



Cisco Wireless Mesh Access Points, Design and Deployment Guide, Release 8.7

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Preface

This document provides design and deployment guidelines for the deployment of secure enterprise, campus, and metropolitan Wi-Fi networks within the Cisco wireless mesh networking solution, a component of the Cisco Unified Wireless Network (CUWN).

Mesh networking employs Cisco Aironet 1500 Series outdoor mesh access points and indoor mesh access points (Cisco Aironet 1700, 2600, 2700, 3500, 3600 and 3700 series access points) along with the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller, and Cisco Prime Infrastructure to provide scalable, central management, and mobility between indoor and outdoor deployments. Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP) protocol manages the connection of mesh access points to the network.

End-to-end security within the mesh network is supported by employing Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption between the wireless mesh access points and Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 (WPA2) clients. This document also outlines radio frequency (RF) components to consider when designing an outdoor network.

The features described in this document are for the following products:

- Cisco Aironet 1570 (1572) series outdoor mesh access points
- Cisco Aironet 1560 (1562) series outdoor mesh access points
- Cisco Aironet 1540 (1542) Series outdoor mesh access points
- Cisco Aironet 1550 (1552) series outdoor mesh access points
- Cisco Aironet 1530 series outdoor mesh access points
- Cisco Aironet 1600, 2600, 3600, 3500, 1700, 2700 and 3700 series indoor mesh access points
- Mesh features in Cisco Wireless LAN Controller
- Mesh features in Cisco Prime Infrastructure

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Audience, page xii](#)
- [Organization, page xii](#)
- [Conventions, page xii](#)
- [Related Documentation, page xv](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, page xv](#)

Audience

This document is for experienced network administrators who design and deploy mesh networks and configure and maintain Cisco mesh access points and Cisco wireless LAN controllers.

Organization

This guide is organized into these chapters:

Chapter Title	Description
Mesh Network Components	This chapter describes the components of a mesh network.
Mesh Deployment Modes	This chapter describes the various deployment modes of mesh access points.
Design Considerations	This chapter describes the design considerations involved in a mesh network.
Air Time Fairness in Mesh Deployments rel 8.4	This chapter describes the air time fairness in mesh deployments.
Site Preparation and Planning	This chapter describes the implementation details and configuration examples.
Connecting the Cisco 1500 Series Mesh Access Points to the Network	This chapter describes the procedures involved in connecting mesh access points to a network and configuring the mesh access points.
Checking the Health of the Network	This chapter describes the commands to enter to check the health of a mesh network.
Troubleshooting	This chapter describes the troubleshooting information.
Managing Mesh Access Points with Cisco Prime Infrastructure	This chapter describes information about managing access points with Cisco Prime Infrastructure.

Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Indication
bold font	Commands and keywords and user-entered text appear in bold font .
<i>italic font</i>	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in <i>italic font</i> .
[]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{x y z }	Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.

Convention	Indication
[x y z]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
<code>courier font</code>	Terminal sessions and information the system displays appear in <code>courier font</code> .
<>	Nonprinting characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

**Note**

Means reader take note.

**Tip**

Means the following information will help you solve a problem.

**Caution**

Means reader be careful. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

**Warning**

This warning symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury. Before you work on any equipment, be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and be familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents. (To see translations of the warnings that appear in this publication, refer to the appendix "Translated Safety Warnings.")

Warning Title	Description
Waarschuwing	Dit waarschuwingssymbool betekent gevaar. U verkeert in een situatie die lichamelijk letsel kan veroorzaken. Voordat u aan enige apparatuur gaat werken, dient u zich bewust te zijn van de bij elektrische schakelingen betrokken risico's en dient u op de hoogte te zijn van standaard maatregelen om ongelukken te voorkomen. (Voor vertalingen van de waarschuwingen die in deze publicatie verschijnen, kunt u het aanhangsel "Translated Safety Warnings" (Vertalingen van veiligheidsvoorschriften) raadplegen.)
Varoitus	Tämä varoitusmerkki merkitsee vaaraa. Olet tilanteessa, joka voi johtaa ruumiinvammaan. Ennen kuin työskentelet minkään laitteiston parissa, ota selvää sähkökytkentöihin liittyvistä vaaroista ja tavanomaisista onnettomuuksien ehkäisykeinoista. (Tässä julkaisussa esiintyvien varoitusten käännökset löydät liitteestä "Translated Safety Warnings" (käännetyt turvallisuutta koskevat varoitukset).)

Warning Title	Description
Attention	Ce symbole d'avertissement indique un danger. Vous vous trouvez dans une situation pouvant entraîner des blessures. Avant d'accéder à cet équipement, soyez conscient des dangers posés par les circuits électriques et familiarisez-vous avec les procédures courantes de prévention des accidents. Pour obtenir les traductions des mises en garde figurant dans cette publication, veuillez consulter l'annexe intitulée « Translated Safety Warnings » (Traduction des avis de sécurité).
Warnung	Dieses Warnsymbol bedeutet Gefahr. Sie befinden sich in einer Situation, die zu einer Körperverletzung führen könnte. Bevor Sie mit der Arbeit an irgendeinem Gerät beginnen, seien Sie sich der mit elektrischen Stromkreisen verbundenen Gefahren und der Standardpraktiken zur Vermeidung von Unfällen bewußt. (Übersetzungen der in dieser Veröffentlichung enthaltenen Warnhinweise finden Sie im Anhang mit dem Titel "Translated Safety Warnings" (Übersetzung der Warnhinweise).)
Avvertenza	Questo simbolo di avvertenza indica un pericolo. Si è in una situazione che può causare infortuni. Prima di lavorare su qualsiasi apparecchiatura, occorre conoscere i pericoli relativi ai circuiti elettrici ed essere al corrente delle pratiche standard per la prevenzione di incidenti. La traduzione delle avvertenze riportate in questa pubblicazione si trova nell'appendice, "Translated Safety Warnings" (Traduzione delle avvertenze di sicurezza).
Advarsel	Dette varselsymbolet betyr fare. Du befinner deg i en situasjon som kan føre til personskade. Før du utfører arbeid på utstyr, må du være oppmerksom på de faremomentene som elektriske kretser innebærer, samt gjøre deg kjent med vanlig praksis når det gjelder å unngå ulykker. (Hvis du vil se oversettelser av de advarslene som finnes i denne publikasjonen, kan du se i vedlegget "Translated Safety Warnings" [Oversatte sikkerhetsadvarsler].)
Aviso	Este símbolo de aviso indica perigo. Encontra-se numa situação que lhe poderá causar danos físicos. Antes de começar a trabalhar com qualquer equipamento, familiarize-se com os perigos relacionados com circuitos eléctricos, e com quaisquer práticas comuns que possam prevenir possíveis acidentes. (Para ver as traduções dos avisos que constam desta publicação, consulte o apêndice "Translated Safety Warnings" - "Traduções dos Avisos de Segurança").
¡Advertencia!	Este símbolo de aviso significa peligro. Existe riesgo para su integridad física. Antes de manipular cualquier equipo, considerar los riesgos que entraña la corriente eléctrica y familiarizarse con los procedimientos estándar de prevención de accidentes. (Para ver traducciones de las advertencias que aparecen en esta publicación, consultar el apéndice titulado "Translated Safety Warnings.")
Varning	Denna varningssymbol signalerar fara. Du befinner dig i en situation som kan leda till personskada. Innan du utför arbete på någon utrustning måste du vara medveten om farorna med elkretsar och känna till vanligt förfarande för att förebygga skador. (Se förklaringar av de varningar som förekommer i denna publikation i appendix "Translated Safety Warnings" [Översatta säkerhetsvarningar].)

Related Documentation

These documents provide complete information about the Cisco Unified Wireless Network solution:

- *Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide*
- *Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Command Reference*
- *Cisco Prime Infrastructure Configuration Guide*
- *Release Notes for Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers and Lightweight Access Points*

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

Subscribe to the *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* as a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service and Cisco currently supports RSS version 2.0.



Mesh Network Components

This chapter describes the mesh network components.

The Cisco wireless mesh network has four core components:

- Cisco Aironet series access points



Note Cisco Aironet 1520 series mesh access points are not supported because of their End-of-Life status.

- Cisco Wireless LAN Controller (hereafter referred to as **controller**)
- Cisco Prime Infrastructure
- Mesh software architecture

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Mesh Access Points, page 1](#)
- [Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers, page 10](#)
- [Cisco Prime Infrastructure, page 10](#)
- [Architecture, page 10](#)

Mesh Access Points

Licensing for Mesh Access Points on a 5508, 3504 5520 and 8540 Series Cisco Comptroller

To use both mesh and non-mesh access points with a Cisco 3504, 5500 and 8500 Series Controller, only the base license is required from the 7.0 release and later releases. For more information about obtaining and installing licenses, see the *Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps10315/products_installation_and_configuration_guides_list.html.

Access Point Roles

Access points within a mesh network operate in one of the following two ways:

- 1 Root access point (RAP)
- 2 Mesh access point (MAP)
- 3 Mesh Leaf Node

In rel 8.6 Mesh Leaf Node Mode added

Support is added to configure IOS based mesh APs with lower performance to work only as a leaf node or basically be the last one in the tree, to prevent the wireless backhaul performance from being downgraded.

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless Controller GUI. The top navigation bar includes MONITOR, WLANs, CONTROLLER, WIRELESS, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT, COMMANDS, HELP, and FEEDBACK. The main content area is titled 'All APs > Details for AP1542.F116.1CE8'. The 'Mesh' tab is selected, and the 'Block Child' checkbox is highlighted with a red box. Other configuration options visible include AP Role (RootAP), Bridge Type (Outdoor), Bridge Group Name (tme), Strict Matching BGN, Ethernet Bridging, Preferred Parent (00:6b:f1:16:1d:b0), Backhaul Interface (802.11a/n/ac), Bridge Data Rate (Mbps) (auto), Ethernet Link Status (UP), PSK Key TimeStamp (Tue Aug 2 16:33:42 2016), and a 'Delete PSK' button.



Note

All access points are configured and shipped as mesh access points. To use an access point as a root access point, you must reconfigure the mesh access point to a root access point. In all mesh networks, ensure that there is at least one root access point.

While the RAPs have wired connections to their controller, the MAPs have wireless connections to their controller.

MAPs communicate among themselves and back to the RAP using wireless connections over the 802.11a/n radio backhaul. MAPs use the Cisco Adaptive Wireless Path Protocol (AWPP) to determine the best path through the other mesh access points to the controller.

Bridge mode access points support CleanAir in mesh backhaul at 5GHz frequency and provides only the interference device report (IDR) and Air Quality Index (AQI) reports.

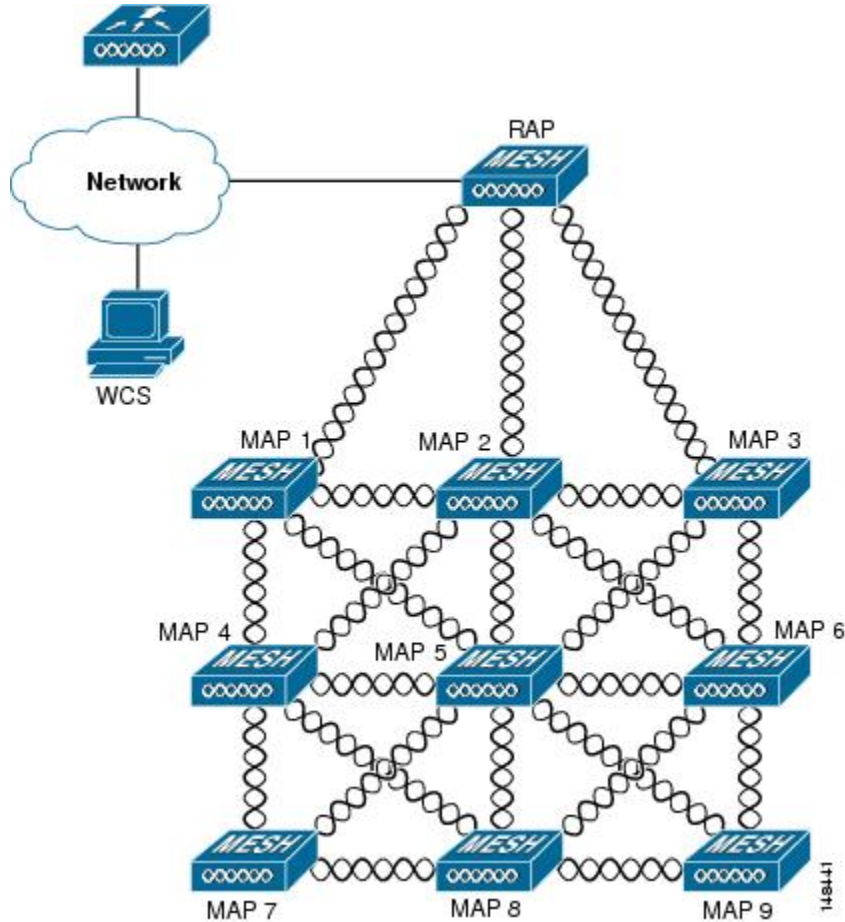


Note

The RAP or MAP does not generate Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) itself. However, the RAP or MAP forwards the BPDU to upstream devices if the RAP or MAP received the BPDU from its connected wired or wireless interface across the network.

This figure shows the relationship between RAPs and MAPs in a mesh network.

Figure 1: Simple Mesh Network Hierarchy



Network Access

Wireless mesh networks can simultaneously carry two different traffic types. They are as follows:

- Wireless LAN client traffic
- MAP Ethernet port traffic

Wireless LAN client traffic terminates on the controller, and the Ethernet traffic terminates on the Ethernet ports of the mesh access points.

Access to the wireless LAN mesh for mesh access points is managed by the following authentication methods:

- MAC authentication—Mesh access points are added to a database that can be referenced to ensure they are provided access to a given controller and mesh network.
- External RADIUS Authentication—Mesh access points can be externally authorized using a RADIUS server such as Cisco ACS (4.1 and later) and ISE that supports the client authentication type of Extensible Authentication Protocol-FAST (EAP-FAST) with certificates and WPA2/PSK on the WLCs.

Network Segmentation

Membership to the wireless LAN mesh network for mesh access points is controlled by the bridge group names (BGNs). Mesh access points can be placed in similar bridge groups to manage membership or provide network segmentation.

Cisco Indoor Mesh Access Points

The following access point platforms are supported in this release:

- Cisco Aironet 1600 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 1700 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 2600 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 2700 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 3500 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 3600 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 3700 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 1530 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 1540 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 1550 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 1560 Series Access Points
- Cisco Aironet 1570 Series Access Points
- Cisco Industrial Wireless 3700 Series Access Points



Note In 8.5 release the following AP s will be supported.



Note For more information about controller software support for access points, see the *Cisco Wireless Solutions Software Compatibility Matrix* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/wireless/controller/5500/tech_notes/Wireless_Software_Compatibility_Matrix.html.

Enterprise 11n/ac mesh is an enhancement added to the CUWN feature to work with the 802.11n/ac access points. Enterprise 11ac mesh features are compatible with non-802.11ac mesh but adds higher backhaul and client access speeds. The 802.11ac indoor access points are two-radio Wi-Fi infrastructure devices for select indoor deployments. One radio can be used for local (client) access for the access point and the other radio can be configured for wireless backhaul. If Universal Backhaul Access is enabled, the 5-GHz and 2.4-GHz radios in rel 8.2 can be used for local (client) access as well as a backhaul. Enterprise 11ac mesh supports P2P, P2MP, and mesh types of architectures.

You have a choice of ordering indoor access points directly into the bridge mode, so that these access points can be used directly as mesh access points. If you have these access points in a local mode (non-mesh), then you have to connect these access points to the controller and change the AP mode to the bridge mode (mesh). This scenario can become cumbersome particularly if the volume of the access points being deployed is large and if the access points are already deployed in the local mode for a traditional non-mesh wireless coverage.

The Cisco indoor mesh access points are equipped with the following two simultaneously operating radios:

- From rel 8.2 2.4 GHz radio used for data backhaul and client access if UBA is enable
- 5-GHz radio used for data backhaul and client access if Universal Backhaul Access is enabled

The 5-GHz radio supports the 5.15 GHz, 5.25 GHz, 5.47 GHz, and 5.8 GHz bands.

Cisco Outdoor Mesh Access Points

Cisco outdoor mesh access points comprise of the Cisco Aironet 1500 series access points. The 1500 series includes 1572 11ac outdoor access points, 1552 and 1532 11n outdoor mesh access points, and the newer 1540 and 1560 11ac wave 2 series..

Cisco 1500 series mesh access points are the core components of the wireless mesh deployment. AP1500s are configured by both the controller (GUI and CLI) and Cisco Prime Infrastructure. Communication between outdoor mesh access points (MAPs and RAPs) is over the 802.11a/n/ac radio backhaul. Client traffic is generally transmitted over the 802.11b/g/n radio (802.11a/n/ac can also be configured to accept client traffic).

The mesh access point can also operate as a relay node for other access points not directly connected to a wired network. Intelligent wireless routing is provided by the Adaptive Wireless Path Protocol (AWPP). This Cisco protocol enables each mesh access point to identify its neighbors and intelligently choose the optimal path to the wired network by calculating the cost of each path in terms of the signal strength and the number of hops required to get to a controller.

Uplinks support includes Gigabit Ethernet (1000BASE-T) and a small form-factor (SFP) slot that can be plugged for a fiber or cable modem interface. Both single mode and multimode SFPs up to 1000BASE-BX are supported. The cable modem can be DOCSIS 2.0 or DOCSIS/EuroDOCSIS 3.0 depending upon the type of mesh access point.

AP1550s are available in a hazardous location hardware enclosure. When configured, the AP1500 complies with safety standards for Class I, Division 2, Zone 2 hazardous locations.

The mesh access points, can operate, apart from the mesh mode, in the following modes:

- Local mode—In this mode, the AP can handle clients on its assigned channel or while monitoring all channels on the band over a 180-second period. During this time, the AP listens on each channel for 50 milliseconds for rogue client beacons, noise floor measurements, interference, and IDS events. The AP also scans for CleanAir interference on the channel.
- FlexConnect mode—FlexConnect is a wireless solution for branch office and remote office deployments. The FlexConnect mode enables you to configure and control access points in a branch or remote office

from the corporate office through a WAN link without having to deploy a controller in each office. The FlexConnect mode can switch client data traffic locally and perform client authentication locally when the connection to the controller is lost. When connected to the controller, the FlexConnect mode can also tunnel traffic back to the controller.

- Flex+Bridge Mode—In this mode, both the Flexconnect and Bridge mode configuration options are available on the access point.
- Monitor mode—In this mode, the AP radios are in the receive state. The AP scans all the channels every 12 seconds for rogue client beacons, noise floor measurements, interference, IDS events, and CleanAir intruders.
- Rogue Detector mode—In this mode, the AP radio is turned off, and the AP listens only to the wired traffic. The controller passes the APs that are configured as rogue detectors as well as lists of suspected rogue clients and AP MAC addresses. The rogue detector listens for ARP packets and can be connected to all broadcast domains through a trunk link.
- Sniffer mode—In this mode, the AP captures and forwards all packets on a channel to a remote device that decodes the packets with packet analyzer software such as Wireshark.
- Bridge mode—In this mode, the AP is configured to build a wireless mesh network where wired network cabling is not available.



Note You can configure these modes using both the GUI and CLI. For configuration instructions, see the *Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide*.



Note MAPs can only be configured in Bridge / Flex+Bridge mode regardless of their wired or wireless backhaul. If the MAPs have a wired backhaul, you must change their AP role to RAP before you change the AP Mode.



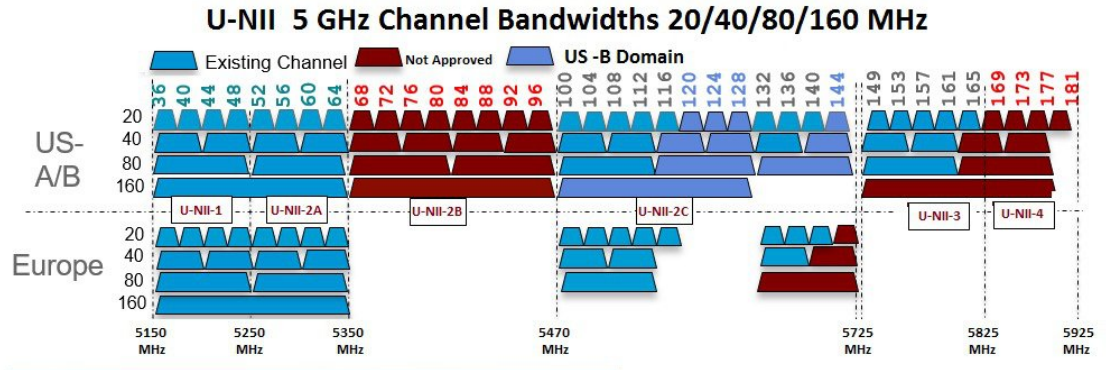
Note For complete details and specification of all models of outdoor Mesh AP please visit this link below:

- <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/wireless/outdoor-wireless/index.html?stickynav=1>
-

Frequency Bands

Both the 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz frequency bands are supported on the indoor and outdoor access points.

