</i> • mobility anchor Example: For Guest Foreign: Device(config-wireless-policy)# mobility anchor 19.0.2.1 For Guest Anchor: Device(config-wireless-policy)# mobility anchor	Configures Guest Foreign or Guest Anchor.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	idle-timeout <i>timeout</i> Example: Device (config-wireless-policy)# idle-timeout 1000	(Optional) Configures duration of idle timeout, in seconds.
Step 7	vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device (config-wireless-policy)# vlan 2	Configures VLAN name or VLAN Id. Note VLAN is optional for a Guest Foreign controller.
Step 8	no shutdown Example: Device (config-wireless-policy)# no shutdown	Enables policy profile.
Step 9	end Example: Device (config-wireless-policy)# end	Exits the configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 10	show wireless profile policy summary Example: Device# show wireless profile policy summary	(Optional) Displays the configured profiles.
Step 11	show wireless profile policy detailed <i>policy-profile-name</i> Example: Device# show wireless profile policy detailed guest-test-policy	(Optional) Displays detailed information of a policy profile.

Viewing Guest Access Debug Information (CLI)

- To display client level detailed information about mobility state and the anchor IP address, use the following command:
show wireless client mac-address *mac-address* **detail**
- To display the client mobility statistics, use the following command:
show wireless client mac-address *mac-address* **mobility statistics**
- To display client level roam history for an active client in sub-domain, use the following command:
show wireless client mac-address *mac-address* **mobility history**
- To display detailed parameters of a given profile policy, use the following command:
show wireless profile policy detailed *policy-name*
- To display the global level summary for all mobility messages, use the following command:

show wireless mobility summary

- To display the statistics for the Mobility manager, use the following command:

show wireless stats mobility

Configure Guest Access Using Different Security Methods

The following sections provide information about the following:

Open Authentication

To configure the guest access with open authentication, follow the steps:

1. Configuring the WLAN Profile
2. [#unique_1521](#)



Note No tag is required unless AVC is enabled.

Configure a WLAN Profile for Guest Access with Open Authentication (GUI)

Procedure

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|---------------|--|
| Step 1 | Choose Configuration > Tags & Profiles > WLANs . |
| Step 2 | Click Add . |
| Step 3 | In the General tab, enter the Profile Name , the SSID and the WLAN ID . Choose the radio policy from the Radio Policy drop-down list. Enable or disable the Status and Broadcast SSID toggle buttons. |
| Step 4 | Choose Security > Layer2 tab. Uncheck the WPA Policy , WPA2 Policy , AES and 802.1x check boxes. |
| Step 5 | Click Apply to Device . |

Configure a WLAN Profile For Guest Access with Open Authentication (CLI)

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	wlan profile-name wlan-id ssid-name. Example:	Configures the WLAN and SSID.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config)# wlan mywlan 34 mywlan-ssid	
Step 3	no security wpa Example: Device(config-wlan)# no security wpa	Disables WPA security.
Step 4	no security wpa akm dot1x Example: Device(config-wlan)# no security wpa akm dot1x	Disables security AKM for dot1x.
Step 5	no security wpa wpa2 Example: Device(config-wlan)# no security wpa wpa2	Disables WPA2 security.
Step 6	no security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes Example: Device(config-wlan)# no security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes	Disables WPA2 ciphers for AES.
Step 7	no shutdown Example: Device(config-wlan)# no shutdown	Saves the configuration.

Configuring a Policy Profile

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	wireless profile policy <i>wlan-policy-profile</i> Example: Device(config)# wireless profile policy open_it	Configures WLAN policy profile and enters the wireless policy configuration mode.
Step 3	Choose the first option to configure a Guest Foreign or second option to configure a Guest Anchor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobility anchor <i>anchor-ip-address</i> • mobility anchor Example:	Configures Guest Foreign or Guest Anchor.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	For Guest Foreign: <pre>Device (config-wireless-policy)# mobility anchor 19.0.2.1</pre> For Guest Anchor: <pre>Device (config-wireless-policy)# mobility anchor</pre>	
Step 4	central switching. Example: <pre>Device(config-wireless-policy)# central switching</pre>	Enables Central switching
Step 5	vlan id Example: <pre>Device(config-wireless-policy)# vlan 16</pre>	Configures a VLAN name or VLAN ID. Note VLAN is optional for a Guest Foreign controller.
Step 6	no shutdown Example: <pre>Device(config-wireless-policy)# no shutdown</pre>	Enables the policy profile.

