



Native Profiling

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Information About Native Profiling

You can profile devices based on HTTP and DHCP to identify the end devices on the network. You can configure device-based policies and enforce these policies per user or per device policy on the network.

Policies allow profiling of mobile devices and basic onboarding of the profiled devices to a specific VLAN. They also assign ACL and QoS or configure session timeouts.

You can configure policies as two separate components:

- Defining policy attributes as service templates that are specific to clients joining the network and applying policy match criteria
- Applying match criteria to the policy.



Note Before proceeding with the native profile configuration, ensure that HTTP Profiling and DHCP Profiling are enabled.

To configure Native Profiling, use one of the following procedures:

- Create a service template
- Create a class map



Note You can apply a service template using either a class map or parameter map.

- Create a parameter-map and associate the service template to parameter-map
 - Create a policy map
 1. If class-map has to be used: Associate the class-map to the policy-map and associate the service-template to the class-map.
 2. If parameter-map has to be used: Associate the parameter-map to the policy-map
 - Associate the policy-map to the policy profile.

Creating a Class Map (GUI)

Procedure

- Step 1** Click **Configuration > Services > QoS**.
- Step 2** In the **Qos – Policy** area, click **Add** to create a new QoS Policy or click the one you want to edit.
- Step 3** Add **Add Class Map** and enter the details.
- Step 4** Click **Save**.
- Step 5** Click **Update and Apply to Device**.
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Creating a Class Map (CLI)



Note Configuration of class maps via CLI offer more options and can be more granular than GUI.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# <code>configure terminal</code>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	class-map type control subscriber match-any <i>class-map-name</i> Example:	Specifies the class map type and name.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config)# class-map type control subscriber match-any cls_user	
Step 3	match username <i>username</i> Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match username ciscoise	Specifies the class map attribute filter criteria.
Step 4	class-map type control subscriber match-any <i>class-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# class-map type control subscriber match-any cls_userrole	Specifies the class map type and name.
Step 5	match user-role <i>user-role</i> Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match user-role engineer	Specifies the class map attribute filter criteria.
Step 6	class-map type control subscriber match-any <i>class-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# class-map type control subscriber match-any cls_oui	Specifies the class map type and name.
Step 7	match oui <i>oui-address</i> Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match oui 48.f8.b3	Specifies the class map attribute filter criteria.
Step 8	class-map type control subscriber match-any <i>class-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# class-map type control subscriber match-any cls_mac	Specifies the class map type and name.
Step 9	match mac-address <i>mac-address</i> Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match mac-address 0040.96b9.4a0d	Specifies the class map attribute filter criteria.
Step 10	class-map type control subscriber match-any <i>class-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# class-map type control subscriber match-any cls_devtype	Specifies the class map type and name.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 11	match device-type <i>device-type</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match device-type windows</pre>	Specifies the class map attribute filter criteria.
Step 12	match join-time-of-day <i>start-time end-time</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match join-time-of-day 10:30 12:30</pre>	<p>Specifies a match to the time of day.</p> <p>Here, join time is considered for matching. For example, if the match filter is set from 11:00 am to 2:00 pm, a device joining at 10:59 am is not considered, even if it acquires credentials after 11:00 am.</p> <p>Here,</p> <p><i>start-time</i> and <i>end-time</i> specifies the 24-hour format.</p> <p>Use the show class-map type control subscriber name <i>name</i> command to verify the configuration.</p> <p>Note You should also disable AAA override for this command to work.</p>

Creating a Service Template (GUI)

Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Security > Local Policy**.
- Step 2** On the **Local Policy** page, **Service Template** tab, click **ADD**.
- Step 3** In the **Create Service Template** window, enter the following parameters:
- **Service Template Name:** Enter a name for the template.
 - **VLAN ID:** Enter the VLAN ID for the template. Valid range is between 1 and 4094.
 - **Session Timeout (secs):** Sets the timeout duration for the template. Valid range is between 1 and 65535.
 - **Access Control List:** Choose the Access Control List from the drop-down list.
 - **Ingress QOS:** Choose the input QoS policy for the client from the drop-down list
 - **Egress QOS:** Choose the output QoS policy for the client from the drop-down list.
- Step 4** Click **Save & Apply to Device**.
-

Creating a Service Template (CLI)

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	service-template <i>service-template-name</i> Example: Device(config)# service-template svcl	Enters service template configuration mode.
Step 3	access-group <i>access-list-name</i> Example: Device(config-service-template)# access-group acl-auto	Specifies the access list to be applied.
Step 4	vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config-service-template)# vlan 10	Specifies VLAN ID. Valid range is from 1-4094.
Step 5	absolute-timer <i>timer</i> Example: Device(config-service-template)# absolute-timer 1000	Specifies session timeout value for a service template. Valid range is from 1-65535.
Step 6	service-policy qos input <i>qos-policy</i> Example: Device(config-service-template)# service-policy qos input in_qos	Configures an input QoS policy for the client.
Step 7	service-policy qos output <i>qos-policy</i> Example: Device(config-service-template)# service-policy qos output out_qos	Configures an output QoS policy for the client.

Creating a Parameter Map

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	parameter-map type subscriber attribute-to-service <i>parameter-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# parameter-map type subscriber attribute-to-service param	Specifies the parameter map type and name.
Step 3	map-indexmap device-type eq <i>filter-name</i> Example: Device(config-parameter-map-filter)# 1 map device-type eq "windows" mac-address eq 3c77.e602.2f91 username eq "cisco"	Specifies the parameter map attribute filter criteria. Multiple filters are used in the example provided here.
Step 4	map-indexservice-template <i>service-template-name</i> precedence <i>precedence-num</i> Example: Device(config-parameter-map-filter-submode)# 1 service-template svcl precedence 150	Specifies the service template and its precedence.