Figure 2: Frequency Bands Supported By 802.11a Radios on AP1500s



FCC United States

U-NII-1

This band can now be used indoors and outdoors

Maximum power is increased to 30 dBm (1 Watt) assuming antenna is 6 dBi

Power should be reduced by 1 dB for every dB antenna gain exceeds 6 dBi

When used outdoors, EIRP power in the upwards direction above 30 degrees is limited to 125 mW (20.9 dBm)

U-NII-2A and U-NII2C

Must include Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) radar detection

Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TWDR) bands (channels 120, 124 & 128) are now available with new DFS test requirements

U-NII-3

Band extended from 5825 MHz to 5850 MHz

Europe

U-NII-1

23 dBm Maximum—Not permitted for outdoor usage

U-NII-2A

23 dBm Maximum—Not permitted for outdoor usage

U-NII-2C

30 dBm Maximum

U-NII-3

Only available in UK at 23 dBm for Indoor usage only

Dynamic Frequency Selection

Previously, devices employing radar operated in frequency subbands without other competing services. However, controlling regulatory bodies are attempting to open and share these bands with new services like wireless mesh LANs (IEEE 802.11).

To protect existing radar services, the regulatory bodies require that devices wishing to share the newly opened frequency subband behave in accordance with the Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) protocol. DFS dictates that to be compliant, a radio device must be capable of detecting the presence of radar signals. When a radio detects a radar signal, it is required to stop transmitting to for at least 30 minutes to protect that service. The radio then selects a different channel to transmit on but only after monitoring it. If no radar is detected on the projected channel for at least one minute, then the new radio service device may begin transmissions on that channel.

The AP performs a DFS scan on the new DFS channel for 60 seconds. However, if a neighboring AP is already using that new DFS channel, the AP does not perform the DFS scan.

The process for a radio to detect and identify a radar signal is a complicated task that sometimes leads to incorrect detects. Incorrect radar detections can occur due to a large number of factors, including due to uncertainties of the RF environment and the ability of the access point to reliably detect actual on-channel radar.

The 802.11h standard addresses DFS and Transmit Power Control (TPC) as it relates to the 5-GHz band. Use DFS to avoid interference with radar and TPC to avoid interference with satellite feeder links.

Figure 3: DFS and TPC Band Requirements

	Frequency (MHz)
1	5150 – 5250
2	5250 – 5350
	5470 – 5725
3	5725 – 5850

Antennas

Overview

Antenna choice is a vital component of any wireless network deployment. There are two broad types of antennas:

- Directional
- Omnidirectional

Each type of antenna has a specific use and is most beneficial in specific types of deployments. Because antennas distribute RF signal in large *lobed* coverage areas determined by antenna design, successful coverage is heavily reliant on antenna choice.

An antenna gives a mesh access point three fundamental properties: gain, directivity, and polarization:

- **Gain**—A measure of the increase in power. Gain is the amount of increase in energy that an antenna adds to an RF signal.
- **Directivity**—The shape of the transmission pattern. If the gain of the antenna increases, the coverage area decreases. The coverage area or radiation pattern is measured in degrees. These angles are measured in degrees and are called beam-widths.



Note Beamwidth is defined as a measure of the ability of an antenna to focus radio signal energy toward a particular direction in space. Beamwidth is usually expressed in degrees HB (Horizontal Beamwidth); usually, the most important one is expressed in a VB (Vertical Beamwidth) (up and down) radiation pattern. When viewing an antenna plot or pattern, the angle is usually measured at half-power (3 dB) points of the main lobe when referenced to the peak effective radiated power of the main lobe.



Note An 8-dBi antenna transmits with a horizontal beamwidth of 360 degrees, causing the radio waves to disperse power in all directions. Therefore, radio waves from an 8-dBi antenna do not go nearly as far as those radio waves sent from a 14-dBi patch antenna (or a third-party dish) that has a more narrow beamwidth (less than 360 degrees).

- **Polarization**—The orientation of the electric field of the electromagnetic wave through space. Antennas can be polarized either horizontally or vertically, though other kinds of polarization are available. Both antennas in a link must have the same polarization to avoid an additional unwanted loss of signal. To improve the performance, an antenna can sometimes be rotated to alter polarization, which reduces interference. A vertical polarization is preferable for sending RF waves down concrete *canyons*, and horizontal polarization is generally more preferable for wide area distribution. Polarization can also be harnessed to optimize for RF bleed-over when reducing RF energy to adjacent structures is important. Most omnidirectional antennas ship with vertical polarization as their default.

Antenna Options

A wide variety of antennas are available to provide flexibility when you deploy the mesh access points over various terrains. Refer to the applicable accesspoint data sheet or ordering guide for a list of supported antennas.

See the *Cisco Aironet Antenna and Accessories Reference Guide* on Cisco antennas and accessories at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/wireless/ps7183/ps469/product_data_sheet09186a008008883b.html

The deployment and design, limitations and capabilities, and basic theories of antennas as well as installation scenarios, regulatory information, and technical specifications are addressed in detail. <http://www.cisco.com/c/ccc/prods-industry/selling-en/products/wireless/ap/aironet-acc.html>

Client Access Certified Antennas (Third-Party Antennas)

You can use third-party antennas with AP1500s. However, note the following:

- Cisco does not track or maintain information about the quality, performance, or reliability of the noncertified antennas and cables.
- RF connectivity and compliance is the customer's responsibility.
- Compliance is only guaranteed with Cisco antennas or antennas that are of the same design and gain as Cisco antennas.
- Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) has no training or customer history with regard to non Cisco antennas and cables.

Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers

The wireless mesh solution is supported on Cisco 2500, 3500, 5508, 5520, WiSM-2 and 8500 Series Wireless LAN Controllers.

For more information about the Cisco 2500, 3500, 5500, and 8500 Series Wireless LAN Controllers, see http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6302/Products_Sub_Category_Home.html.

Cisco Prime Infrastructure

The Cisco Prime Infrastructure provides a graphical platform for wireless mesh planning, configuration, and management. Network managers can use the Prime Infrastructure to design, control, and monitor wireless mesh networks from a central location.

With the Prime Infrastructure, network administrators have a solution for RF prediction, policy provisioning, network optimization, troubleshooting, user tracking, security monitoring, and wireless LAN systems management. Graphical interfaces make wireless LAN deployment and operations simple and cost-effective. Detailed trending and analysis reports make the Prime Infrastructure vital to ongoing network operations.

The Prime Infrastructure runs on a server platform with an embedded database, which provides scalability that allows hundreds of controllers and thousands of Cisco mesh access points to be managed. Controllers can be located on the same LAN as the Prime Infrastructure, on separate routed subnets, or across a wide-area connection.

Architecture

Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points

Control and provisioning of wireless access points (CAPWAP) is the provisioning and control protocol used by the controller to manage access points (mesh and nonmesh) in the network.

CAPWAP Discovery on a Mesh Network

The process for CAPWAP discovery on a mesh network is as follows:

- 1 A mesh access point establishes a link before starting CAPWAP discovery, whereas a non mesh access point starts CAPWAP discovery using a static IP for the mesh access point, if any.

- 2 The mesh access point initiates CAPWAP discovery using a static IP for the mesh access point on the Layer 3 network or searches the network for its assigned primary, secondary, or tertiary controller. A maximum of 10 attempts are made to connect.



Note The mesh access point searches a list of controllers configured on the access point (primed) during setup.

- 3 If Step 2 fails after 10 attempts, the mesh access point falls back to DHCP and attempts to connect in 10 tries.
- 4 If both Steps 2 and 3 fail and there is no successful CAPWAP connection to a controller.
- 5 If there is no discovery after attempting Steps 2, 3, and 4, the mesh access point tries the next link.

Dynamic MTU Detection

If the MTU is changed in the network, the access point detects the new MTU value and forwards that to the controller to adjust to the new MTU. After both the access point and the controller are set at the new MTU, all data within their path are fragmented into the new MTU. The new MTU size is used until it is changed. The default MTU on switches and routers is 1500 bytes.

Adaptive Wireless Path Protocol

The Adaptive Wireless Path Protocol (AWPP) is designed specifically for wireless mesh networking to provide ease of deployment, fast convergence, and minimal resource consumption.

AWPP takes advantage of the CAPWAP WLAN, where client traffic is tunneled to the controller and is therefore hidden from the AWPP process. Also, the advanced radio management features in the CAPWAP WLAN solution are available to the wireless mesh network and do not have to be built into AWPP.

AWPP enables a remote access point to dynamically find the best path back to a RAP for each MAP that is part of the RAP's bridge group (BGN). Unlike traditional routing protocols, AWPP takes RF details into account.

To optimize the route, a MAP actively solicits neighbor MAP. During the solicitation, the MAP learns all of the available neighbors back to a RAP, determines which neighbor offers the best path, and then synchronizes with that neighbor. The path decisions of AWPP are based on the link quality and the number of hops.

AWPP automatically determines the best path back to the CAPWAP controller by calculating the cost of each path in terms of the signal strength and number of hops. After the path is established, AWPP continuously monitors conditions and changes routes to reflect changes in conditions. AWPP also performs a smoothing function to signal condition information to ensure that the ephemeral nature of RF environments does not impact network stability.

Traffic Flow

The traffic flow within the wireless mesh can be divided into three components:

- 1 Overlay CAPWAP traffic that flows within a standard CAPWAP access point deployment; that is, CAPWAP traffic between the CAPWAP access point and the CAPWAP controller.
- 2 Wireless mesh data frame flow.

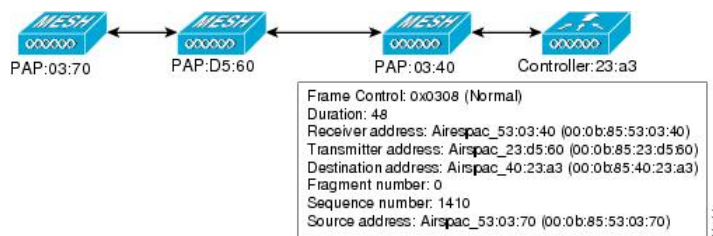
3 AWPP exchanges.

As the CAPWAP model is well known and the AWPP is a proprietary protocol, only the wireless mesh data flow is described. The key to the wireless mesh data flow is the address fields of the 802.11 frames being sent between mesh access points.

An 802.11 data frame can use up to four address fields: receiver, transmitter, destination, and source. The standard frame from a WLAN client to an AP uses only three of these address fields because the transmitter address and the source address are the same. However, in a WLAN bridging network, all four address fields are used because the source of the frame might not be the transmitter of the frame, because the frame might have been generated by a device *behind* the transmitter.

Figure 4: Wireless Mesh Frame, on page 12 shows an example of this type of framing. The source address of the frame is MAP:03:70, the destination address of this frame is the controller (the mesh network is operating in Layer 2 mode), the transmitter address is MAP:D5:60, and the receiver address is RAP:03:40.

Figure 4: Wireless Mesh Frame

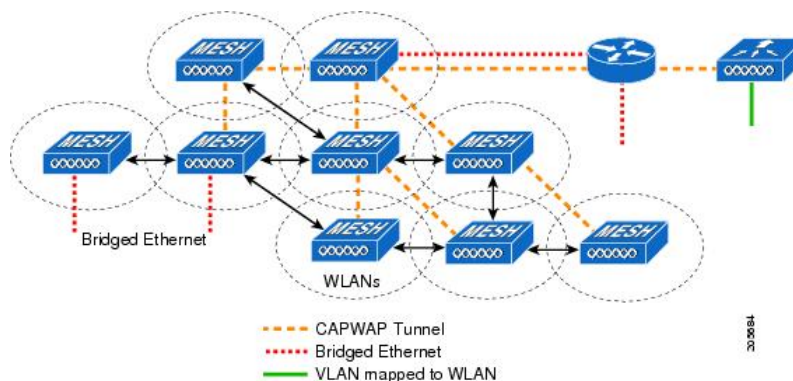


As this frame is sent, the transmitter and receiver addresses change on a hop-by-hop basis. AWPP is used to determine the receiver address at each hop. The transmitter address is known because it is the current mesh access point. The source and destination addresses are the same over the entire path.

If the RAP's controller connection is Layer 3, the destination address for the frame is the default gateway MAC address, because the MAP has already encapsulated the CAPWAP in the IP packet to send it to the controller, and is using the standard IP behavior of using ARP to find the MAC address of the default gateway.

Each mesh access point within the mesh forms a CAPWAP session with a controller. WLAN traffic is encapsulated inside CAPWAP and is mapped to a VLAN interface on the controller. Bridged Ethernet traffic can be passed from each Ethernet interface on the mesh network and does not have to be mapped to an interface on the controller (see Figure 5: Logical Bridge and WLAN Mapping, on page 12).

Figure 5: Logical Bridge and WLAN Mapping

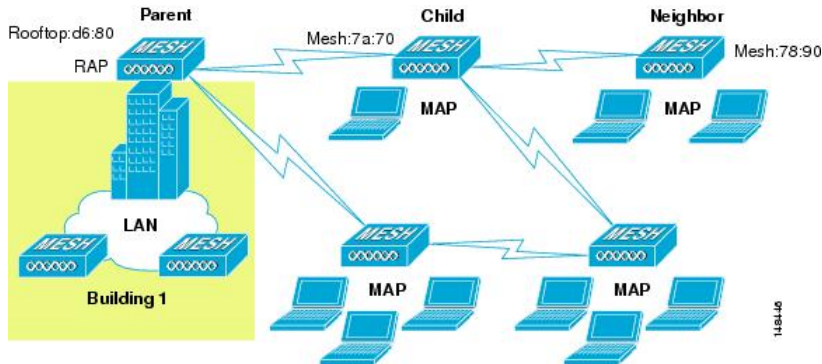


Mesh Neighbors, Parents, and Children

Relationships among mesh access points are as a parent, child, or neighbor (see [Figure 6: Parent, Child, and Neighbor Access Points](#), on page 13).

- A parent access point offers the best route back to the RAP based on its ease values. A parent can be either the RAP itself or another MAP.
 - Ease is calculated using the SNR and link hop value of each neighbor. Given multiple choices, generally an access point with a higher ease value is selected.
- A child access point selects the parent access point as its best route back to the RAP.
- A neighbor access point is within RF range of another access point but is not selected as its parent or a child because its ease values are lower than that of the parent.

Figure 6: Parent, Child, and Neighbor Access Points



Criteria to Choose the Best Parent

AWPP follows this process in selecting parents for a RAP or MAP with a radio backhaul:

- A list of channels with neighbors is generated by passive scanning in the *scan* state, which is a subset of all backhaul channels.
- The channels with neighbors are sought by actively scanning in the *seek* state and the backhaul channel is changed to the channel with the best neighbor.
- The parent is set to the best neighbor and the parent-child handshake is completed in the *seek* state.
- Parent maintenance and optimization occurs in the *maintain* state.

This algorithm is run at startup and whenever a parent is lost and no other potential parent exists, and is usually followed by CAPWAP network and controller discovery. All neighbor protocol frames carry the channel information.

Parent maintenance occurs by the child node sending a directed NEIGHBOR_REQUEST to the parent and the parent responding with a NEIGHBOR_RESPONSE.

Parent optimization and refresh occurs by the child node sending a NEIGHBOR_REQUEST broadcast on the same channel on which its parent resides, and by evaluating all responses from neighboring nodes on the channel.

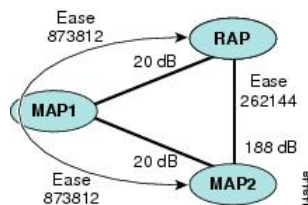
A parent mesh access point provides the best path back to a RAP. AWPP uses ease to determine the best path. Ease can be considered the opposite of cost, and the preferred path is the path with the higher ease.

Ease Calculation

Ease is calculated using the SNR and hop value of each neighbor, and applying a multiplier based on various SNR thresholds. The purpose of this multiplier is to apply a spreading function to the SNRs that reflects various link qualities.

Figure 7: Parent Path Selection, on page 14 shows the parent path selection where MAP2 prefers the path through MAP1 because the adjusted ease value (436906) though this path is greater then the ease value (262144) of the direct path from MAP2 to RAP.

Figure 7: Parent Path Selection



Parent Decision

A parent mesh access point is chosen by using the adjusted ease, which is the ease of each neighbor divided by the number of hops to the RAP:

adjusted ease = min (ease at each hop) Hop count

SNR Smoothing

One of the challenges in WLAN routing is the ephemeral nature of RF, which must be considered when analyzing an optimal path and deciding when a change in path is required. The SNR on a given RF link can change substantially from moment to moment, and changing route paths based on these fluctuations results in an unstable network, with severely degraded performance. To effectively capture the underlying SNR but remove moment-to-moment fluctuations, a smoothing function is applied that provides an adjusted SNR.

In evaluating potential neighbors against the current parent, the parent is given 20 percent of bonus-ease on top of the parent's calculated ease, to reduce the ping-pong effect between parents. A potential parent must be significantly better for a child to make a switch. Parent switching is transparent to CAPWAP and other higher-layer functions.

Loop Prevention

To ensure that routing loops are not created, AWPP discards any route that contains its own MAC address. That is, routing information apart from hop information contains the MAC address of each hop to the RAP; therefore, a mesh access point can easily detect and discard routes that loop.



Mesh Deployment Modes

This chapter describes the mesh deployment modes and contains the following sections:

- [Wireless Mesh Network, page 15](#)
- [Wireless Backhaul, page 16](#)
- [Point-to-Multipoint Wireless Bridging, page 16](#)
- [Point-to-Point Wireless Bridging, page 17](#)
- [Introduction to Flex+Mesh in release 8.7, page 18](#)

Wireless Mesh Network

In a Cisco wireless outdoor mesh network, multiple mesh access points comprise a network that provides secure, scalable outdoor wireless LAN.

The three RAPs are connected to the wired network at each location and are located on the building roof. All the downstream access points operate as MAPs and communicate using wireless links (not shown).

Both MAPs and RAPs can provide WLAN client access; however, the location of RAPs are often not suitable for providing client access. All the three access points in are located on the building roofs and are functioning as RAPs. These RAPs are connected to the network at each location.

Some of the buildings have onsite controllers to terminate CAPWAP sessions from the mesh access points but it is not a mandatory requirement because CAPWAP sessions can be back hauled to a controller over a wide-area network (WAN).



Note

CAPWAP over CAPWAP is not supported. AP in local mode connected on the RAP or MAP ethernet port is not a supported configuration.

Wireless Backhaul

In a Cisco wireless backhaul network, traffic can be bridged between MAPs and RAPs. This traffic can be from wired devices that are being bridged by the wireless mesh or CAPWAP traffic from the mesh access points. This traffic is always AES encrypted when it crosses a wireless mesh link such as a wireless backhaul.

AES encryption is established as part of the mesh access point neighbor relationship with other mesh access points. The encryption keys used between mesh access points are derived during the EAP authentication process.

Universal Access

You can configure the backhaul on mesh access points to accept client traffic over its 802.11a radio. This feature is identified as Backhaul Client Access in the controller GUI (Monitor > Wireless). When this feature is disabled, backhaul traffic is transmitted only over the 802.11a or 802.11a/n radio and client association is allowed only over the 802.11b/g or 802.11b/g/n radio. For more information about the configuration, see the [Configuring Advanced Features](#).

**Note**

In rel 8.2 and higher the backhaul is also supported on 2.4 GHz.