Local Web Authentication

To configure LWA, follow these steps:

1. [Configure a Parameter Map \(CLI\)](#)
2. [Configure a WLAN Profile for Guest Access with Local Web Authentication \(CLI\)](#)
3. [Applying Policy Profile on a WLAN](#)
4. [Configure an AAA Server for Local Web Authentication \(CLI\)](#)

Configure a Parameter Map (GUI)

Procedure

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- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Step 1 | Choose Configuration > Security > Web Auth. |
| Step 2 | Click Add. |
| Step 3 | Enter the Parameter-map name , Maximum HTTP connections , Init-State Timeout(secs) and choose webauth in the Type drop-down list. |
| Step 4 | Click Apply to Device. |
-

Configure a Parameter Map (CLI)

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	parameter-map type webauth global Example: Device(config)# parameter-map type webauth global	Creates a parameter map and enters parameter-map webauth configuration mode.
Step 3	type webauth Example: Device(config-params-parameter-map)#type webauth	Configures the webauth type parameter.
Step 4	timeout init-state sec <i>timeout-seconds</i> Example: Device(config-params-parameter-map)# timeout inti-state sec 3600	Configures the WEBAUTH timeout in seconds. Valid range for the time in sec parameter is 60 to 3932100 seconds.
Step 5	virtual-ip ipv4 <i>virtual_IP_address</i> Example: Device(config-params-parameter-map)#virtual-ip ipv4 209.165.201.1	Configures a VLAN name or VLAN ID.

Configure a WLAN Profile for Guest Access with Local Web Authentication (GUI)

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Tags & Profiles > WLANs**.
 - Step 2** Click on the **WLAN** name.
 - Step 3** Choose **Security > Layer3**.
 - Step 4** Check the **Web Policy** check box.
 - Step 5** Choose a parameter map from the **Web Auth Parameter Map** drop-down list.
 - Step 6** Choose an authentication list from the **Authentication List** drop-down list.
 - Step 7** Click **Update & Apply to Device**.
-

Configure a WLAN Profile for Guest Access with Local Web Authentication (CLI)

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	wlan wlan-id ssid-name Example: Device# Device(config)# wlan mywlan 38 mywlan-ssid1	Configures the WLAN and SSID.
Step 3	security web-auth Example: Device(config-wlan)# security web-auth	Enables web authentication for a WLAN.
Step 4	security web-auth parameter-map default Example: Device(config-wlan)# security web-auth parameter-map default	Configure the default parameter map. Note When security web-auth is enabled, you get to map the default authentication-list and global parameter-map . This is applicable for authentication-list and parameter-map that are not explicitly mentioned.
Step 5	security web-auth parameter-map global Example: Device(config-wlan)# security web-auth parameter-map global	Configure the global parameter map.
Step 6	security web-auth authentication-list LWA-AUTHENTICATION Example: Device(config-wlan)# security web-auth authentication-list LWA-AUTHENTICATION	Sets the authentication list for IEEE 802.1x.

Configure an AAA Server for Local Web Authentication (GUI)

Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Security > AAA > AAA Advanced > Global Config**.
- Step 2** Choose the options from the **Local Authentication**, **Authentication Method List**, **Local Authorization** and **Authorization Method List** drop-down lists.
- Step 3** Enable or Disable the **Radius Server Load Balance** using toggle button.

Step 4 Check the **Interim Update** check box.

Step 5 Click **Apply**.