Creating a Policy Map (GUI)

Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Security > Local Policy > Policy Map** tab..
- Step 2** Enter a name for the Policy Map in the **Policy Map Name** text field.
- Step 3** Click **Add**
- Step 4** Choose the service template from the **Service Template** drop-down list.
- Step 5** For the following parameters select the type of filter from the drop-down list and enter the required match criteria
 - Device Type
 - User Role
 - User Name

- OUI
- MAC Address

- Step 6** Click **Add Criteria**
- Step 7** Click **Update & Apply to Device**.

Creating a Policy Map (CLI)

Before you begin

Before removing a policy map or parameter map, you should remove it from the target or shut down the WLAN profile or delete the session.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	policy-map type control subscriber <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# policy-map type control subscriber polmap5	Specifies the policy map type.
Step 3	event identity-update match-all Example: Device(config-event-control-policymap)# event identity-update match-all	Specifies the match criteria to the policy map.
Step 4	You can apply a service template using either a class map or a parameter map, as shown here. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>class-num</i> class <i>class-map-name</i> do-until-failure • <i>action-index</i> activate service-template <i>service-template-name</i> • <i>action-index</i> map attribute-to-service table <i>parameter-map-name</i> Example: The following example shows how a class-map with a service-template has to be applied: Device(config-class-control-policymap)# 10 class cls_mac do-until-failure	Configures the local profiling policy class map number and specifies how to perform the action or activates the service template or maps an identity-update attribute to an auto-configured template.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 10 activate service-template svcl</pre> <p>Example:</p> <p>The following example shows how a parameter map has to be applied (service template is already associated with the parameter map 'param' while creating it):</p> <pre>Device(config-action-control-policymap)#1 map attribute-to-service table param</pre>	
Step 5	<p>end</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-action-control-policymap)# end</pre>	Exits configuration mode.
Step 6	<p>configure terminal</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 7	<p>wireless profile policy <i>wlan-policy-profile-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config)# wireless profile policy wlan-policy-profilename</pre>	<p>Configures a wireless policy profile.</p> <p>Caution Do not configure aaa-override for native profiling under a named wireless profile policy. Native profiling is applied at a lower priority than AAA policy. If aaa-override is enabled, the AAA policies will override native profile policy.</p>
Step 8	<p>description <i>profile-policy-description</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-wireless-policy)# description "default policy profile"</pre>	Adds a description for the policy profile.
Step 9	<p>dhcp-tlv-caching</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-wireless-policy)# dhcp-tlv-caching</pre>	Configures DHCP TLV caching on a WLAN.
Step 10	<p>http-tlv-caching</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-wireless-policy)# http-tlv-caching</pre>	Configures client HTTP TLV caching on a WLAN.
Step 11	<p>subscriber-policy-name <i>policy-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p>	Configures the subscriber policy name.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-wireless-policy)# subscriber-policy-name polmap5	
Step 12	vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config-wireless-policy)# vlan 1	Configures a VLAN name or VLAN ID.
Step 13	no shutdown Example: Device(config-wireless-policy)# no shutdown	Saves the configuration.

Configuring Native Profiling in Local Mode

To configure native profiling in the local mode, you must follow the steps described in [Creating a Policy Map \(CLI\), on page 7](#). In the policy profile, you must enable central switching as described in the step given below in order to configure native profiling.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	central switching Example: Device(config-wireless-policy)# central switching	Enables central switching.

Verifying Native Profile Configuration

Use the following **show** commands to verify the native profile configuration:

```
Device# show wireless client device summary
```

```
Active classified device summary
MAC Address      Device-type      User-role
Protocol-map
-----
1491.82b8.f94b   Microsoft-Workstation   sales
                   9
1491.82bc.2fd5   Windows7-Workstation    sales
                   41
```

```
Device# show wireless client device cache
```

```
Cached classified device info
MAC Address      Device-type      User-role
Protocol-map
-----
```

```

2477.031b.aa18   Microsoft-Workstation
                9
30a8.db3b.a753   Un-Classified Device
                9
4400.1011.e8b5   Un-Classified Device
                9
980c.a569.7dd0   Un-Classified Device

Device# show wireless client mac-address 4c34.8845.e32c detail | s
Session Manager:
Interface :
IIF ID    : 0x90000002
Device Type : Microsoft-Workstation
Protocol Map : 0x000009
Authorized : TRUE
Session timeout : 1800
Common Session ID: 78380209000000174BF2B5B9
Acct Session ID : 0
Auth Method Status List
  Method : MAB
  SM State : TERMINATE
  Authen Status : Success
Local Polices:
  Service Template : wlan_svc_C414.3CCA.0A51 (priority 254)
  Absolute-Timer : 1800
Server Polices:
Resultant Policies:
Filter-ID : acl-auto
Input QOS : in_qos
Output QOS : out_qos
Idle timeout : 60 sec
VLAN : 10
Absolute-Timer : 1000

```

Use the following **show** command to verify the class map details for a class map name:

```

Device# show class-map type control subscriber name test
Class-map          Action                               Exec Hit Miss Comp
-----
match-any test     match day Monday                               0    0    0    0
match-any test     match join-time-of-day 8:00 18:00             0    0    0    0
Key:
"Exec" - The number of times this line was executed
"Hit" - The number of times this line evaluated to TRUE
"Miss" - The number of times this line evaluated to FALSE
"Comp" - The number of times this line completed the execution of its
         condition without a need to continue on to the end

```