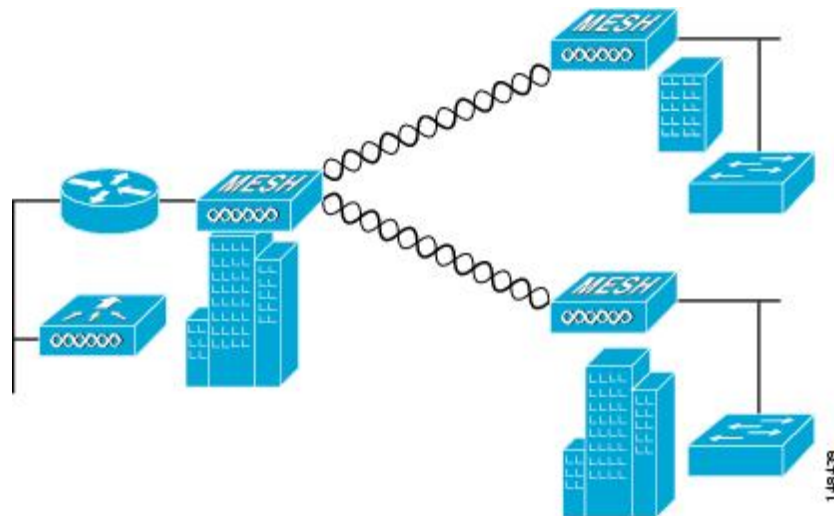
Point-to-Multipoint Wireless Bridging

In the point-to-multipoint bridging scenario, a RAP acting as a root bridge connects multiple MAPs as non-root bridges with their associated wired LANs. By default, this feature is disabled for all MAPs. If Ethernet bridging is used, you must enable it on the controller for the respective MAP and for the RAP.

This figure shows a simple deployment with one RAP and two MAPs, but this configuration is fundamentally a wireless mesh with no WLAN clients. Client access can still be provided with Ethernet bridging enabled,

although if bridging between buildings, MAP coverage from a high rooftop might not be suitable for client access.

Figure 8: Point-to-Multipoint Bridging Example

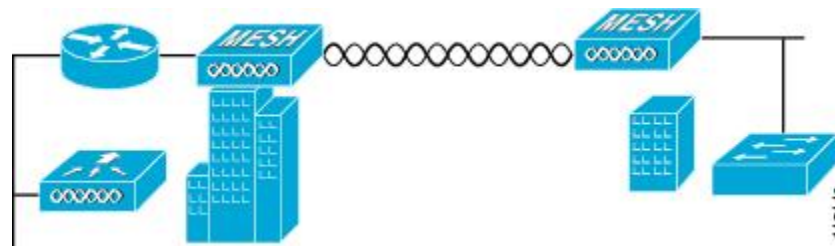


Point-to-Point Wireless Bridging

In a point-to-point bridging scenario, a 1500 Series Mesh AP can be used to extend a remote network by using the backhaul radio to bridge two segments of a switched network. This is fundamentally a wireless mesh network with one MAP and no WLAN clients. Just as in point-to-multipoint networks, client access can still be provided with Ethernet bridging enabled, although if bridging between buildings, MAP coverage from a high rooftop might not be suitable for client access.

If you intend to use an Ethernet bridged application, we recommend that you enable the bridging feature on the RAP and on all MAPs in that segment. You must verify that any attached switches to the Ethernet ports of your MAPs are not using VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP). VTP can reconfigure the trunked VLANs across your mesh and possibly cause a loss in connection for your RAP to its primary WLC. An incorrect configuration can take down your mesh deployment.

Figure 9: Point-to-Point Bridging Example



For security reasons the Ethernet port on the MAPs is disabled by default. It can be enabled only by configuring Ethernet bridging on the Root and the respective MAPs. To enable Ethernet bridging using the controller GUI, choose **Wireless > All APs > Details for the AP** page, click the **Mesh** tab, and then select the **Ethernet Bridging** check box.

**Note**

The overall throughput of backhaul radio decreases by half for each hop of a mesh tree. When the Ethernet-bridged clients are used in MAPs and heavy traffic is passed, it may result in a high throughput consumption, which may cause the downlink MAPs to disassociate from the network due to throughput starvation.

Ethernet bridging has to be enabled for the following two scenarios:

When you want to use the mesh nodes as bridges.

When you want to connect Ethernet devices such as a video camera on the MAP using its Ethernet port.

Ensure that you enable Ethernet bridging for every parent mesh AP taking the path from the mesh AP in question to the controller. For example, if you enable Ethernet bridging on MAP2 in Hop 2, then you must also enable Ethernet bridging on MAP1 (parent MAP), and on the RAP connecting to the controller.

To configure range parameters for longer links, choose **Wireless > Mesh**. Optimum distance (in feet) should exist between the root access point (RAP) and the farthest mesh access point (MAP). Range from the RAP bridge to the MAP bridge has to be mentioned in feet.

The following global parameter applies to all mesh access points when they join the controller and all existing mesh access points in the network:

Range: 150 to 132,000 feet

Configuring Mesh Range (CLI)

- To configure the distance between the nodes doing the bridging, enter the **config mesh range** command. APs reboot after you specify the range.

**Note**

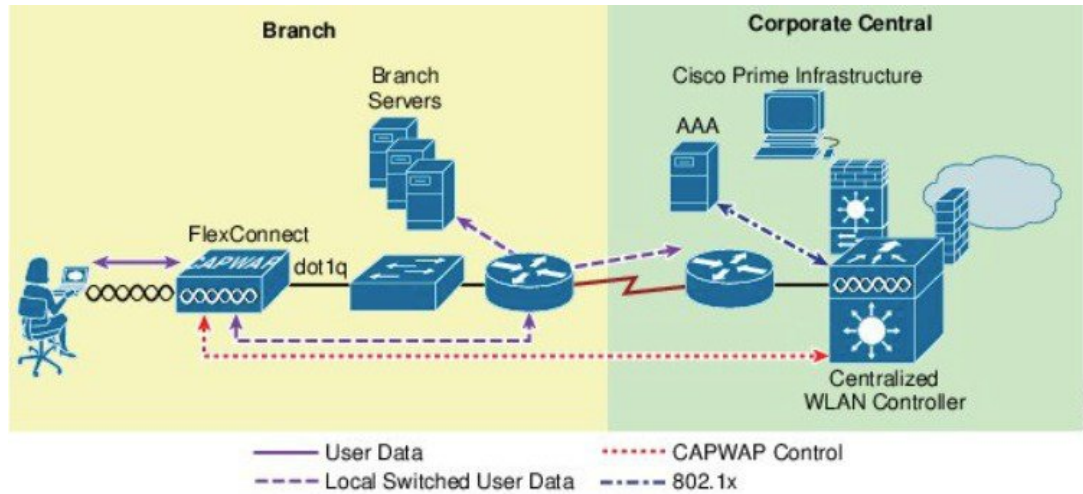
To estimate the range and the AP density, you can use range calculators that are available at:

Range Calculator for all access points: http://173.37.206.125/aspnet_client/system_web/2_0_50727/WNG_Coverage_Capacity_Calculator_V2.0_HTML/WNG_Coverage_Capacity_Calculator_V2.0.htm

- To view the mesh range, enter the **show mesh config** command.

Introduction to Flex+Mesh in release 8.7

Below is a general FlexMesh architecture. The CAPWAP AP is in Flex connect + Bridge mode with a wired uplink to the core network in a 'Root' AP or RAP mode. The AP is still managed by a centralized controller over CAPWAP. The AP however is capable of moving to a standalone mode where the AP will be able to continue to serve the 802.11 clients depending on the data switching method of the WLAN configured on the AP. The data can be centrally or locally switched. When data is centrally switched, all data is sent to the WLC that does the switching further. In a local switch network, the data is sent to RAP where RAP switches locally on the wired uplink. There is no difference to the central and local switched WLAN configurations and functionality between a Flex-Connect and Flex+Mesh mode AP.



Mesh COS AP that support new 8.7 Feature

1562 supported mesh in 8.4 release. 1542 AP (1542D and 1542I) models supported Mesh in 8.5 release. All these Aps should be able to support Flex Mesh as Flex Mesh designed on 1542 should be applicable to 1562 as well since Flex Mesh is a platform independent feature.

Flex Mesh feature is supported on the IOS based Mesh AP even prior to release 8.7; however in rel 8.7 this feature is supported on the COS based Mesh AP. In addition the IPv6 is now supported on the COS based Mesh APs.

There are two new SKUs of 1542 that are developed. The AP1540 Series released in 8.5 meets most of the technical requirement, but does not have external antennas. AP1542E2 and AP1542E4 are hardware variants of 1541D/I AP. The 1542E2 is a dual band mode AP with dual-radio dual-band 2.4GHz (802.11b/g/n, 20MHz) & 5 GHz (802.11a/n/acW2, 20/40/80 MHz). The 1542E4 is a single band mode AP with antenna A and B to support 2.4G and C and D to support 5G. The Aps support minimum 2 TX & 2 RX chains, 2 spatial streams. AP expected to support minimum 22 dBm (2.4 GHz) and 24 dBm (5 GHz) conducted transmit output power per TX. Basic new PID additions and power table changes for this new platform will be done on both AP and WLC. New power tables for -D(INDIA) with external antennas.

Flexible Antenna port configuration

The above HW changes have requirements for SW changes as well. The AP needs to support a flexible antenna port configuration. SW changes are done to let the user configure the antennas to support either in a single band mode or dual band mode. Software configurable Single Band Vs Dual Band mode. This is similar to the 1532 AP configuration. The user can configure the antenna band modes using WLC CLI or GUI.

Flex Mesh AP Running Modes

Flex mesh COS AP can be running in connected or standalone mode. Standalone mode in flex connect will undergo some changes to inherit standalone functionality for a mesh network. There is also another mode called 'abandoned' mode discussed below in this section of the guide.

Connected Mode

A COS Flex Mesh AP (Root AP or Child Mesh AP) is considered to be in connected mode when it can access and join the WLC and can exchange periodic keep alive messages with WLC. In this mode, Flex Mesh AP will be able support locally and centrally switched WLAN's. It shall allow regular client and Child mesh APs to join.

Standalone Mode

A COS Flex Mesh AP, is considered to be in standalone mode if it loses connection to the controller but it can access the local gateway. In this mode, the COS Flex+Mesh AP will disable all the centrally switched WLANs, and shall keep the locally switched WLANs up and running. It will also allow the new clients to join on local switched WLANs using local authentication as long as the authentication server is reachable in the local network. Child mesh APs will NOT be allowed to join in this mode.

Abandoned Mode or Persistent SSID Mode

A COS Flex+Mesh AP is in abandoned mode when it can no longer access the gateway IP and has no connectivity to the local network. Possible scenarios are:

- AP is still not locked on to any uplink wired or wireless.
- A wireless uplink has been established but has not been authenticated.
- An uplink is established and authenticated, but IP address has the gateway IP has not been configured.
- An uplink is established, authenticated and also IP address and gateway IP has been configured, but the gateway is not reachable for over a minute.

Neither Child Mesh APs nor the clients are allowed to join in this mode. Local as well as centrally switched WLANs will be disabled. AP may still be scanning for an uplink in this mode so no beacons will be transmitted during this time.



Note

For flex mesh COS APs, in abandoned mode, reboot timer shall be enabled so the AP will have rebooted after 40 minutes, if it does not transition to either standalone mode or connected mode.

Mode/State transitions in the Flex Mesh COS APs

- Flex Mesh mode COS AP will always boot up in abandoned mode, in which it would need to scan for the uplink (wired or radio).
- Once a new uplink is selected either during initial stage or during inter gateway roaming scenario, it is expected that the authentication should pass and the CAPWAP connection needs to be formed within 2 minutes, else the selected parent will be blacklisted. This function should be same as a regular Mesh mode COS AP.

- If a Flex mesh AP has a valid CAPWAP connection and it loses the CAPWAP connection it will transition to standalone mode, and will stay in standalone mode, as long as the gateway is reachable. A Flex Mesh AP will keep track of the IP mode (IPV6 or IPV4) used for the last successful CAPWAP connection and will track the reachability of the GW for that IP mode.
- For Flex mesh AP in standalone mode, Mesh control will start a timer (20 second) to periodically refresh the ARP entry for GW IP (IPV4 or IPV6) and to also query the GW reachability status from the Path Control Protocol. PCP will maintain the gateway reachability status from that AP either reported by the Root AP via PCP messages or if it is Root AP by doing an ARP lookup for the gateway IP address. If the GW is unreachable for over a minute, the Flex Mesh AP will blacklist the parent and will transition to abandoned mode and will re-scan for a new uplink.
- To come out of the abandoned mode, AP must connect to the WLC and transition to the connected mode. Transition from abandoned mode directly to standalone mode is not supported and needs to be considered in future design enhancements.

Design considerations for Flex AP in standalone mode:

- When the Flex AP is in standalone mode, it will stick to the same parent and will NOT try to discover or roam to a better neighbor, even if it is a preferred parent. The reason is that there is no guarantee that the security will pass with the new parent and the roaming will be successful. If the security fails, the perspective parent may get blacklisted unnecessarily. It is best to consider standalone roaming once standalone security is supported for Mesh APs in future design enhancements.
- BGN timer will be stopped in standalone mode. So, if the child mesh AP is in standalone mode and it joins a parent with a different BGN and goes back into standalone mode after that, BGN timer will be stopped so that the child Mesh AP does not go into re-scan mode after 15 minutes (BGN timer expiry).
- In standalone mode, reboot timer will be stopped so that the AP does not reboot after 40 minutes, in the absence of a CAPWAP connection.
- After moving back to connected mode, from standalone mode, best neighbor selection timer and BGN timer will be restarted, so allow the child mesh AP to roam to the best possible neighbor.

Special standalone mode for COS Flex RAPs

In this mode the SSID will be broadcasted always (Persistent SSID). In addition, after reboot, when this special Persistent mode is enabled, Flex Mesh RAP should be able to start broadcasting the SSID even if the gateway is not reachable.

Existing Flex-connect AP mode design

- Locally switched WLANs are stored in config.flex file and Flex-connect AP broadcasts the local WLAN SSIDs as long as it is standalone mode.
- On boot up Flex-connect AP would only start broadcasting the locally switched WLANs if the gateway is provisioned.

- If for a COS Flex connect AP, gateway information is removed at some point, it moves out of the standalone mode and stops broadcasting the locally switched SSIDs and waits for gateway to be provisioned again.
- Once the gateway is provisioned, Flex AP again transitions into the standalone mode and starts broadcasting the locally switched SSIDs again.
- Without a valid gateway, flex-connect AP eventually stops broadcasting SSIDs, since the local network is not reachable so no reason to connect the clients.

Parts of the existing Flex-connect AP mode design is used to retain WLAN configuration during reboot and to be able to start broadcasting Local SSIDs etc. However, for Flex RAP we have a special standalone mode requirement for NBN deployment as stated below:

- Flex RAP should be able to boot up directly into the standalone mode and start broadcasting SSIDs, even if the gateway is not reachable.
- Flex RAP will continue to be in standalone mode and keep broadcasting SSIDs if the gateway was reachable earlier and becomes unreachable at some point.
- Even if the Flex RAP cannot support any real clients, it still needs to broadcast SSID so that the operator can check if the AP is UP and running.

Design considerations to support new requirement

- Flex RAP should join the controller at least once to download the WLAN configuration that gets stored in the config.flex file. This WLAN is a local switched one.
- Once the configuration is stored in the config.flex file, it will become persistent across the reboots and AP does not need to join WLC again as long as the configuration is not erased.
- A new configuration that is needed for the RAP to maintain the wired link is supported and will be stored in mesh configuration file i.e. "strict_wired_uplink".
- If the following conditions are true, FLEX Mesh AP will broadcast the local WLANs stored in flex configuration file even if the gateway is not reachable.
 - AP is a Flex Mesh Root AP
 - AP is configured with strict_wired_uplink as true.
- A new AP CLI command will be supported to configure a Flex Mesh AP as a strict wired AP.


```
# CAPWAP ap mesh strict-wired-uplink <true/false>
```
- New configuration parameter "strict_wired_uplink" will be stored in config.mesh file in storage directory so that it is persistent across the reboots. Default value of this parameter will be false.
- Strict wired uplink configuration is only valid if the AP is configured as Flex-Mesh Root AP. For all other AP modes and for Mesh AP role, strict wired uplink configuration will not be effective, even if configured.
- When strict wired uplink is true for Flex Mesh Root AP:
 - Wired uplink will be immediately selected on mesh restart.
 - Wired uplink will never be blacklisted

- CAPWAP up timer will not run
- Mesh Reboot timer will not run
- Seek of the wired adjacency will always return true, even if the interface is down
- Wireless backhaul can never be selected as an uplink
- Wireless backhaul can still be used as downlink to provide connectivity to the Mesh child nodes
- To avoid issues due to gateway configuration checks, static IP and gateway must be configured on the Flex RAP (even if it just a dummy IP or gateway).
 - Having Static IP and Gateway configuration will allow the Flex RAP to transition into standalone mode after reboot even when there is no connectivity to the local network (i.e. no DHCP server to provision IP and gateway). Flex RAP will then continue broadcasting the locally switched SSIDs even in absence of any network connectivity.
 - If the IP and gateway are not valid, and once AP has connectivity to DHCP server, DHCP IP overwrites the static IP configuration and DHCP IP and gateway configuration takes over.
- A Simple WLC CLI to enable/disable the 'Persistent SSID' feature will be provided. The WLC and AP should have communication for this configuration to take effect.
- The AP 'show mesh config' will also dump the current status of this feature.

Configuring Mesh Enhancements

Step 1

As indicated in the explanation above the RAP has to be configured to be in an Persistent Transmit of the SSI mode. This configuration option is available from the CLI mode only.

```
NBNMAP1542_B2_E2#capwap ap mesh strict-wired-uplink
  disable  disable strict wired uplink
  enable   enable strict wired uplink
NBNMAP1542_B2_E2#capwap ap mesh strict-wired-uplink
```

Step 2

To verify that the mode is enabled execute a "show mesh config" command and the "strict wired uplink" should show as Enabled.

```

NBNMAP1542_B2_E2#show mesh conf
AP Specific Configuration:
AP Role: Flex Root AP
Backhaul Mode: 802.11a
Strict wired Uplink: Enabled
Ethernet Bridging: Disabled
Public Safety: Disabled
Slot Bias: Disabled
LSC Authentication: Disabled
Background Scanning: Disabled
Strict Matching BGN: Disabled
Convergence Method: Standard Convergence, CCN mode: Disabled
Ethernet Bridging BPDU Allow: Disabled
Daisy Chain Mode: Disabled
VLAN Transparent Bridging: Disabled
Trunk VLAN Id: 0
Backhaul Rate: Auto
Preferred Parent: 0C:75:BD:0C:A1:F1
CAPWAP Join Mode: IPv4
Bridge Group Name:
Mesh Statistics Push Interval(min): 3
Range(feet): 12000
Mesh Security Mode: EAP (PSK Provisioned:Tue Nov 21 15:37:59 2017)
Background Scanning: Disabled
Universal Client Access: Enabled
Universal Client Access Ext: Enabled
Global Public Safety: Disabled
Battery Backup: Enabled
Full Sector DFS: Enabled
IDS(Rogue/Signature Reporting): Disabled
Backhaul A-MSDU: Enabled
Backhaul DCA Status: Disabled
Configured Parent: 0C:75:BD:0C:A1:F1
Multicast Mode:In-Out

```

Step 3

As indicated above for the persistent SSID to function and to avoid issues due to gateway configuration checks, static IP and gateway must be configured on the Flex RAP (even if it just a dummy IP or gateway). Having Static IP and Gateway configuration will allow the Flex RAP to transition into standalone mode after reboot even when there is no connectivity to the local network (i.e. no DHCP server to provision IP and gateway). Flex RAP will then continue broadcasting the locally switched SSIDs even in absence of any network connectivity. If the IP and gateway are not valid, and once AP has connectivity to DHCP server, DHCP IP overwrites the static IP configuration and DHCP IP and gateway configuration takes over.

The screenshot displays the Cisco Wireless Management interface for the AP NBNMAP1542_B2_E2. The 'Mesh' tab is active, and the 'Static IP (IPv4/IPv6)' field is highlighted with a red box, showing the IP address 172.135.0.128. The interface includes a navigation menu on the left and a main configuration area with tabs for General, Credentials, Interfaces, High Availability, Inventory, Mesh, FlexConnect, and Advanced.