Configure an AAA Server for Local Web Authentication (CLI)

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	aaa authentication login LWA-AUTHENTICATION local Example: Device(config)#aaa authentication login lwa-authentication local	Defines the authentication method at login.
Step 3	aaa authorization network default local if-authenticated Example: Device(config)#aaa authorization network default local if-authenticated	Sets the authorization method to local if the user has authenticated.

Global Configuration

Follow the procedure given below for global configuration:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	username name password 0 clear-text-password Example: Device(config)# username base password 0 pass1	Sets the clear text password for the user.
Step 3	ip http server Example: Device(config)#ip http server	Enables the HTTP server.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	ip http authentication local Example: <pre>Device(config)#ip http authentication local</pre>	Sets the HTTP server authentication method to local. Note You will get the admin access rights regardless of the user privilege, if the ip http authentication local is disabled and username is the same as enable password.

Central Web Authentication

To configure CWA, follow these steps:

1. [Configure a WLAN Profile for Guest Access with Central Web Authentication \(CLI\)](#)
2. [#unique_1535](#)
3. [AAA Server Configuration \(CLI\)](#)
4. [#unique_1537](#)

Configure a WLAN Profile for Guest Access with Central Web Authentication (GUI)

Procedure

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- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Step 1 | Choose Configuration > Tags & Profiles > WLANs . |
| Step 2 | Click Add . |
| Step 3 | In the General tab, enter the Profile Name , the SSID , and the WLAN ID . |
| Step 4 | To enable the WLAN, set Status as Enabled . |
| Step 5 | From the Radio Policy drop-down list, select the radio policy. |
| Step 6 | To enable the Broadcast SSID , set the status as Enabled . |
| Step 7 | Choose Security > Layer2 tab. Uncheck the WPA Policy , WPA2 Policy , AES and 802.1x check boxes. |
| Step 8 | Check the MAC Filtering check box to enable the feature. With MAC Filtering enabled, choose the Authorization list from the Authorization List drop-down list. |
| Step 9 | Click Apply to Device . |
-

Configure a WLAN Profile for Guest Access with Central Web Authentication (CLI)

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	wlan wlan-id ssid-name Example: Device# Device(config)# wlan mywlan 38 mywlan-ssid1	Configures the WLAN and SSID.
Step 3	mac-filtering remote_authorization_list_name Example: Device(config-wlan)# mac-filtering auth-list	Enables MAB authentication for the remote RADIUS server.
Step 4	no security wpa Example: Device(config-wlan)# no security wpa	Disables WPA security.
Step 5	no security wpa akm dot1x Example: Device(config-wlan)# no security wpa akm dot1x	Disables security AKM for dot1x.
Step 6	no security wpa wpa2 Example: Device(config-wlan)# no security wpa wpa2	Disables WPA2 security.
Step 7	no security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes Example: Device(config-wlan)# no security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes	Disables WPA2 ciphers for AES.
Step 8	no shutdown Example: Device(config-wlan)# no shutdown	Saves the configuration.

AAA Server Configuration (GUI)

Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Security > AAA > Servers/Groups > RADIUS > Server Groups**.
- Step 2** Click the RADIUS server group.
- Step 3** From the **MAC-Delimiter** drop-down list, choose an option.
- Step 4** From the **MAC-Filtering** drop-down list, choose an option.
- Step 5** Enter the **Dead-Time (mins)**.
- Step 6** From the **Available Servers** on the left, move the servers you need to **Assigned Servers** on the right.
- Step 7** Click **Update & Apply to Device**.
- Step 8** Choose **Configuration > Security > AAA > Servers/Groups > RADIUS > Servers**.
- Step 9** Click the RADIUS server.
- Step 10** Enter the **IPv4/IPv6 Server Address**, **Auth Port**, **Acct Port**, **Server Timeout (seconds)** and **Retry Count**.
- Step 11** Check or uncheck the **PAC Key** checkbox and choose the Key Type from the **Key Type** drop-down list. Enter the **Key** and **Confirm Key**.
- Step 12** Enable or disable the **Support for CoA** toggle button.
- Step 13** Click **Update & Apply to Device**.
-