General		Versions	
AP Name	NBNMAP1542_B2_E2	Primary Software Version	8.7.1.129
Location	S86	Backup Software Version	8.8.1.51
AP MAC Address	00:12:c0:8d:e1:f1:98	Predownload Status	None
Base Radio MAC	38:0e:4d:85:8f:e0	Predownload Version	None
Admin Status	Enable	Predownload Next Retry Time	NA
AP Mode	Flex+Bridge	Predownload Retry Count	NA
AP Sub Mode	None	Boot Version	1.1.2.4
Operational Status	REG	IOS Version	8.7.1.129
Port Number	1	Mini IOS Version	0.0.0.0
Venue Group	Unspecified	IP Config	
Venue Type	Unspecified	CAPWAP Preferred Mode	Ipv4 (Global Config)
Add New Venue		DHCP Ipv4 Address	172.135.0.128
Venue Name		Static IP (Ipv4/Ipv6)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Language		Static IP (Ipv4/Ipv6)	172.135.0.128
GPS Location		IP Mask/Prefix Length	255.255.0.0
GPS Present	No	Gateway (Ipv4/Ipv6)	172.135.0.1
		DNS IP Address (Ipv4/Ipv6)	0.0.0.0
		Domain Name	

Steps for testing RAP Persistent Mode in Rel 8.7

In order to test the setup best is to configure one RAP with persistent SSID or in abandoned mode and one in a regular RAP mode. Connect a client to both RAP and observe behavior when RAPs lose their connectivity to the controller.

- Client with Persistent Mode enabled should maintain connectivity to the RAP, since RAP continues to transmit the SSID.
- Client that connected to the regularly configured RAP will lose connectivity since SSID will stop being transmitted.



Design Considerations

This chapter describes important design considerations and provides an example of a wireless mesh design.

Each outdoor wireless mesh deployment is unique, and each environment has its own challenges with available locations, obstructions, and available network infrastructure. Design requirements driven by expected users, traffic, and availability needs are also major design criteria. This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Wireless Mesh Constraints](#), page 27
- [Controller Planning](#), page 31

Wireless Mesh Constraints

The following are a few system characteristics to consider when you design and build a wireless mesh network. Some of these characteristics apply to the backhaul network design and others to the CAPWAP controller design:

Wireless Backhaul Data Rate

Backhaul is used to create only the wireless connection between the access points. The backhaul interface is 802.11a/n/ac/g depending upon the access point. The rate selection is important for effective use of the available RF spectrum. The rate can also affect the throughput of client devices, and throughput is an important metric used by industry publications to evaluate vendor devices.

Dynamic Rate Adaptation (DRA) introduces a process to estimate optimal transmission rate for packet transmissions. It is important to select rates correctly. If the rate is too high, packet transmissions fail resulting in communication failure. If the rate is too low, the available channel bandwidth is not used, resulting in inferior products, and the potential for catastrophic network congestion and collapse.

Data rates also affect the RF coverage and network performance. Lower data rates, for example 6 Mbps, can extend farther from the access point than can higher data rates, for example 1300 Mbps. As a result, the data rate affects cell coverage and consequently the number of access points required. Different data rates are achieved by sending a more redundant signal on the wireless link, allowing data to be easily recovered from noise. The number of symbols sent out for a packet at the 1-Mbps data rate is higher than the number of symbols used for the same packet at 11 Mbps. Therefore, sending data at the lower bit rates takes more time than sending the equivalent data at a higher bit rate, resulting in reduced throughput.

A lower bit rate might allow a greater distance between MAPs, but there are likely to be gaps in the WLAN client coverage, and the capacity of the backhaul network is reduced. An increased bit rate for the backhaul network either requires more MAPs or results in a reduced SNR between MAPs, limiting mesh reliability and interconnection.

**Note**

The data rate can be set on the backhaul on a per AP basis. It is not a global command.

The required minimum LinkSNR for backhaul links per data rate is shown in [Table 1: Backhaul Data Rates and Minimum LinkSNR Requirements](#), on page 28.

Table 1: Backhaul Data Rates and Minimum LinkSNR Requirements

802.11a Data Rate (Mbps)	Minimum Required LinkSNR (dB)
54	31
48	29
36	26
24	22
18	18
12	16
9	15
6	14

- The required minimum LinkSNR value is driven by the data rate and the following formula: *Minimum SNR + fade margin*.

[Table 2: Backhaul Data Rates and Minimum LinkSNR Requirements for 802.11n](#), on page 28 summarizes the calculation by data rate.

- Minimum SNR refers to an ideal state of noninterference, nonnoise, and a system packet error rate (PER) of no more than 10 percent.
- Typical fade margin is approximately 9 to 10 dB.

Minimum Required LinkSNR Calculations by Data Rate

Table 2: Backhaul Data Rates and Minimum LinkSNR Requirements for 802.11n

802.11n Date Rate (Mbps)	Spatial Stream	Minimum Required LinkSNR (dB)
15	1	9.3
30	1	11.3

802.11n Date Rate (Mbps)	Spatial Stream	Minimum Required LinkSNR (dB)
45	1	13.3
60	1	17.3
90	1	21.3
120	1	24.3
135	1	26.3
157.5	1	27.3
30	2	12.3
60	2	14.3
90	2	16.3
120	2	20.3
180	2	24.3
240	2	27.3
270	2	29.3
300	2	30.3

- If we take into account the effect of MRC for calculating Minimum Required Link SNR. [Table 3: Required LinkSNR Calculations for 802.11a/g](#), on page 29 shows the required LinkSNR for 802.11a/g (2.4 GHz and 5 GHz) for AP1552 and 1522 with 3 Rx antennas (MRC gain).

$$\text{LinkSNR} = \text{Minimum SNR} - \text{MRC} + \text{Fade Margin (9 dB)}$$

Table 3: Required LinkSNR Calculations for 802.11a/g

802.11a/g MCS (Mbps)	Modulation	Minimum SNR (dB)	MRC Gain from 3 RXs (dB)	Fade Margin (dB)	Required Link SNR (dB)
6	BPSK 1/2	5	4.7	9	9.3
9	BPSK 3/4	6	4.7	9	10.3
12	QPSK 1/2	7	4.7	9	11.3
18	QPSK 3/4	9	4.7	9	13.3
24	16QAM 1/2	13	4.7	9	17.3

802.11a/g MCS (Mbps)	Modulation	Minimum SNR (dB)	MRC Gain from 3 RXs (dB)	Fade Margin (dB)	Required Link SNR (dB)
36	16QAM 3/4	17	4.7	9	21.3
48	64QAM 2/3	20	4.7	9	24.3
54	64QAM 3/4	22	4.7	9	26.3

If we consider only 802.11n rates, then [Table 4: Requirements for LinkSNR with AP1552 for 2.4 and 5 GHz, on page 30](#) shows LinkSNR requirements with AP1552 for 2.4 and 5 GHz.

Table 4: Requirements for LinkSNR with AP1552 for 2.4 and 5 GHz

No. of Spatial Streams	11n MCS	Modulation	Minimum SNR (dB)	MRC Gain from 3 RXs (dB)	Fade Margin (dB)	Link SNR (dB)
1	MCS 0	BPSK 1/2	5	4.7	9	9.3
1	MCS 1	QPSK 1/2	7	4.7	9	11.3
1	MCS 2	QPSK 3/4	9	4.7	9	13.3
1	MCS 3	16QAM 1/2	13	4.7	9	17.3
1	MCS 4	16QAM 3/4	17	4.7	9	21.3
1	MCS 5	64QAM 2/3	20	4.7	9	24.3
1	MCS 6	64QAM 3/4	22	4.7	9	26.3
1	MCS 7	64QAM 5/6	23	4.7	9	27.3
2	MCS 8	BPSK 1/2	5	1.7	9	12.3
2	MCS 9	QPSK 1/2	7	1.7	9	14.3
2	MCS 10	QPSK 3/4	9	1.7	9	16.3
2	MCS 11	16QAM 1/2	13	1.7	9	20.3
2	MCS 12	16QAM 3/4	17	1.7	9	24.3
2	MCS 13	64QAM 2/3	20	1.7	9	27.3
2	MCS 14	64QAM 3/4	22	1.7	9	29.3
2	MCS 15	64QAM 5/6	23	1.7	9	30.3

**Note**

With two spatial streams, the MRC gain is halved, that is the MRC gain is reduced by 3 dB. This is because the system has $10 \log(3/2 \text{ SS})$ instead of $10 \log(3/1 \text{ SS})$. If there were to have been 3 SS with 3 RX, then the MRC gain would have been zero.

- Number of backhaul hops is limited to eight but we recommend three to four hops.

The number of hops is recommended to be limited to three or four primarily to maintain sufficient backhaul throughput, because each mesh access point uses the same radio for transmission and reception of backhaul traffic, which means that throughput is approximately halved over every hop. For example, the maximum throughput for 24 Mbps is approximately 14 Mbps for the first hop, 9 Mbps for the second hop, and 4 Mbps for the third hop.

- Number of MAPs per RAP.

There is no current software limitation on how many MAPs per RAP you can configure. However, it is suggested that you limit the number to 20 MAPs per RAP.

- Number of controllers

- The number of controllers per mobility group is limited to 72.

- Number of mesh access points supported per controller.

Controller Planning

The following items affect the number of controllers required in a mesh network:

- Mesh access points (RAPs and MAPs) in the network.

The wired network that connects the RAP and controllers can affect the total number of access points supported in the network. If this network allows the controllers to be equally available to all access points without any impact on WLAN performance, the access points can be evenly distributed across all controllers for maximum efficiency. If this is not the case, and controllers are grouped into various clusters or PoPs, the overall number of access points and coverage are reduced.

- Number of mesh access points (RAPs and MAPs) supported per controller. See [Table 5: Mesh Access Point Support by Controller Model](#), on page 31.

For clarity, nonmesh access points are referred to as *local* access points in this document.

Table 5: Mesh Access Point Support by Controller Model

Controller Model	Local AP Support (nonmesh) ¹	Maximum Possible Mesh AP Support
5508 ²	500	500
2504 ³	75	75

Controller Model	Local AP Support (nonmesh) ¹	Maximum Possible Mesh AP Support
3504	150	150
WiSM2	500	500
5520	1500	1500
8540	6000	6000

¹ Local AP support is the total number of nonmesh APs supported on the controller model.

² For 5508, controllers, the number of MAPs is equal to (local AP support - number of RAPs).

³ For 2504, controllers, the number of MAPs is equal to (local AP support - number of RAPs).



Note

Mesh is fully supported on Cisco 2500, 3504, 5508, 5520, 8540 and WiSM-2 Controllers. The Base License (LIC-CT508-Base) is sufficient for indoor and outdoor APs. The WPlus License (LIC-WPLUS-SW) is merged with the base license. The WPlus License is not required for indoor mesh APs.



Air Time Fairness in Mesh Deployments rel 8.4

- [Air Time Fairness in Mesh Deployments Rel 8.4, page 33](#)

Air Time Fairness in Mesh Deployments Rel 8.4

This section of the document introduces the ATF on Mesh APs and provides guidelines for its deployment. The purpose of this section is to:

- Provide an overview of ATF on Mesh APs
- Highlight supported Key Features
- Provide details on deploying and managing the ATF on Mesh APs

Pre-requisite and Supported Features in 8.4 release

Mesh ATF is supported on AireOS 8.4 or higher release on a Wireless LAN Controller . Mesh ATF is supported on 1550/128, 1570 and all other IOS based APs.

AP	1550 (64 MB)	1550 (128 MB)	1570	3700	1530	1540	1560
Feature	–	–	—	–	–	–	–
Basic Mesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8.4
Flex+Mesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Fast Convergence (background scanning)	No	8.3	8.3	Yes	8.3	No	8.4
Wired Clients on RAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

AP	1550 (64 MB)	1550 (128 MB)	1570	3700	1530	1540	1560
Wired Clients on MAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	8.4
Daisy Chain	7.6	7.6	7.6	No	7.6	No	No
LSC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
PSK provisioning: MAP-RAP authentication	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.4
ATF on Mesh	No	8.4	8.4	8.4	No	No	No

Cisco Air Time Fairness (ATF) Use Cases

Public Hotspots (Stadium/Airport/Convention Center/Other)

In this instance a public network is sharing a WLAN between two (or more) service providers and the venue. Subscribers to each service provider can be grouped and each group can be allocated a certain percentage of airtime.

Education

In this instance, a university is sharing a WLAN between students, faculty, and guests. The guest network can be further partitioned by service provider. Each group can be assigned a certain percentage of airtime.

Enterprise or Hospitality or Retail

In this instance, the venue is sharing a WLAN between employees and guests. The guest network can be further partitioned by service provider. The guests could be sub-grouped by tier of service type with each subgroup being assigned a certain percentage of airtime, for example a paid group is entitled to more airtime than the free group.

Time Shared Managed Hotspot

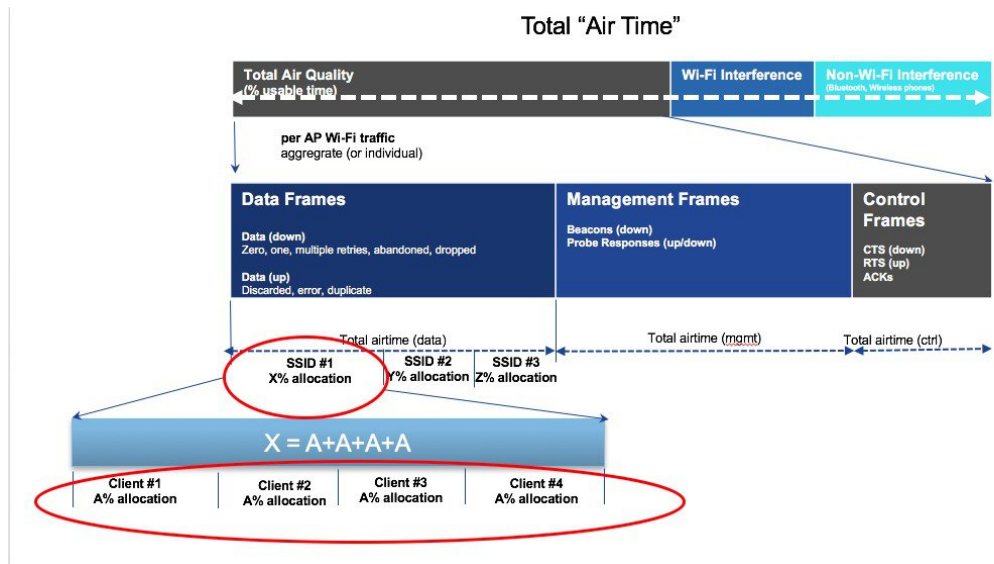
In this instance, the business entity managing the hotspot, such as a service provider or an enterprise, can allocate and subsequently lease airtime to other business entities.

ATF Functionality and Capabilities

ATF Functionality and Capabilities:

- ATF policies are applied only in the downlink direction (AP transmitting frames to client). Only airtime in the downlink direction, that is AP to client, can be controlled accurately by the AP. Although airtime in the uplink direction, that is client to AP, can be measured, it cannot be strictly controlled. Although the AP can constrain airtime for packets that it sends to clients, the AP can only measure airtime for packets that it 'hears' from clients because it cannot strictly limit their airtime

- ATF policies are applied only on wireless data frames; management and control frames gets ignored
- When ATF is configured per-SSID, each SSID is granted airtime according to the configured policy
- ATF can be configured to either drop or defer frames that exceed their airtime policies. If the frame is deferred, it will be buffered and transmit at some point in the future when the offending SSID has a sufficient airtime budget. Of course, there is a limit as to how many frames can be buffered. If this limit is crossed, frames will be dropped regardless
- ATF can be globally enabled or disabled
- ATF can be enabled or disabled on an individual access point, AP group or entire network
- Allocation is applied Per SSID and Per Client
- Applies to Downstream only
- Can be configured in WLC GUI/CLI and PI
- Can be applied to all APs on a Network to AP Group or one AP
- Supported on APs in Local mode: **AP1260, 1550-128Mb,1570, 1700, 2600, 2700, 3500, 3600, 3700**



ATF on Mesh Feature Overview

AirTime Fairness on Mesh Aps feature is very close conceptually to the ATF feature support release for Local Aps in the previous releases. We strongly recommend to review that feature and deployment steps in the guide at http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/mesh/8-2/b_Air_Time_Fairness_Phase1_and_Phase2_Deployment_Guide.html

At the present time, enterprise class, high density stadium and other major Wi-Fi deployments with Cisco IOS 11n, 11ac Indoor APs are benefited by "per SSID" based Airtime Fairness and "per Client within a SSID" based Airtime Fairness through 8.1 MR1 and 8.2 releases.

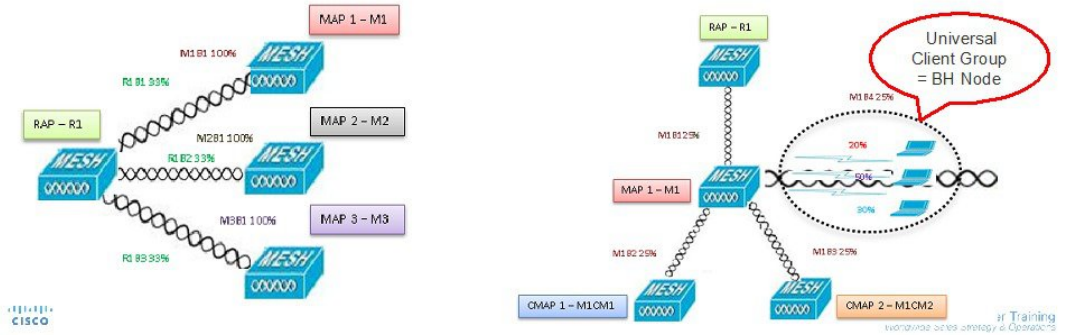
In a same way, currently, there is a demand from the Customers with large scale Outdoor wireless mesh deployments to serve their users by providing fairness among the Wi-Fi users across the Outdoor wireless mesh network in utilizing the AP radio Airtime downstream and also provide administrators the key control to enforce SLA (implied on multiple cellular operator through Wi-Fi hotspot) on the Wi-Fi users across the Outdoor wireless mesh network. However, since all Wi-Fi users traffic is bridged between MAPs and RAPs through the wireless backhaul radio and there is no SSID concept on wireless backhaul radio for backhaul nodes to enforce policies through SSID's for each backhaul node, there is no easy solution for Wi-Fi users across the Outdoor wireless mesh network to get treated fairly in terms of utilizing the Wi-Fi airtime through their Outdoor Wireless Mesh Aps. As far as the clients on client access radios are concerned, it's fairly simple to regulate the airtime fairness through SSIDs (w/ or w/o client fair sharing) in a similar way how it is done for Cisco unified local mode APs.

Before the solution overview of supporting ATF on mesh, lets quickly recap ATF - Airtime Fairness (ATF) is basically a concept which provides an ability to regulate/enforce the AP radio airtime in downstream direction for the clients associated through the SSID's. As a result, the Wi-Fi users on wireless network are fairly treated in terms of utilizing the radio WiFi radio airtime. This basically provides the key control either to enforce SLA additionally or simply to avoid certain group or individual from occupying an unfair amount of WiFi airtime on a particular or on a given AP radio. A service level agreement (SLA) is a contract between a service provider (either internal or external) and the end user that defines the level of service expected from the service provider. SLAs are output-based in that their purpose is specifically to define what the customer will receive.

In general, in the Mesh architecture, the Mesh Aps (Parents, child MAPs) in a Mesh Tree will be accessing the same channel (let's forget about extended sub-backhaul radios for a minute) on backhaul radio for mesh connectivity between Parents and child Maps. Whereas, the Root AP will be connected wired to the controller and MAPs will be connected wireless to the controller. Hence all the CAPWAP, Wi-Fi traffic will be bridged to the controller through the wireless backhaul radio and through RAP. In terms of the physical locations, normally the RAPs will be placed at roof top and the MAPs in multiple hops will be placed some distance apart within each other based on the Mesh network segmentation guidelines. Hence each MAP in a Mesh tree can provide 100% of their own radio airtime downstream to their users though each MAP accessing the same medium. To compare this in non-mesh scenario, where there can be neighboring local mode unified Aps in the arena next to each other in different rooms serving to their respective clients on the same channel with each providing 100% radio airtime downstream. Therefore, ATF has no control over enforcing clients in two different neighboring AP's accessing the same medium. Similarly, it's applicable for MAPs in a Mesh tree. For Outdoor/Indoor Mesh Aps, Airtime fairness must be supported on client access radios which serve regular clients as same as how we currently support ATF on non-mesh unified local mode Aps to serve the clients and additionally it must also be supported on backhaul radios which bridge the traffic to/from the clients on client access radios to RAPs (one hop) or through MAPs to RAPs (multiple hops). Its bit tricky to support ATF on backhaul radio's using the same SSID/Policy/Weight/Client fair sharing model. Since backhaul radio's doesn't have SSIDs and it always bridges traffic through their hidden backhaul nodes. Henceforth, on the backhaul radios either in RAP or MAP, the radio airtime downstream will be fair shared equally based on the number of backhaul nodes. This approach eliminates the problem and provides fairness to users across wireless mesh network in the case where the clients associated to 2nd hop MAP can stall the clients associated to 1st hop MAP where 2nd hop MAP is connected wireless to 1st hop MAP through backhaul radio though the Wi-Fi users in the MAPs are separated by a physical location. In the scenario, when a backhaul radio has an option to serve normal clients through universal client access feature, ATF considers the regular clients into single node and group them into it. It enforces the Airtime by equally fair sharing the radio airtime downstream based on the number of nodes (backhaul nodes + single node for regular clients). We will see more details how this solution is turned into design in the next sections.

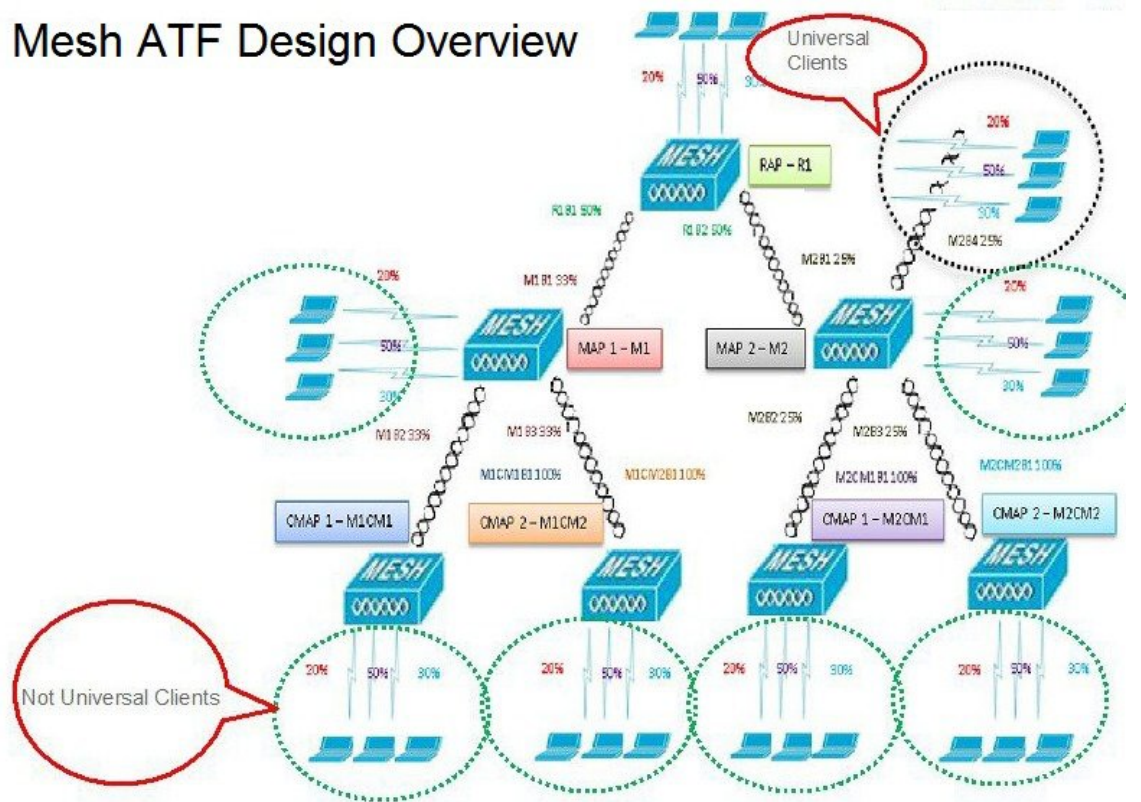
Mesh ATF Optimization on the Backhaul

- On Mesh Client Access Link radio will use per SSID/policy weight/client fair sharing model
- Client Group on the Universal Access Radio considered as one BH Node
- Strict or Optimized enforcement can be applied on the backhaul



A bigger mesh design will look like this:

Mesh ATF Design Overview



ATF Modes of Operation

The Framework behind the ATF monitor mode is to allow the user to view and get the stats of overall Air Time being used i.e. to report the Air Time usage for all the AP transmissions. The ATF in monitor mode can be enabled on following levels.

- Disable Mode: By default ATF is disabled on the WLC
- Monitor Mode: To monitor airtime usage on your network
- Enforce—Policy Mode: Assigning ATF policies on your network
- Strict Enforcement
- Optimized

Configuring ATF on Mesh

To configure, ATF on mesh, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Backhaul Client Access- enable/disable.

```
(5520-MA1) >config mesh client-access enable
```

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless configuration page for Mesh. The left sidebar contains the following menu items:

- Wireless
 - Access Points
 - All APs
 - Radios
 - 802.11a/n/ac
 - 802.11b/g/n
 - Dual-Band Radios
 - Global Configuration
 - Advanced
 - Mesh** (highlighted with a red box)
 - ATF
 - RF Profiles
 - FlexConnect Groups
 - FlexConnect ACLs
 - FlexConnect VLAN Templates

The main content area is titled 'Mesh' and has a 'General' section with the following settings:

Range (RootAP to MeshAP)	12000 feet
IDS(Rogue and Signature Detection)	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Backhaul Client Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Extended Backhaul Client Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Mesh DCA Channels	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Global Public Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Mesh Backhaul RRM	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Outdoor Ext. UNII B Domain Channels	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled

Below the 'General' section is the heading 'Mesh RAP Downlink Backhaul'.

Step 2 RAP Downlink Backhaul configure 5 or 2.4 GHz

```
(5520-MA1) >config mesh backhaul slot <0/1> all
```

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless configuration interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: **Wireless**, **Access Points** (All APs, Radios: 802.11a/n/ac, 802.11b/g/n, Dual-Band Radios, Global Configuration), **Advanced** (Mesh, ATF), **RF Profiles**, **FlexConnect Groups** (FlexConnect ACLs, FlexConnect VLAN, Templates), **OEAP ACLs**, **Network Lists**, and **802.11a/n/ac**. The **Mesh** option is highlighted with a red box. The main content area is titled **General** and includes the following settings:

- Range (RootAP to MeshAP): 12000 feet
- IDS(Rogue and Signature Detection): Enabled
- Backhaul Client Access: Enabled
- Extended Backhaul Client Access: Enabled
- Mesh DCA Channels: Enabled
- Global Public Safety: Enabled
- Mesh Backhaul RRM: Enabled
- Outdoor Ext. UNII B Domain Channels: Enabled

Below the General section is the **Mesh RAP Downlink Backhaul** section, which is highlighted with a red box. It contains the following settings:

- RAP Downlink Backhaul: 5 GHz 2.4 GHz
- Enable** button

Step 3 Create ATF Policy with Weight and Client Sharing

```
(5520-MA1) >config atf 802.11a mode ?
disable          Disables ATF
enforce-policy   Configures ATF in enforcement mode
monitor          Configures ATF in monitor mode

(5520-MA1) >config atf 802.11a mode enforce-policy

(5520-MA1) >config atf policy create 1 mesh 25 client-sharing enable
```


Wireless

ATF Policy Configuration

Id Name Weight Client Fair Sharing

0 Default 10

Create Modify Delete

Entries 1 - 4 of 4

ID	Name	Weight	Client Fair sharing
0	Default	10	Enabled
1	Mesh ATF	50	Enabled
2	atf20	20	Enabled
3	atf80	80	Enabled

Step 4 Configure Enforcement mode per AP/AP Group/Network with Enforcement type and WLAN and Policy applied.

Figure 10:

```
(5520-MA1) >config atf 802.11a optimization enable
```

The screenshot displays the Cisco Wireless Mesh configuration interface. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'ATF' expanded to 'Enforcement Mode'. The main configuration area is titled 'ATF Enforcement Mode Configuration' and includes the following sections:

- AP Selection:** Radio buttons for 'AP Name', 'AP Group Name', and 'Network'. Red arrows point to each of these options.
- Radio Type:** Checkboxes for '802.11a' and '802.11b'.
- Enforcement Type:** Radio buttons for 'Optimized' (selected) and 'Strict'. Red arrows point to both.
- Mode:** 'Enable' and 'Disable' buttons.
- Policy Enforcement:** Fields for 'WLAN Id' and 'Policy Id' (both set to 'None'), and 'SSID Name' and 'Policy Name' text boxes. Red arrows point to 'WLAN Id' and 'Policy Id'. Below these are 'Add' and 'Set to Default' buttons.

Step 5 Configure Mesh Universal Access Client Airtime Allocation.

```
> config ap atf 802.11a client-access airtime-allocation <5 - 90> <ap-name> override enable
/disable
> config ap atf 802.11b client-access airtime-allocation <5 - 90> <ap-name> override enable/disable
```

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless configuration page for 'Mesh Universal Access Client Airtime Allocation'. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with 'ATF' expanded to 'Mesh Configuration'. The main content area shows configuration fields for a specific AP: 'v51_map1_ap1572' with radio type '802.11a'. Below the fields is a table listing all APs and their current airtime allocation percentages.

Configuration Fields:

- AP Name: v51_map1_ap1572
- Radio Type: 802.11a
- Default % Alloc Per Node: 10
- No of Nodes: 2
- Override:
- Override allocation on clie: 30 (5% - 90%)

Table: Mesh Universal Access Client Airtime Allocation

AP Name	Radio Type	No of Nodes	Default % Alloc Per Node	Current % Allocation on Client Access Node	Current % Allocation on Backhaul Node
v51_map2_ap3700	802.11b	0	100	NA	NA
v51_map2_ap3700	802.11a	0	100	NA	NA
v51_map1c_ap3700	802.11b	0	100	NA	NA
v51_map1c_ap3700	802.11a	0	100	NA	NA
v51_map1b_ap370C	802.11b	0	100	NA	NA
v51_map1b_ap370C	802.11a	0	100	5	95
v51_map1_ap3700	802.11b	0	100	NA	NA



Site Preparation and Planning

This chapter describes the site preparation and planning for your mesh network and contains the following sections:

- [Site Survey, page 45](#)
- [Wireless Mesh Network Coverage Considerations, page 52](#)
- [Indoor Mesh Interoperability with Outdoor Mesh, page 78](#)

Site Survey

We recommend that you perform a radio site survey before installing the equipment. A site survey reveals problems such as interference, Fresnel zone, or logistics problems. A proper site survey involves temporarily setting up mesh links and taking measurements to determine whether your antenna calculations are accurate. Determine the correct location and antenna before drilling holes, routing cables, and mounting equipment.



Note

When power is not readily available, we recommend you to use an unrestricted power supply (UPS) to temporarily power the mesh link.

Pre-Survey Checklist

Before attempting a site survey, determine the following:

- How long is your wireless link?
- Do you have a clear line of sight?
- What is the minimum acceptable data rate within which the link runs?
- Is this a point-to-point or point-to-multipoint link?
- Do you have the correct antenna?
- Can the access point installation area support the weight of the access point?

- Do you have access to both of the mesh site locations?
- Do you have the proper permits, if required?
- Do you have a partner? Never attempt to survey or work alone on a roof or tower.
- Have you configured the 1500 series before you go onsite? It is always easier to resolve configuration or device problems first.
- Do you have the proper tools and equipment to complete your task?

**Note**

Cellular phones or handheld two-way radios can be helpful to do surveys.

Outdoor Site Survey

Deploying WLAN systems outdoors requires a different skill set to indoor wireless deployments. Considerations such as weather extremes, lightning, physical security, and local regulations need to be taken into account.

When determining the suitability of a successful mesh link, define how far the mesh link is expected to transmit and at what radio data rate. Remember that the data rate is not directly included in the wireless routing calculation, and we recommend that the same data rate is used throughout the same mesh.

Design recommendations for mesh links are as follows:

- MAP deployment cannot exceed 35 feet in height above the street.
- MAPs are deployed with antennas pointed down toward the ground.
- Typical 5-GHz RAP-to-MAP distances are 1000 to 4000 feet.
- RAP locations are typically towers or tall buildings.
- Typical 5-GHz MAP-to-MAP distances are 500 to 1000 feet.
- MAP locations are typically short building tops or streetlights.
- Typical 2.4-GHz MAP-to-client distances are 500 to 1000 feet (depends upon the type of access point).
- Clients are typically laptops, Smart Phones, Tablets, and CPEs. Most of the clients operate in the 2.4-GHz band.
- In release 8.2 and above 2.4GHz radios can be used for backhaul and slightly longer distances can be achieved; however at the same time lower throughput is expected.

Determining a Line of Sight

When you determine the suitability of a successful link, you must define how far the link is expected to transmit and at what radio data rate. Very close links, one kilometer or less, are fairly easy to achieve assuming there is a *clear line of sight (LOS)*—a path with no obstructions.

Because mesh radio waves have very high frequency in the 5-GHz band, the radio wavelength is small; therefore, the radio waves do not travel as far as radio waves on lower frequencies, given the same amount of power. This higher frequency range makes the mesh ideal for unlicensed use because the radio waves do not travel far unless a high-gain antenna is used to tightly focus the radio waves in a given direction.

This high-gain antenna configuration is recommended only for connecting a RAP to the MAP. To optimize mesh behavior, omnidirectional antennas are used because mesh links are limited to one mile (1.6 km). The curvature of the earth does not impact line-of-sight calculations because the curvature of the earth changes every six miles (9.6 km).

Weather

In addition to free space path loss and line of sight, weather can also degrade a mesh link. Rain, snow, fog, and any high humidity condition can slightly obstruct or affect the line of sight, introducing a small loss (sometimes referred to as rain fade or fade margin), which has little effect on the mesh link. If you have established a stable mesh link, the weather should not be a problem; however, if the link is poor to begin with, bad weather can degrade performance or cause loss of link.

Ideally, you need a line of sight; a white-out snow storm does not allow a line of sight. Also, while storms may make the rain or snow itself appear to be the problem, many times it might be additional conditions caused by the adverse weather. For example, perhaps the antenna is on a mast pipe and the storm is blowing the mast pipe or antenna structure and that movement is causing the link to come and go, or there might be a large build-up of ice or snow on the antenna.

Fresnel Zone

A Fresnel zone is an imaginary ellipse around the visual line of sight between the transmitter and receiver. As radio signals travel through free space to their intended target, they could encounter an obstruction in the Fresnel area, degrading the signal. Best performance and range are attained when there is no obstruction of this Fresnel area. Fresnel zone, free space loss, antenna gain, cable loss, data rate, link distance, transmitter power, receiver sensitivity, and other variables play a role in determining how far your mesh link goes. Links can still occur as long as 60 percent to 70 percent of the Fresnel area is unobstructed, as illustrated in [Figure 11: Point-to-Point Link Fresnel Zone](#), on page 47.

Figure 11: Point-to-Point Link Fresnel Zone

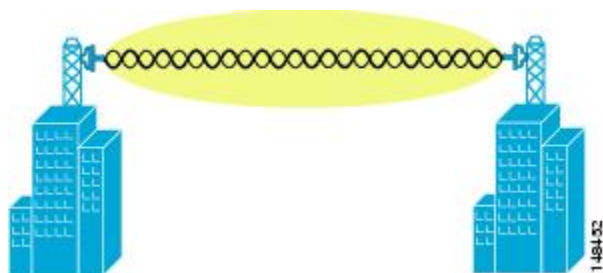


Figure 12: Typical Obstructions in a Fresnel Zone, on page 48 illustrates an obstructed Fresnel zone.

Figure 12: Typical Obstructions in a Fresnel Zone



It is possible to calculate the radius of the Fresnel zone (in feet) at any particular distance along the path using the following equation:

$$F1 = 72.6 \times \text{square root} (d/4 \times f)$$

where

F1 = the first Fresnel zone radius in feet

D = total path length in miles

F = frequency (GHz)

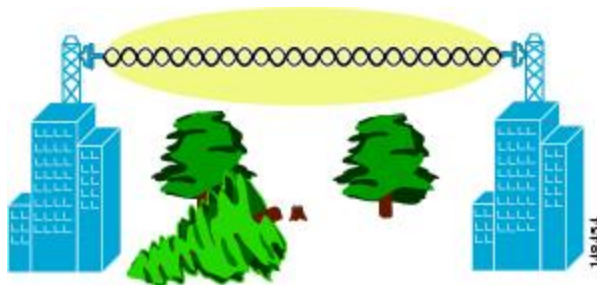
Normally, 60 percent of the first Fresnel zone clearance is recommended, so the above formula for 60 percent Fresnel zone clearance can be expressed as follows:

$$0.60 F1 = 43.3 \times \text{square root} (d/4 \times f)$$

These calculations are based on a flat terrain.

Figure 13: Removing Obstructions in a Fresnel Zone, on page 48 shows the removal of an obstruction in the Fresnel zone of the wireless signal.

Figure 13: Removing Obstructions in a Fresnel Zone



Fresnel Zone Size in Wireless Mesh Deployments

To give an approximation of size of the maximum Fresnel zone to be considered, at a possible minimum frequency of 4.9 GHz, the minimum value changes depending on the regulatory domain. The minimum figure quoted is a possible band allocated for public safety in the USA, and a maximum distance of one mile gives a Fresnel zone of clearance requirement of $9.78 \text{ ft} = 43.3 \times \text{SQR}(1/(4 \times 4.9))$. This clearance is relatively easy to achieve in most situations. In most deployments, distances are expected to be less than one mile, and the

frequency greater than 4.9 GHz, making the Fresnel zone smaller. Every mesh deployment should consider the Fresnel zone as part of its design, but in most cases, it is not expected that meeting the Fresnel clearance requirement is an issue.

Hidden Nodes Interference

The mesh backhaul uses the same 802.11a channel for all nodes in that mesh, which can introduce hidden nodes into the WLAN backhaul environment.

Figure 14: Hidden Nodes

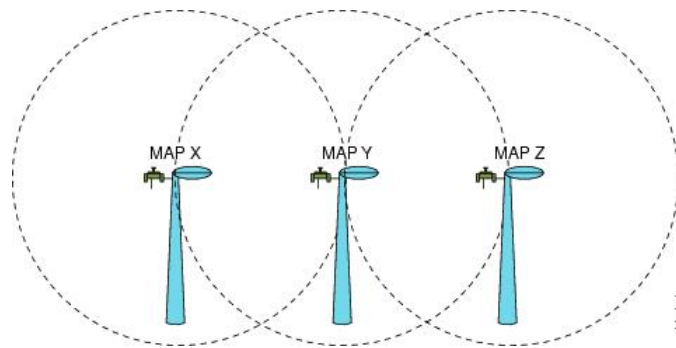


Figure 14: Hidden Nodes, on page 49 shows the following three MAPs:

- MAP X
- MAP Y
- MAP Z

If MAP X is the route back to the RAP for MAP Y and Z, both MAP X and MAP Z might be sending traffic to MAP Y at the same time. MAP Y can see traffic from both MAP X and Z, but MAP X and Z cannot see each other because of the RF environment, which means that the carrier sense multi-access (CSMA) mechanism does not stop MAP X and Z from transmitting during the same time window; if either of these frames is destined for a MAP, it is corrupted by the collision between frames and requires retransmission.

Although all WLANs at some time can expect some hidden node collisions, the fixed nature of the MAP makes hidden node collisions a persistent feature of the mesh WLAN backhaul under some traffic conditions such as heavy loads and large packet streams.

Both the hidden node problem and the exposed node problem are inherent to wireless mesh networks because mesh access points share the same backhaul channel. Because these two problems can affect the overall network performance, the Cisco mesh solution seeks to mitigate these two problems as much as possible. For example, the AP1500s have at least two radios: one for backhaul access on a 5-GHz channel and the other for 2.4-GHz client access. In addition, the radio resource management (RRM) feature, which operates on the 2.4-GHz radio, enables cell breathing and automatic channel change, which can effectively decrease the collision domains in a mesh network.

There is an additional solution that can help to further mitigate these two problems. To reduce collisions and to improve stability under high load conditions, the 802.11 MAC uses an exponential backoff algorithm, where contending nodes back off exponentially and retransmit packets whenever a perceived collision occurs. Theoretically, the more retries a node has, the smaller the collision probability will be. In practice, when there are only two contending stations and they are not hidden stations, the collision probability becomes negligible

after just three retries. The collision probability increases when there are more contending stations. Therefore, when there are many contending stations in the same collision domain, a higher retry limit and a larger maximum contention window are necessary. Further, collision probability does not decrease exponentially when there are hidden nodes in the network. In this case, an RTS/CTS exchange can be used to mitigate the hidden node problem.

Preferred Parent Selection

You can configure a preferred parent for a MAP. This feature gives more control to you and enables you to enforce a linear topology in a mesh environment. You can skip AWPP and force a parent to go to a preferred parent.