AAA Server Configuration (CLI)



Note Configure AAA server for Guest Foreign only.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	aaa authorization network <i>authorization-list</i> local group <i>Server-group-name</i> Example: Device(config)#aaa authorization network cwa local group ise	Sets the authorization method to local.
Step 3	aaa group server radius <i>server-group-name</i> Example: Device(config)#aaa group server radius ise	Configures RADIUS server group definition. Note <i>server-group-name</i> refers to the server group name. The valid range is from 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	server name <i>radius-server-name</i> Example: Device(config-sg-radius)#server name isel	Configures the RADIUS server name.
Step 5	subscriber mac-filtering security-mode mac Example: Device(config-sg-radius)#\$mac-filtering security-mode mac	Sets the MAC address as the password.
Step 6	mac-delimiter colon Example: Device(config-sg-radius)#mac-delimiter colon	Sets the MAC address delimiter to colon.
Step 7	end Example: Device(config-sg-radius)#end	Saves the configuration, exits configuration mode, and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 8	radius server name Example: Device(config)#radius server ISE1	Sets the RADIUS server name
Step 9	address ipv4 <i>radius-server-ipaddress</i> auth-port <i>port-number</i> acct-port <i>port-number</i> Example: Device(config-radius-server)#address ipv4 209.165.201.1 auth-port 1635 acct-port 33	Configures the RADIUS server IP address authentication and accounting ports.

Configure Web Authentication on MAC Address Bypass failure (GUI)

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Click **Configuration > Tags and Profiles > WLANs**.
- Step 2** Click **Add** to add a new WLAN Profile or click the one you want to edit.
- Step 3** In the **Edit WLAN** window, complete the following steps:
- Choose **Security > Layer2** and check the **MAC Filtering** check box to enable MAC filtering.
 - From the **Authorization List** drop-down list, select a value.
 - Choose the **Layer3** tab.
 - Click **Show Advanced Settings** and check the **On MAC Filter Failure** checkbox.
-

Configure Web Authentication on MAC Address Bypass Failure (CLI)

You can configure authentication to fall back to web authentication, if a client cannot authenticate using MAC filter (Local or RADIUS), while trying to connect to a WLAN. To enable this feature, configure both MAC filtering and Web Authentication on the device. This can also avoid disassociations that happen only because of MAC filter authentication failure. To configure this feature, follow the procedure:

Configure a Policy Profile

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	wireless profile policy <i>policy-name</i> Example: Device(config)# wireless profile policy cwa	Configures WLAN policy profile and enters the wireless policy configuration mode.
Step 3	central switching Example: Device(config-wireless-policy)# central switching	Enables Central switching.
Step 4	Choose the first option to configure a Guest Foreign or second option to configure a Guest Anchor: • mobility anchor <i>anchor-ip-address</i> • mobility anchor Example: For Guests Foreign: Device (config-wireless-policy)# mobility anchor 19.0.2.1 For Guest Anchor: Device (config-wireless-policy)# mobility anchor	Configures Guest Foreign or Guest Anchor.
Step 5	vlan <i>name</i> Example: Device(config-wireless-policy)# vlan 16	Configures a VLAN name or VLAN ID. Note VLAN is optional for a Guest Foreign controller.
Step 6	no shutdown Example:	Enables the policy profile.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-wireless-policy)# no shutdown	

Configure a WLAN Profile

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	wlan <i>guest-wlan-name wlan-id ssid</i> Example: config# wlan test-wlan-guest 10 wlan-ssid	Configures guest WLAN.
Step 2	mac-filtering <i>mac-auth-listname</i> authorization-override <i>override-auth-listname</i> Example: config-wlan# mac-filtering mac-auth-listname authorization-override	Configures MAC filtering support on WLAN.
Step 3	security web-auth Example: config-wlan# security web-auth	Enables web authentication.
Step 4	security web-auth on-macfilter-failure Example: config-wlan# security web-auth on-macfilter-failure	Enables web authentication if MAC filter authentication fails.