Preferred Parent Selection Criteria

The child AP selects the preferred parent based on the following criteria:

- The preferred parent is the best parent.
- The preferred parent has a link SNR of at least 20 dB (other parents, however good, are ignored).
- The preferred parent has a link SNR in the range of 12 dB and 20 dB, but no other parent is significantly better (that is, the SNR is more than 20 percent better). For an SNR lower than 12 dB, the configuration is ignored.
- The preferred parent is not blacklisted.
- The preferred parent is not in silent mode because of dynamic frequency selection (DFS).
- The preferred parent is in the same bridge group name (BGN). If the configured preferred parent is not in the same BGN and no other parent is available, the child joins the parent AP using the default BGN.

Configuring a Preferred Parent

To configure a preferred parent, enter the following command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config mesh parent preferred AP_name MAC
```

where:

- *AP_name* is the name of the child AP that you have to specify.
- *MAC* is the MAC address of the preferred parent that you have to specify.



Note

When you configure a preferred parent, ensure that you specify the MAC address of the actual mesh neighbor for the desired parent. This MAC address is the base radio MAC address that has the letter f as the final character. For example, if the base radio MAC address is 00:24:13:0f:92:00, then you must specify 00:24:13:0f:92:0f as the preferred parent. This is the actual MAC address that is used for mesh neighbor relationships.

The following example shows how to configure the preferred parent for the MAP1SB access point, where 00:24:13:0f:92:00 is the preferred parent's MAC address:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config mesh parent preferred MAP1SB 00:24:13:0f:92:0f
```

To configure a preferred parent using the controller GUI, follow these steps:

- 1 Choose **Wireless > Access Points > AP_NAME > Mesh**.
- 2 Enter the MAC address of the preferred parent in the **Preferred Parent** text box.

**Note**

To clear the Preferred Parent value, enter none in the Preferred Parent Text box.

- 3 Click **Apply**.

**Note**

When the preferred parent is entered, no other mesh configurations can be made at the same time. You must apply the changes and wait for 90 seconds before other mesh changes can be made.

Related Commands

The following commands are related to preferred parent selection:

- To clear a configured parent, enter the following command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config mesh parent preferred AP_name none
```

- To get information about the AP that is configured as the preferred parent of a child AP, enter the following command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show ap config general AP_name
```

The following example shows how to get the configuration information for the MAP1SB access point, where 00:24:13:0f:92:00 is the MAC address of the preferred parent:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show ap config general MAP1
```

```
Cisco AP Identifier..... 9
Cisco AP Name..... MAP1
Country code..... US - United States
Regulatory Domain allowed by Country..... 802.11bg:-A 802.11a:-A
AP Country code..... US - United States
AP Regulatory Domain..... 802.11bg:-A 802.11a:-A
Switch Port Number ..... 1
MAC Address..... 12:12:12:12:12:12
IP Address Configuration..... DHCP
IP Address..... 209.165.200.225
IP NetMask..... 255.255.255.224
CAPWAP Path MTU..... 1485
Domain.....
Name Server.....
Telnet State..... Disabled
Ssh State..... Disabled
Cisco AP Location..... default location
```

```

Cisco AP Group Name..... default-group
Primary Cisco Switch Name..... 4404
Primary Cisco Switch IP Address..... 209.165.200.230
Secondary Cisco Switch Name.....
Secondary Cisco Switch IP Address..... Not Configured
Tertiary Cisco Switch Name..... 4404
Tertiary Cisco Switch IP Address..... 3.3.3.3
Administrative State ..... ADMIN_ENABLED
Operation State ..... REGISTERED
Mirroring Mode ..... Disabled
AP Mode ..... Local
Public Safety ..... Global: Disabled, Local: Disabled
AP subMode ..... WIPS
Remote AP Debug ..... Disabled
S/W Version ..... 5.1.0.0
Boot Version ..... 12.4.10.0
Mini IOS Version ..... 0.0.0.0
Stats Reporting Period ..... 180
LED State..... Enabled
PoE Pre-Standard Switch..... Enabled
PoE Power Injector MAC Addr..... Disabled
Power Type/Mode..... PoE/Low Power (degraded mode)
Number Of Slots..... 2
AP Model..... AIR-LAP1252AG-A-K9
IOS Version..... 12.4(10:0)
Reset Button..... Enabled
AP Serial Number..... serial_number
AP Certificate Type..... Manufacture Installed
Management Frame Protection Validation..... Enabled (Global MFP Disabled)
AP User Mode..... CUSTOMIZED
AP username..... maria
AP Dot1x User Mode..... Not Configured
AP Dot1x username..... Not Configured
Cisco AP system logging host..... 255.255.255.255
AP Up Time..... 4 days, 06 h 17 m 22 s
AP LWAPP Up Time..... 4 days, 06 h 15 m 00 s
Join Date and Time..... Mon Mar 3 06:19:47 2008

Ethernet Port Duplex..... Auto
Ethernet Port Speed..... Auto
AP Link Latency..... Enabled
  Current Delay..... 0 ms
  Maximum Delay..... 240 ms
  Minimum Delay..... 0 ms
  Last updated (based on AP Up Time)..... 4 days, 06 h 17 m 20 s
Rogue Detection..... Enabled
AP TCP MSS Adjust..... Disabled
Mesh preferred parent..... 00:24:13:0f:92:00

```

Co-Channel Interference

In addition to hidden node interference, co-channel interference can also impact performance. Co-channel interference occurs when adjacent radios on the same channel interfere with the performance of the local mesh network. This interference takes the form of collisions or excessive deferrals by CSMA. In both cases, performance of the mesh network is degraded. With appropriate channel management, co-channel interference on the wireless mesh network can be minimized.

Wireless Mesh Network Coverage Considerations

This section provides a summary of items that must be considered for maximum wireless LAN coverage in an urban or suburban area, to adhere to compliance conditions for respective domains.

The following recommendations assume a flat terrain with no obstacles (green field deployment).

We always recommend that you perform a site survey before taking any real estimations for the area and creating a bill of materials.

Cell Planning and Distance

For the Cisco 1500 Series Access Points

The RAP-to-MAP ratio is the starting point. For general planning purposes, the current ratio is 20 MAPs per RAP.

We recommend the following values for cell planning and distance in nonvoice networks:

- RAP-to-MAP ratio—Recommended maximum ratio is 20 MAPs per RAP.
- AP-to-AP distance—A spacing of no more than of 2000 feet (609.6 meters) between each mesh access point is recommended. When you extend the mesh network on the backhaul (no client access), use a cell radius of 1000 feet (304.8 meters).
- Hop count—Three to four hops.
 - One square mile in feet (5280²), is nine cells and you can cover one square mile with approximately three or four hops (see [Figure 15: Cell Radius of 1000 Feet and Access Point Placement for Nonvoice Mesh Networks](#), on page 54 and [Figure 16: Path Loss Exponent 2.3 to 2.7](#), on page 54.)
- For 2.4 GHz, the local access cell size radius is 600 feet (182.88 meters). One cell size is around 1.310 x 10⁶, so there are 25 cells per square mile. (See [Figure 17: Cell Radius of 600 Feet and Access Point](#)

Placement for Nonvoice Mesh Networks, on page 54 and Figure 18: Path Loss Exponent 2.5 to 3.0, on page 55.)

Figure 15: Cell Radius of 1000 Feet and Access Point Placement for Nonvoice Mesh Networks

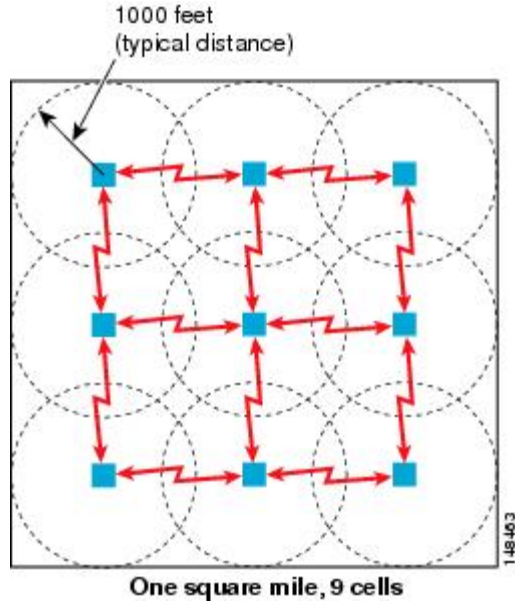


Figure 16: Path Loss Exponent 2.3 to 2.7

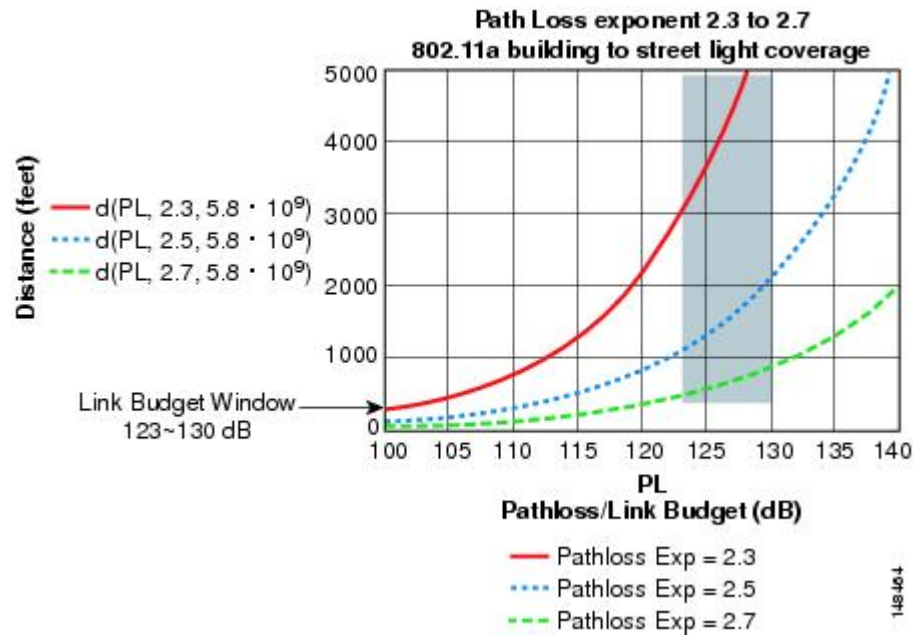


Figure 17: Cell Radius of 600 Feet and Access Point Placement for Nonvoice Mesh Networks

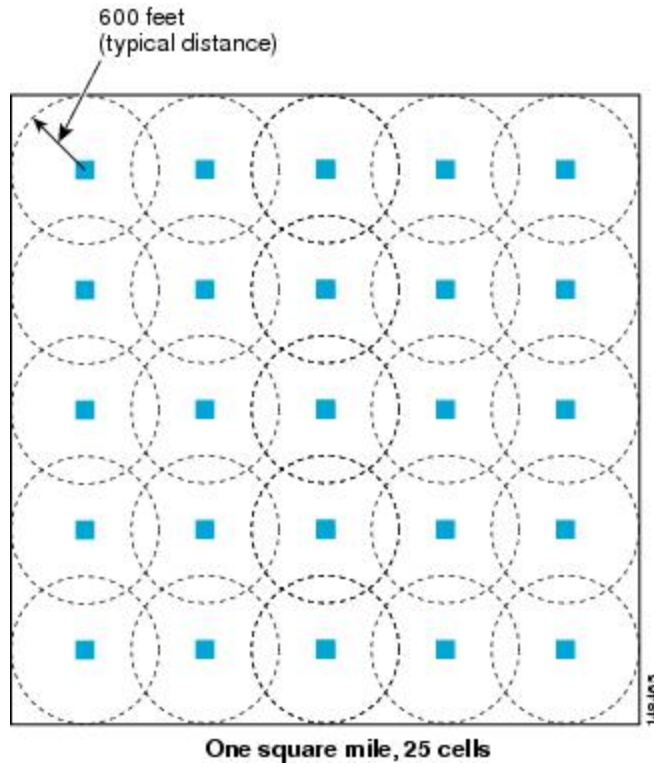
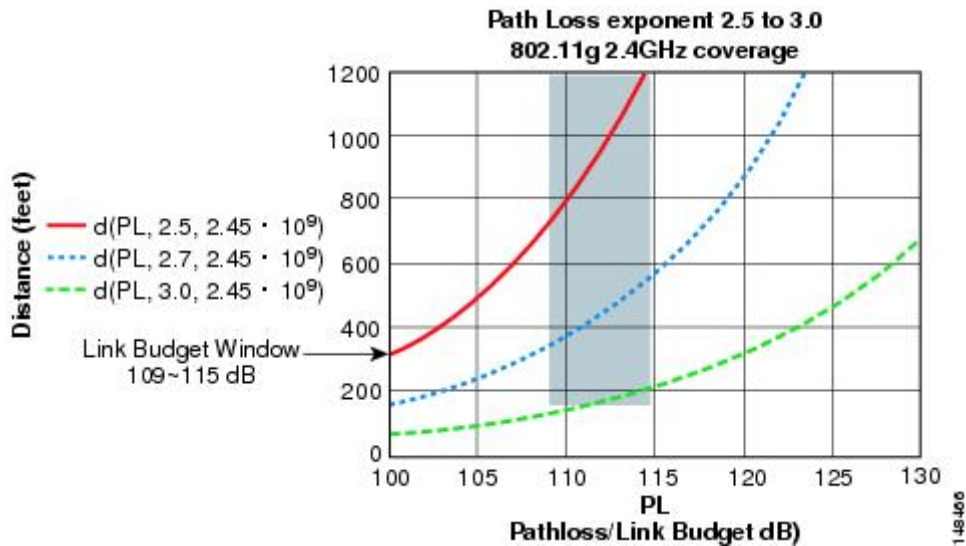


Figure 18: Path Loss Exponent 2.5 to 3.0



For the Cisco 1550 Series Access Points

As seen in the previous section, we recommend a cell radius of 600 feet, and an AP to AP distance of 1200 feet. Normally, an AP to AP distance that is twice the AP to client distance is recommended. That is, if we halve the AP to AP distance, we will get the approximate cell radius.

The AP1500 series offers comparatively better range and capacity as it has the 802.11n functionality. It has advantages of ClientLink (Beamforming) in downstream, better receiver sensitivities because of MRC in upstream, multiple transmitter streams and a few other advantages of 802.11n such as channel combining and so on. The 1552 access points can provide comparatively larger and higher capacity cells.



Note Link budgets are different for different country domains. The discussion in this section takes into account the most widely distributed and large country domains: -A and -E.

Comparison of Link Budgets of AP1572 Series and AP1552 Series in 2.4- and 5-GHz Bands (-A Domain)

See [Table 6: Link Budget Comparison for the 2.4-GHz band in -A/-B Domain](#), on page 56.

Table 6: Link Budget Comparison for the 2.4-GHz band in -A/-B Domain

Parameter	Cisco 1552 (-A domain)	Cisco 1532 (-A Domain)	Cisco 1562 (-A Domain)	Cisco 1572 (-B Domain)
Frequency Band	2412 – 2462 MHz	2412 – 2462 MHz	2412–2462 MHz	2412 – 2462 MHz
Air Interface	802.11b/g/n	802.11a/b/g/n/acW2	802.11a/b/g/n/acW2	802.11 a/b/g/n
Channel Bandwidth	20 MHz	20 MHz	—	20 MHz
No. of Tx Spatial Streams	2	3SS for 1562I, 2SS for 1562E/D models	3SS for 1562I, 2SS for 1562E/D models	3SS
PHY Data Rates	Up to 144 Mbps ⁴	Up to 216 Mbps with 3SS 144 Mbps for 2SS	Up to 216 Mbps with 3SS 144 Mbps for 2SS	Up to 216 Mbps
Tx Power Conducted	28 dBm, Composite ⁵	29 dBm for 1562I 27 dBm for 1562E/D	29 dBm for 1562I 27 dBm for 1562E/D	30 dBm
Rx Sensitivity	-94 dBm at 6 Mbps -79 dBm at 54 Mbps -73 dBm at 150 Mbps	- 92 dBm at 6 Mbps - 76 dBm at 54 Mbps - 71 dBm at 216 Mbps	- 92 dBm at 6 Mbps - 76 dBm at 54 Mbps - 71 dBm at 216 Mbps	-93 dBm at 6 Mbps -81 dBm at 54 Mbps -76 dBm at 216 Mbps
No. of Receive Channels	3	3 or 2	3 or 2	4
Rx Diversity	MRC	MRC	MRC	MRC
Antenna Cable loss	0.5 dB, with external antenna	0.5 dB external antenna	0.5 dB external antenna	0.5 dB external antenna

- ⁴ 40-MHz channel bonding in 2.4 GHz is not applicable. Therefore, the maximum data rate is 144 Mbps.
- ⁵ Composite power is the power when we have two Tx streams enabled in AP1552.

For the 5-GHz band, see [Table 7: Link Budget Comparison for the 5-GHz band in -A/-B Domain](#), on page 57.

Table 7: Link Budget Comparison for the 5-GHz band in -A/-B Domain

Parameter	Cisco 1552 (-A Domain)	Cisco 1532 (-A Domain)	Cisco 1562 (-A/B Domain)	Cisco 1572 (-B Domain)
Frequency Band	5745 – 5825 MHz	5.180 – 5.240 GHz 5.260 – 5.320 GHz 5.500 – 5.560 GHz 5.680 – 5.720 GHz 5.745 – 5.825 GHz	5.180 – 5.240 GHz 5.260 – 5.320 GHz 5.500 – 5.560 GHz 5.680 – 5.720 GHz 5.745 – 5.825 GHz	5.180 – 5.240 GHz 5.260 – 5.320 GHz 5.500 – 5.560 GHz 5.680 – 5.720 GHz 5.745 – 5.825 GHz
Air Interface	802.11a/n	802.11a/b/g/n/acW2	802.11a/b/g/n/acW2	802.11a/n/ac
Channel Bandwidth	20 MHz, 40 MHz	20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz	20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz	20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz
No. of Tx Spatial Streams	2	2	3 or 2	3
PHY Data Rates	Up to 300 Mbps	Up to 300 Mbps	1.300 / 867 Mbps	Up to 1.3 Gbps
Tx Power Conducted	28 dBm, Composite	27 dBm	29 or 27 dBm	30 dBm
Rx Sensitivity	–92 dBm at 6 Mbps –76 dBm at 54 Mbps –72 dBm at 300 Mbps	–94 dBm at 6 Mbps –80 dBm at 54 Mbps –65 dBm at 1300 Mbps	–94 dBm at 6 Mbps –80 dBm at 54 Mbps –65 dBm at 1300 Mbps	–92 dBm at 6 Mbps –80 dBm at 54 Mbps –60 dBm at 1300 Mbps

The 20-MHz channel bonding to form a 40-MHz channel is available in 5 GHz. Therefore, we can go up to a data rate of 300 Mbps.

As discussed in the previous section, Path Loss Exponents (PLE) and Link Budget windows work together. For a full clear path, PLE is 2.0. For AP to AP, there is comparatively more clearance than AP to client. For AP to AP, PLE can be taken as 2.3 because it can be assumed that the height of both APs is about 10 meters, which means a good line of sight (but without Fresnel zone clearance).

For AP to client, PLE should be greater than or equal to 2.5 because the client is only 1 meter high. Therefore, there will be less Fresnel zone clearance. This applies to both the 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz bands.

Let us consider AP to AP link budget in 5 GHz for -A domain because 5 GHz is used as a backhaul for mesh. We can take a legacy data rate of 9 Mbps to estimate the range.

**Note**

This is the lowest data rate for outdoor 802.11n APs, which carries the Cisco's ClientLink (Beamforming for Legacy clients) advantage. It provides a gain of up to 4 dB in the downlink direction.

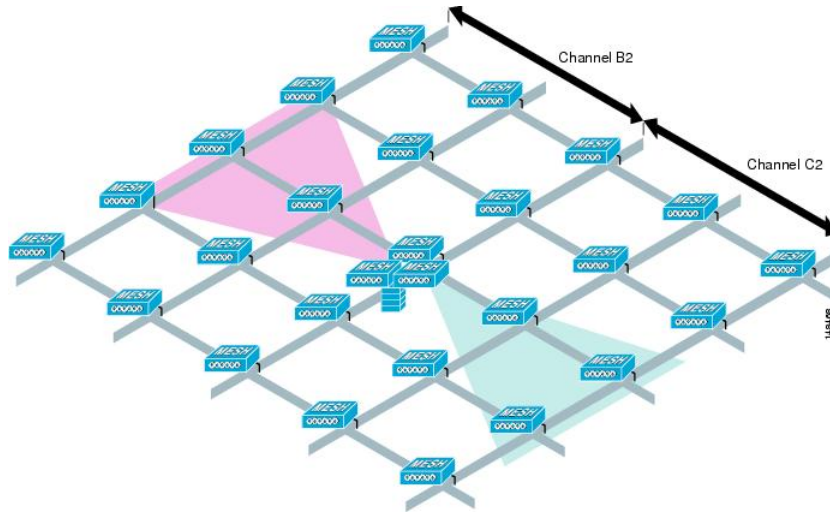
Assumptions for the Cisco Range Calculator

- The Range Calculator has been edited to stay within limitations for Tx power and EIRP under the listed regulatory domains. There may be cases where it exceeds the limitations. You must verify that the installation is within the laws of the location in which it is being installed.
- All antenna ports must be used for external antenna models for effective performance. Otherwise, range is significantly compromised.
- The Tx power is the total composite power of both Tx paths.
- Rx sensitivity is the composite sensitivity of all three Rx paths. That is, MRC is included.
- The Range Calculator assumes that ClientLink (Beamforming) is switched on.
- When you use the Range Calculator, available power levels change based upon the regulatory domain, the antenna (or antenna gain) selected, and the data rate selected. You must verify all parameters after making any parameter changes.
- You can select a different antenna than the two that are available by default. If you enter a high gain antenna and choose a power that goes over the EIRP limit, then you get a warning and the range equals 0.
- You can choose only the channels that the access point is certified for.
- You can only select only valid power levels.

The RAPs shown in [Figure 19: PoP with Multiple RAPs, on page 59](#) are simply a starting point. The goal is to use the RAP location in combination with the RF antenna design to ensure that there is a good RF link to the MAP within the core of the cell, which means that the physical location of the RAPs can be on the edge of the cell, and a directional antenna is used to establish a link into the center of the cell. Therefore, the wired

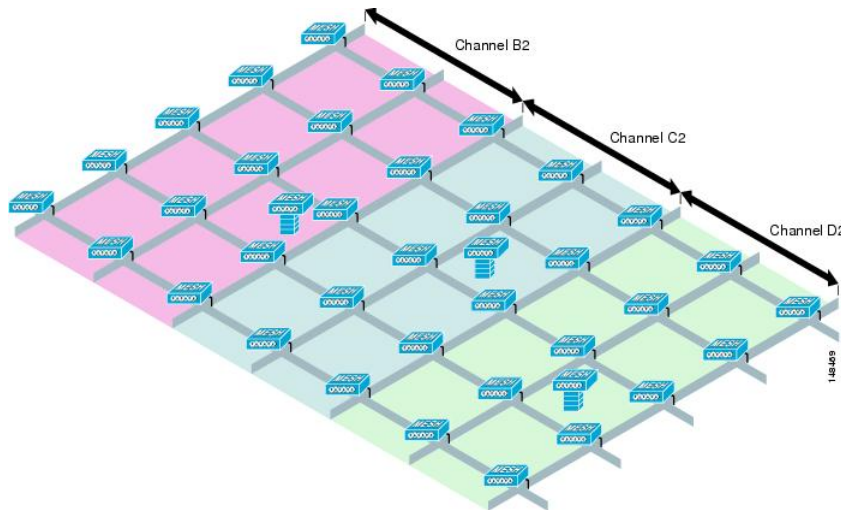
network location of a RAP might play host to the RAP of multiple cells, as shown in [Figure 19: PoP with Multiple RAPs](#), on page 59.

Figure 19: PoP with Multiple RAPs



When the basic cell composition is settled, the cell can be replicated to cover a greater area. When replicating the cells, a decision needs to be made whether to use the same backhaul channel on all cells or to change backhaul channels with each cell. In the example shown in [Figure 20: Multiple RAP and MAP Cells](#), on page 59, various backhaul channels (B2, C2, and D2) per cell have been chosen to reduce the co-channel interference between cells.

Figure 20: Multiple RAP and MAP Cells

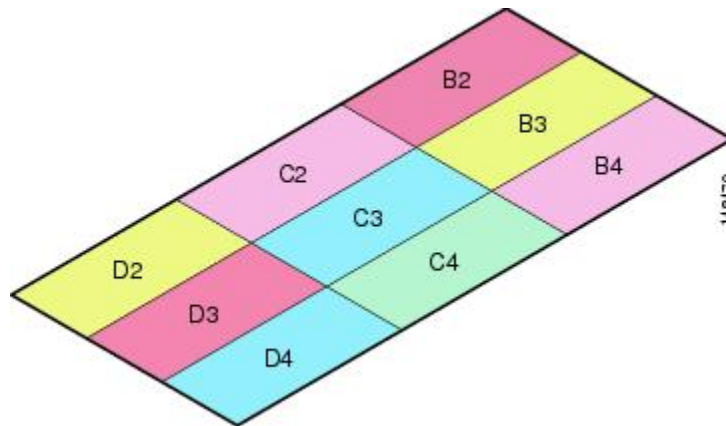


Choosing various channels reduces the co-channel interference at the cell boundaries, at the expense of faster mesh convergence, because MAPs must fall back to seek mode to find neighbors in adjacent cells. In areas of high-traffic density, co-channel interference has the highest impact, which is likely to be around the RAP.

If RAPs are clustered in one location, a different channel strategy is likely to give optimal performance; if RAPs are dispersed among the cells, using the same channel is less likely to degrade performance.

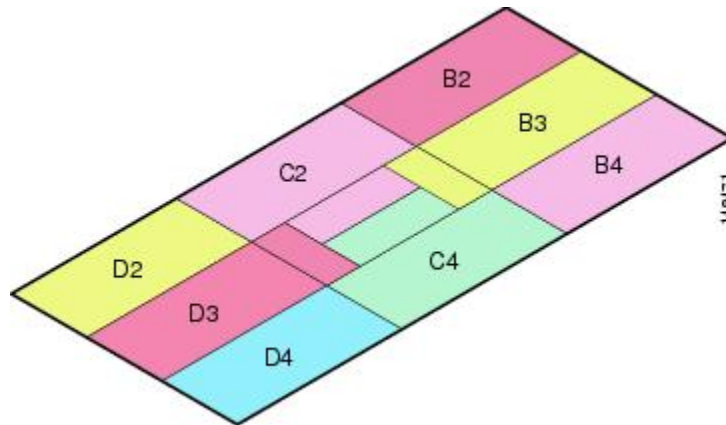
When you lay out multiple cells, use channel planning similar to standard WLAN planning to avoid overlapping channels, as shown in [Figure 21: Laying out Various Cells](#), on page 60.

Figure 21: Laying out Various Cells



If possible, the channel planning should also minimize channel overlap in cases where the mesh has expanded to cover the loss of a RAP connection, as shown in [Figure 22: Failover Coverage](#), on page 60.

Figure 22: Failover Coverage



Collocating Mesh Access Points

The following recommendations provide guidelines to determine the required antenna separation when you collocate AP1500s on the same tower. The recommended minimum separations for antennas, transmit powers, and channel spacing are addressed.

The goal of proper spacing and antenna selection is to provide sufficient isolation by way of antenna radiation pattern, free space path loss, and adjacent or alternate adjacent channel receiver rejection to provide independent operation of the collocated units. The goal is to have negligible throughput degradation due to a CCA hold-off, and negligible receive sensitivity degradation due to a receive noise floor increase.

You must follow antenna proximity requirements, which depend upon the adjacent and alternate adjacent channel usage.

Collocating AP1500s on Adjacent Channels

If two collocated AP1500s operate on adjacent channels such as channel 149 (5745 MHz) and channel 152 (5765 MHz), the minimum vertical separation between the two AP1500s is 40 feet (12.192 meters) (the requirement applies for mesh access points equipped with either 8 dBi omnidirectional or 17 dBi high-gain directional patch antennas).

If two collocated AP1500s operate on channels 1, 6, or 11 (2412 to 2437 MHz) with a 5.5-dBi omnidirectional antenna, then the minimum vertical separation is 8 feet (2.438 meters).

Collocating AP1500s on Alternate Adjacent Channels

If two collocated AP1500s operate on alternate adjacent channels such as channel 149 (5745 MHz) and channel 157 (5785 MHz), the minimum vertical separation between the two AP1500s is 10 feet (3.048 meters) (the requirements applies for mesh access points equipped with either 8-dBi omnidirectional or 17-dBi high-gain directional patch antennas).

If two collocated AP1500s operate on alternate adjacent channels 1 and 11 (2412 MHz and 2462 MHz) with a 5.5-dBi omnidirectional antenna, then the minimum vertical separation is 2 feet (0.609 meters).

In summary, a 5-GHz antenna isolation determines mesh access point spacing requirements and antenna proximity must be followed and is dependent upon the adjacent and alternate adjacent channel usage.

Special Considerations for Indoor Mesh Networks

Note these considerations for indoor mesh networks:

- For outdoors, voice is supported on a best-effort basis on a mesh infrastructure.
- Quality of Service (QoS) is supported on the local 2.4-GHz client access radio and on the 5-GHz.
- Cisco also supports static Call Admission Control (CAC) in CCXv4 clients, which provides CAC between the access point and the client.
- RAP-to-MAP ratio—The recommended ratio is 3 to 4 MAPs per RAP.
- AP-to-AP distance:
 - For 11n and 11ac mesh APs, a spacing of no more than 250 feet between each mesh AP with a cell radius of 125 feet is recommended.
- Hop count—For data, the maximum is 4 hops. No more than 2 hops is recommended for voice.
- RF considerations for client access on voice networks:
 - Coverage hole of 2 to 10 percent
 - Cell coverage overlap of 15 to 20 percent
 - Voice needs RSSI and SNR values that are at least 15 dB higher than data requirements
 - RSSI of -67 dBm for all data rates should be the goal for 11b/g/n and 11a/n
 - SNR should be 25 dB for the data rate used by client to connect to the AP
 - Packet error rate (PER) should be configured for a value of one percent or less

- Channel with the lowest utilization (CU) must be used
Check the CU when no traffic is running
- Radio resource manager (RRM) can be used to implement the recommended RSSI, PER, SNR, CU, cell coverage, and coverage hole settings on the 802.11b/g/n/ac radio.

Figure 23: Cell Radius of 100 Feet (30.4 meters) and Access Point Placement for Voice Mesh Networks

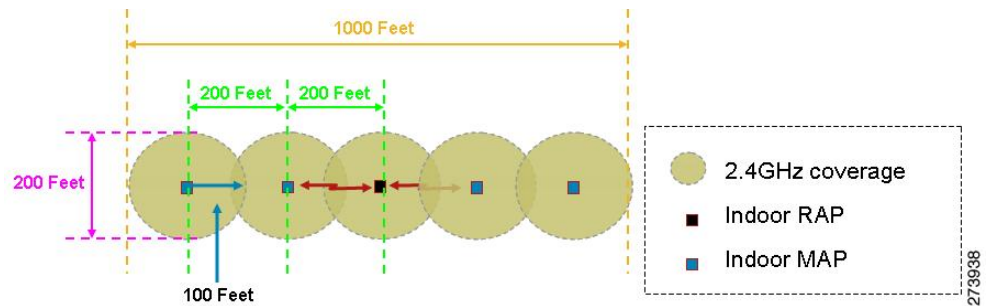
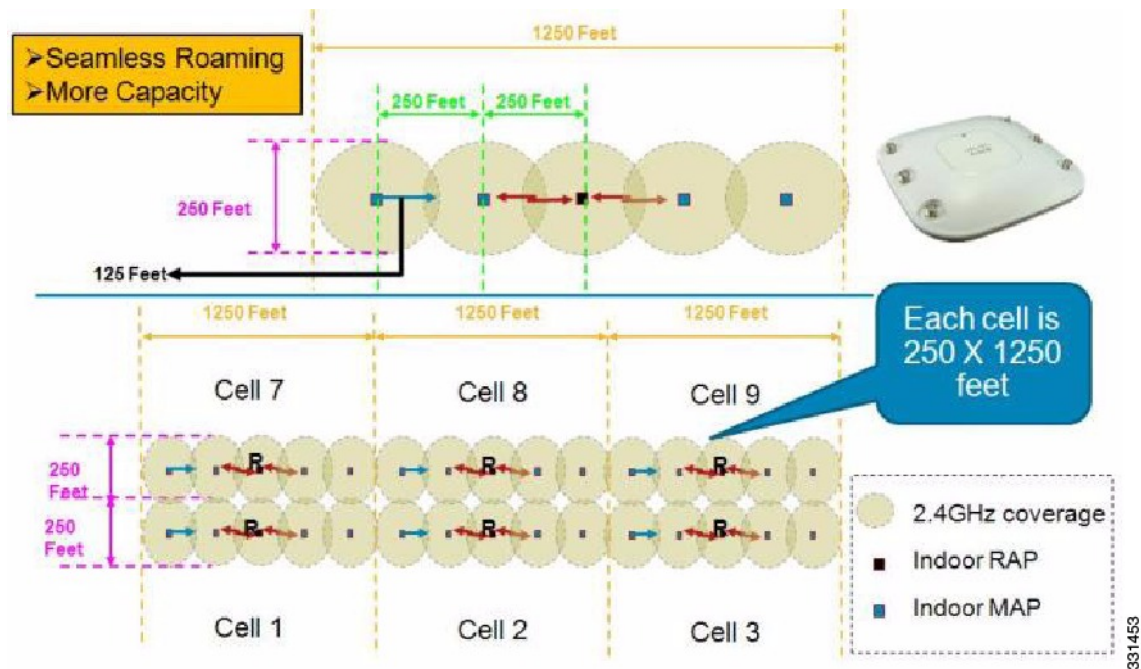


Figure 24: Cell Radius of 125 Feet (38 meters) and Access Point Placement for Indoor 11n Mesh Networks



Note Although you can use directional antenna and have an AP-to-AP distance longer than 250 feet (76.2 meters), for seamless roaming, we recommend that you have an AP-to-AP distance no more than 250 feet.

Mesh AP Back-Ground Scan rel 8.3

In release 8.3 additional enhancements introduced for faster mesh convergence - Mesh AP background scan feature. There are already two Mesh convergence features implemented in releases 8.0 and 8.1 WLC software releases to reduce convergence time taken for a MAP and to re-converge the mesh network faster:

- Mesh Subset channel based convergence in rel 8.0
- Mesh Clear Channel Notification Convergence in rel 8.1

With both features in place, a 3rd Hop MAP in a mesh tree is able to re-converge and recover its data path in less than 10 seconds.

This new Mesh Background Scanning and Auto parent selection will further improve convergence times and parent selection reliability and stability - a MAP should be able to find and connect with a better potential parent across any channels and maintain its uplink with a best parent all the time.



Note

This implementation of BG scanning will be applicable to Marvell-based APs. Specifically, AP1550, AP1570, AP 1560 and IW3702.

A child MAP maintains its uplink with its parent using AWPP - Neighbor Discovery Request/Response (NDReq/NDResp) messages which are acting as keep-alives. If there are consecutive losses of NDResp messages, a parent is declared to be lost and the child MAP tries to find its new parent. A MAP maintains a list of neighbors of current **on-channel**, and on losing its current parent, it will try roaming to next best potential neighbor in the same serving channel. But if there are no other neighbors found in same channel, it has to do scan/seek across all/subset channels to find a parent.

Each off-channel list node will have a neighbor list managing all neighbors heard in that channel. Upon each off-channel NDReq broadcasts, the neighbors will be updated with latest SNR values based on their NDResp packets. A misscount parameter will indicate the number of times a neighbor did not respond to off-channel scan attempt. Each adjacency neighbor will have its adjusted Ease updated after every BG Scan cycle with latest linkSNR value.

This feature tries to avoid finding a parent across other channels by scan/seek which are time consuming, but keeps the child MAP updated with all the neighbors across all channels and will help just 'switching' to a neighbor of any channel and use him as its next parent for its uplink. This 'switching' parent procedure need not be a triggered event like parent loss detection, but also on identifying a better parent using 'Auto parent selection algorithm' when the child MAP still has its current parent uplink active. The "Auto Parent selection algorithm" is based on the new "ease" values. For better convergence calculation in rel 8.3 a new "Ease" value introduced for smoother and faster parent or neighbor finding and auto parent connection algorithm. The Ease value is based on SNR, number of Hops, Timers and load values. For the off-channel neighbors the AdjustedEase value will be used and a best neighbor per off-channel shall be identified based on its highest AdjustedEase value. StickyEase shall be applicable only for on-channel parent.

A child MAP will switch between optimal parents based on periodic evaluation of best neighbors across all off-channels. Best next parent is identified with highest adjustedEase value of another off-channel neighbor compared to current on-channel parent's stickyEase.

Table below illustrates the new convergence times based on different convergence configuration options. With the implementation of the latest CCN and Background scan features and fast convergence the First Hop MAP can achieve a 3 to 4 sec convergence.

	Parent Loss Detection/ Keep Alive Timers	Channel Scan/Seek	DHCP/CAPWAP Information	Time per hop (sec)
Standard	21 / 3 sec	Scan/Seek all 2.4 and 5 Ghz Channels	Renew / Restart CAPWAP	48.6*
Fast	7 / 3 sec	Scan/Seek only channels found in same bridge group	Maintain DHCP and CAPWAP	20.5*
Very Fast	4 / 1.5 sec	Scan/Seek only channels found in same bridge group	Maintain DHCP and CAPWAP	15.9*
CCN/BG Scan Fast/VF	4 / 3 sec for 50ms	Scan/Seek only channels found in same bridge group	Maintain DHCP and CAPWAP	8-10 sec

DFS and None-DFS Channel Scan

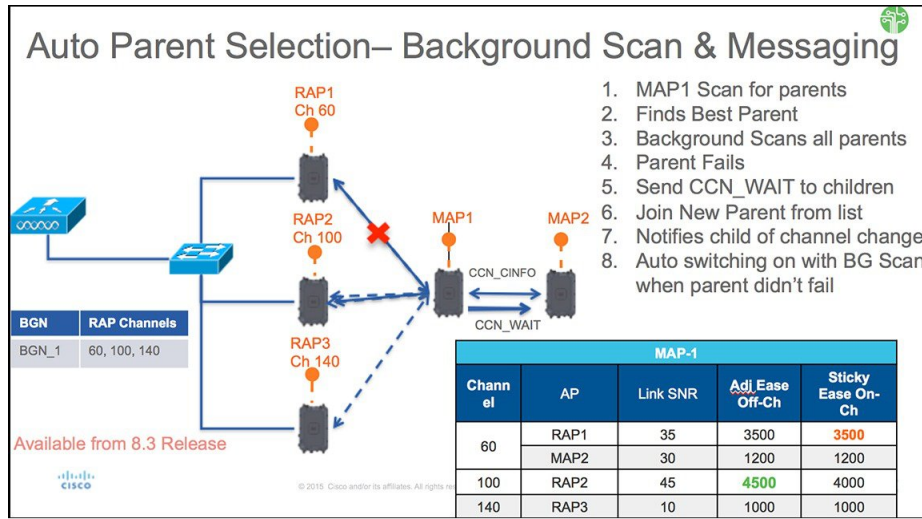
Non-DFS channel scan

- A MAP goes off-channel periodically, transmits NDReq broadcast packets on the selected off-channel, and shall receive NDResp packets from all 'reachable' neighbors
- Off-channel scan periodicity will occur every 3 seconds and stay for a maximum of 50 milliseconds per off-channel
- NDReq has to be transmitted every 10 milliseconds to send at least 4 messages within 50 milliseconds dwell time to hear better from each neighbor

DFS channel scan

Per regulatory restrictions, an AP shall not transmit over a DFS channel (when set on radio for off-channel scan) unless the channel is declared to be 'safe to send'. If there are radar signals detected, there should be no transmission and the channel should be avoided for AP's wireless Tx/Rx. One way to make sure that the channel is safe to send is by when the AP does passive scan and it receives any packet from other neighbors who are on DFS on-channel.

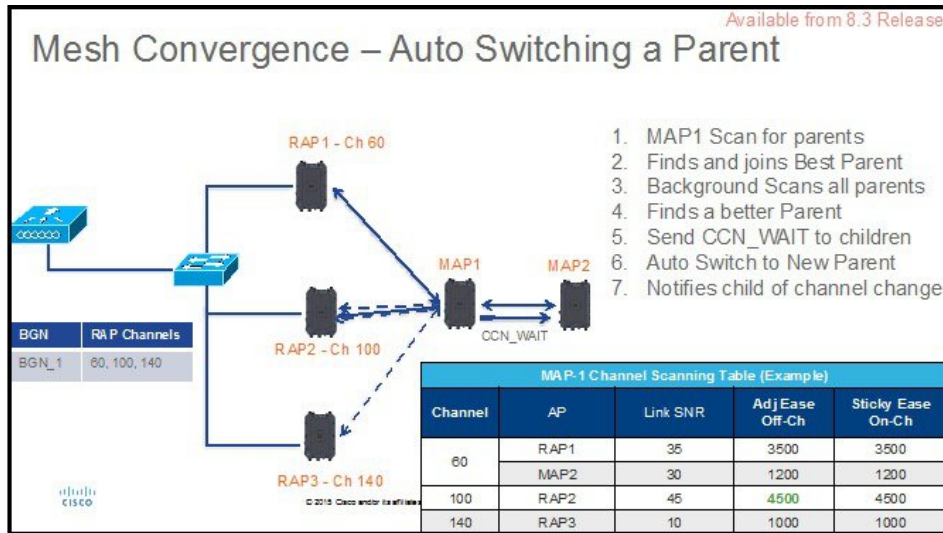
- To enable MAPs receive a packet during their off-channel scan over a DFS channel, all other on-channel DFS neighbors shall transmit the AWPP mesh beacons if there is no Tx/Rx in last 50 milliseconds
- These mesh beacons will help the MAPs which is doing the off-channel on the DFS channel to declare 'safe to send' and do off-channel activities



The illustration above shows a typical Off-Channel convergence process during the "standard" or "fast/very fast" configuration.



Note The timers in the table are for the illustration purpose only



The illustration below shows Mesh convergence and Parent Auto Switching when the "ease" value dictates switching to a better parent is prompted by new "ease value" even if the original parent is still available.

Configuring Mesh Convergence

Configuration steps are very simple to invoke new Background Scan feature.

Perform the following steps to configure controller using GUI:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. On the controller choose **Wireless > Mesh** tabs and then under the "Convergence" section of the Mesh configuration choose Mode and then enable CCN and Background Scan.
2. Note, that under Mode there are three options to select the convergence mode, as indicated above the convergence times will change drastically depending on the mode selected.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 On the controller choose **Wireless > Mesh** tabs and then under the "Convergence" section of the Mesh configuration choose Mode and then enable CCN and Background Scan.


Background scan configure from CLI using the following commands:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config mesh background-scanning ?
enable          Enable background scanning on Mesh
disable         Disable background scanning on Mesh
(Cisco Controller) >config mesh background-scanning enable
```

Configure CCN using the following CLI command:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config mesh ccn ?
enable          Enables channel change notification
disable         Disables channel change notification

(Cisco Controller) >config mesh ccn enable
```


Step 2

Note, that under Mode there are three options to select the convergence mode, as indicated above the convergence times will change drastically depending on the mode selected.

Convergence


Mode	VERYFAST
Channel Change Notification	STANDARD
Background Scanning	FAST
	VERYFAST
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled



From the CLI the same convergence configured using the following commands:

```
(Cisco Controller) >config mesh convergence ?
fast          Set fast convergence method
noise-tolerant fast Set noise-tolerant fast convergence method to handle unstable RF environment
standard      Set standard convergence method
very-fast     Set very fast convergence method

(Cisco Controller) >config mesh convergence very-fast all
```



Note In Standard mode CCN and BG scan options do not apply

Managing Mesh Features

There are several commands introduced to debug and troubleshoot convergence issues

Debug mesh convergence enable—debug trace

```

AP1572-7a7f.09c0#debug mesh ?
adjacency      MESH Adjacency debug
channel        Mesh Channel debug
convergence    Mesh convergence debug
error          Mesh error debug
ethernet       Mesh Ethernet debug
event          Mesh event debug
forwarding     Mesh forwarding debug
link           MESH Link debug
mperf          MESH BW test tool
node           Mesh node debug
port-control   Mesh port control debug
reliable       Mesh Reliable Delivery debug
security       MESH Security debug
trace          trace address

```

Debug mesh bgscan enable/disable

```

Cyprus_MAP1#debug mesh ?
adjacency      MESH Adjacency debug
bgscan         Mesh bgscan debug
channel        Mesh Channel debug
convergence    Mesh convergence debug
error          Mesh error debug
ethernet       Mesh Ethernet debug
event          Mesh event debug
forwarding     Mesh forwarding debug
link           MESH Link debug
mperf          MESH BW test tool
node           Mesh node debug
port-control   Mesh port control debug
reliable       Mesh Reliable delivery debug
security       MESH Security debug
trace          trace address

```

Show mesh convergence—for state and counters

```

AP1572-7a7f.09c0#sh mesh ?
 adjacency      MESH Adjacency
 backhaul       MESH backhaul
 channel        MESH channel
 config         MESH config parameter
 convergence    MESH convergence info ←
 dfs            MESH dfs information
 ethernet       show mesh ethernet bridging
 forwarding     MESH Forwarding
 inventory      platform inventory
 linktest       MESH linktest stats
 lsc            MESH lsc details
 module         MESH module detail
 mperf          MESH BW tool
 security       MESH Security show
 simulation     MESH simulated configuration
 status         MESH status

```

Show mesh bgscan

```

Cyprus_MAP1#sh mesh ?
 adjacency      MESH Adjacency
 backhaul       MESH backhaul
 bgscan         MESH Background scanning info ←
 channel        MESH channel
 config         MESH config parameter
 convergence    MESH convergence info
 dfs            MESH dfs information
 ethernet       show mesh ethernet bridging
 forwarding     MESH Forwarding
 inventory      platform inventory
 linktest       MESH linktest stats
 lsc            MESH lsc details
 module         MESH module detail
 mperf          MESH BW tool
 security       MESH Security show
 simulation     MESH simulated configuration
 status         MESH status

```

```

Cyprus_MAP1#sh mesh bgscan
show MESH BG Scan

Background Scanning: Enabled
off Channel Neighbors
-----

Channel:149 MissCnt:0
Mac:1c6a.7a7f.11ef MissCnt:0 NDRspCnt:72972 HopCnt:1 AdjustedEase:15448576
Flags: UPDATED NEIGH BEACON OCNEIGH

Channel:153 MissCnt:0
Mac:1c6a.7a7f.107f MissCnt:0 NDRspCnt:2579 HopCnt:1 AdjustedEase:17048576 StickyEase:21848576
Flags: UPDATED NEIGH PARENT BEACON
Mac:5835.d9aa.e46f MissCnt:0 NDRspCnt:0 HopCnt:0 AdjustedEase:0
Flags: BEACON
Mac:18e7.28aa.e87f MissCnt:0 NDRspCnt:0 HopCnt:0 AdjustedEase:0
Flags: UPDATED CHILD BEACON

Aligned offchannel neighbors
-----

Channel:149 (POTENTIAL OFFCHANNEL)
Mac:1c6a.7a7f.11ef Ease:15448576

Channel:153 (ON-CHANNEL)
Mac:1c6a.7a7f.107f Ease:17048576

offChannel Requests Statistics
-----
Mac:18e7.28aa.e87f NDRspCnt:64 ch:149 last NDRsp rx at: 10:54:21 UTC Mar 28 2016

Cyprus_MAP1#

```

Wireless Propagation Characteristics

[Table 8: Comparison of 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz Bands, on page 70](#) provides a comparison of the 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz bands.

The 2.4-GHz band provides better propagation characteristics than 5 GHz, but 2.4 GHz is an unlicensed band and has historically been affected with more noise and interference to date than the 5-GHz band. In addition, because there are only three backhaul channels in 2.4 GHz, co-channel interference would result. Therefore, the best method to achieve comparable capacity is by reducing system gain (that is, transmit power, antenna gain, receive sensitivity, and path loss) to create smaller cells. These smaller cells require more access points per square mile (greater access point density).

Table 8: Comparison of 2.4-GHz and 5-GHz Bands

2.4-GHz Band Characteristics	5-GHz Band Characteristics
3 channels	22 channels (-A/-B regulatory domain)
More prone to co-channel interference	No co-channel interference
Lower power	Higher power
Lower SNR requirements given lower data rates	Higher SNR requirements given higher data rates
Better propagation characteristics than 5 GHz but more susceptible to noise and interference	Worse propagation characteristics than 2.4 GHz but less susceptible to noise and interference
Unlicensed band. Widely available throughout the world.	Not as widely available in the world as 2.4-GHz. Licenses in some countries.

2.4 GHz has more penetration capability across the obstacles due to a larger wavelength. In addition, 2.4 GHz has lower data rates which increases the success of the signal to reach the other end.

CleanAir

The 1550/1560/1570 series access points contain the CleanAir chipset, allowing full CleanAir support.

CleanAir in mesh can be implemented on the 2.4-GHz radio and provides clients complete 802.11n/ac data rates while detecting, locating, classifying, and mitigating radio frequency (RF) interference. This provides a carrier class management and customer experience and ensures that you have control over the spectrum in the deployed location. CleanAir enabled RRM technology on the outdoor platform detects, quantifies, and mitigates Wi-Fi and non-Wi-Fi interference on 2.4-GHz radios. Access points operating in Bridge Mode support CleanAir in 2.4 GHz client access mode.

CleanAir AP Modes of Operation

Bridge (Mesh) Mode AP—CleanAir capable access points offer complete CleanAir functionality in the 2.4 GHz band and CleanAir advisor on the 5 GHz radio. This is across all access points that operate in Bridge mode.

Tight silicon integration with the Wi-Fi radio allows the CleanAir hardware to listen between traffic on the channel that is currently being served with no penalty to throughput of attached clients. That is, line rate detection without interrupting client traffic.

Bridge mode access points support Radio Resource Management (RRM) on the 2.4 GHz band, which helps to mitigate the interference from WiFi interferers. RRM is only available on the 5 GHz band, if a Bridge mode RAP has no child MAPs.

A CleanAir Mesh AP only scans one channel of each band continuously. In a normal deployment density, there should be many access points on the same channel, and at least one on each channel, assuming RRM is handling channel selection. In 2.4 GHz, access points have sufficient density to ensure at least three points of classification. An interference source that uses narrow band modulation (operates on or around a single frequency) is only detected by access points that share the frequency space. If the interference is a frequency hopping type (uses multiple frequencies—generally covering the whole band), it is detected by every access point that can hear it operating in the band.

Monitor Mode AP (MMAP)—A CleanAir monitor mode AP is dedicated and does not serve client traffic. The monitor mode ensures that all bands-channels are routinely scanned. The monitor mode is not available for access points in bridge (mesh) mode because in a mesh environment, access points also talk to each other on the backhaul. If a mesh AP (MAP) is in the monitor mode, then it cannot perform mesh operation.

Local Mode AP—When an outdoor access point is operating in local mode, it can perform full CleanAir and RRM on both the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz channels. It will predominately scan its primary channel, but will periodically go off-channel to scan the rest of the spectrum. Enhanced Local Mode (ELM) wIPS detection is not available on the 1532, 1550, or 1570.

Spectrum Expert Connect Mode (optional) (SE Connect)—An SE Connect AP is configured as a dedicated spectrum sensor that allows connection of the Cisco Spectrum Expert application running on a local host to use the CleanAir AP as a remote spectrum sensor for the local application. This mode allows viewing of the raw spectrum data such as FFT plots and detailed measurements. This mode is intended for only remote troubleshooting.

Pseudo MAC (PMAC) and Merging

PMAC and Merging phenomenon is similar to the one for Generation 2 access points in local mode. A PMAC is calculated as part of the device classification and included in the interference device record (IDR). Each AP generates the PMAC independently. While it is not identical for each report (at a minimum the measured RSSI of the device is likely different at each AP), it is similar. The function of comparing and evaluating PMACs is called merging. The PMAC is not exposed to customer interfaces. Only the results of merging are available in the form of a cluster ID.

The same device can be detected by multiple APs. All the PMACs and IDRs are analyzed on the controller and a report is generated called a device cluster, which shows the APs detecting the device and the device cluster showing the AP which is hearing the device as strongest.

In this merging spatial proximity, RF proximity (RF neighbor relationship) work together. If there are six similar IDRs with 5 APs nearby and another one from an AP that is far away, it is unlikely that it is the same interferer. Therefore, a cluster is formed taking all these into account. MSE and the controller first rely on RF Neighbor lists to establish spatial proximity in a merge.

PMAC Convergence and Merging depends upon the following factors:

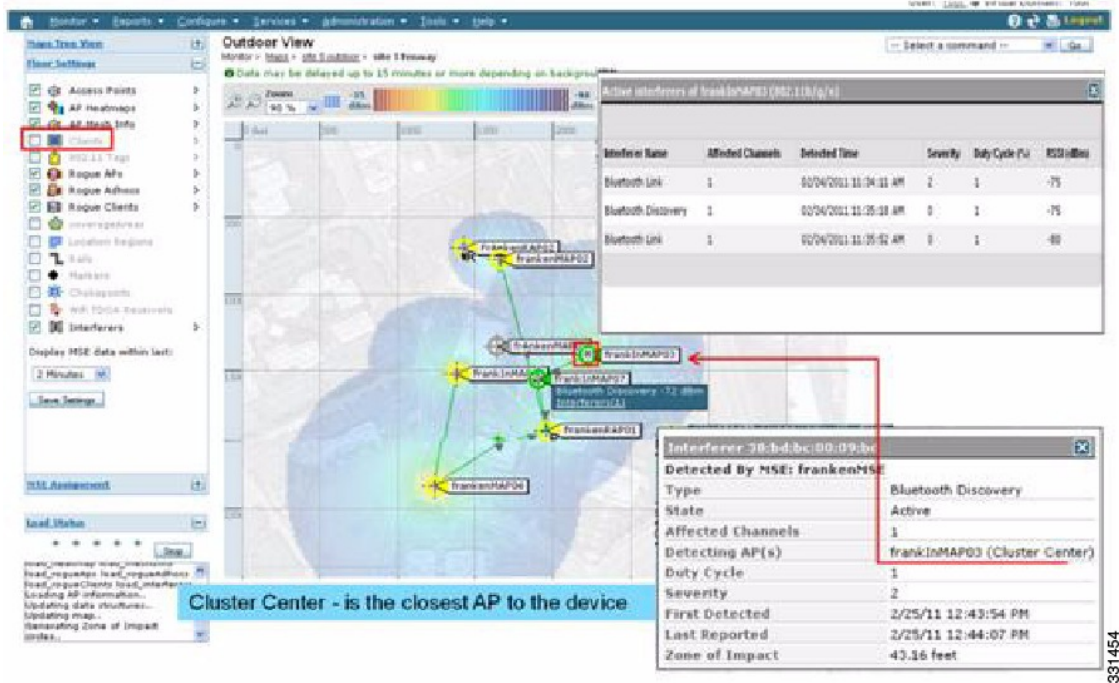
- Density of the sensors
- Quality of the observed classification
- RSSI from the interferer to the APs
- RF neighbor list at the APs

So RRM on 2.4 GHz in mesh also plays a key role in deciding the merging aspect. APs should be RF neighbors for any possibility of Merging. RF Neighbor list is consulted and spatial relationships for IDRs are taken into account for Merging.

Because there is no Monitor Mode in mesh, a single controller merging occurs on the controller. The result of a controller merge is forwarded to the MSE (if present) along with all of the supporting IDRs.

For more than one WLC (possible in outdoor deployments), merging occurs on the MSE. MSE does more advanced merging and extracts location and historical information for interferers. No Location is performed on controller merged interferers. Location is done on the MSE.

Figure 25: Pseudo MAC Merging in Outdoors



After PMAC signature merging, you can identify which AP can hear the device, and which AP is the center of a cluster. In the figure above, the values are relevant to the band selected. The label R on AP indicates that the AP is a RAP and the line between APs shows the mesh relationship.

Event Driven Radio Resource Management and Persistence Device Avoidance

There are two key mitigation features that are present with CleanAir. Both rely directly on information that can only be gathered by CleanAir. Event Driven Radio Resource Management (EDRRM) and Persistence Device Avoidance (PDA). For mesh networks, they work exactly the same way as for nonmesh networks in the 2.4-GHz band.



Note EDRRM and PDA are only available in a Greenfield installation and configured off by default.

CleanAir Access Point Deployment Recommendations

CleanAir is a passive technology that does not affect the normal operation of Wi-Fi networks. There is no inherent difference between a CleanAir deployment and a mesh deployment.

Locating a non-Wi-Fi device has a lot of variables to consider. Accuracy increases with power, duty cycle, and the number of channels hearing the device. This is advantageous because higher power, higher duty cycle, and devices that impact multiple channels are considered to be severe with respect to interference to networks.

**Note**

There is no guarantee of accuracy for location of non- Wi-Fi devices.

There are a lot of variables in the world of consumer electronics and unintentional electrical interference. Any expectation of accuracy that is derived from current Client or Tag location accuracy models does not apply to non-Wi-Fi location and CleanAir features.

Important notes to consider:

- CleanAir mesh AP supports the assigned channel only.
- Band Coverage is implemented by ensuring that channels are covered.
- The CleanAir mesh AP can hear very well, and the active cell boundary is not the limit.
- For Location solutions, the RSSI cutoff value is -75 dBm.
- A minimum of three quality measurements is required for location resolution.

In most deployments, it is difficult to have a coverage area that does not have at least three APs nearby on the same channel in the 2.4-GHz band. In locations where there is minimal density, while the location resolution is likely not supported, the active user channel is protected.

Deployment considerations are dependent upon planning the network for desired capacity and ensuring that you have the correct components and network paths in place to support CleanAir functions. RF proximity and the importance of RF Neighbor Relations cannot be understated. It is important to keep in mind the PMAC and the merging process. If a network does not have a good RF design, the neighbor relations is affected, which in turn affects CleanAir performance.

The AP Density recommendations for CleanAir remain the same as normal mesh AP deployment.

Location resolution in the Outdoors is to the nearest AP. Devices are located near the AP which is physically closest to the device. It is advisable to assume closest AP resolution.

It is possible to deploy a few 1530 APs (non-CleanAir) with an installation that consists of 1552 APs and 1572 APs (CleanAir). This deployment can work from a client and coverage standpoint as these access points are fully interoperable with each other. The complete CleanAir functionality depends on all access points being CleanAir enabled. Detection can be affected, and mitigation is not recommended.

A CleanAir AP actively serving clients can only monitor the assigned channel that it is serving. In an area where you have multiple access points serving clients in close proximity, the channels being served by CleanAir access points can drive CleanAir features. Legacy non-CleanAir access points rely on RRM, and mitigate interference issues, but not report the type and severity as CleanAir access points do to the system level.

For more information about mixed systems, see http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps10315/products_tech_note09186a0080b4bdc1.shtml

CleanAir Advisor

If CleanAir is enabled on a backhaul radio, CleanAir Advisor is activated. CleanAir Advisor generates Air Quality Index (AQI) and Interferer Detection Reports (IDR) but the reports are only displayed in the controller. No action is taken through event driven RRM (ED-RRM). CleanAir Advisor is only present on the 5-GHz

backhaul radio of the 1552 access points in Bridge mode. In all other AP modes, the 5-GHz backhaul radio of the 1552 access points operates in CleanAir mode.

Enabling CleanAir

To enable CleanAir functionality in the system, you first need to enable CleanAir on the controller through **Wireless > 802.11a/b > CleanAir**. Although CleanAir is disabled by default, CleanAir is enabled by default on the AP interface.

After you enable CleanAir, it takes 15 minutes to propagate air quality information because the default reporting interval is 15 minutes. However, you can see the results instantly at the CleanAir detail level on the radio by going to **Monitor > Access Points > 802.11a/n** or **802.11b/n**.

Licensing

A CleanAir system requires a CleanAir AP and a controller that is running release 7.0 or later releases. Adding the Cisco Prime Infrastructure allows the displays to be enhanced and additional information to be correlated within the system. Adding the MSE further enhances the available features and provides the history and location of specific interference devices. There is no additional license requirement for the CleanAir feature because the CleanAir AP is the license. Adding the Prime Infrastructure can be done with a basic license. Adding the MSE to the system requires a Prime Infrastructure Plus license and a context-aware license selection for the MSE.

For purposes of interference location with the MSE or CMX, each interference device counts as a location target in Context-Aware. One hundred Permanent Interferer licenses are embedded in the MSE. Interferer Licenses open as CleanAir APs are detected, in stages of five licenses per CleanAir AP. This process is applicable to AP1552/1562/1572. An Interference device is the same as a client or a tag from a license quantity standpoint. Only a small percentage of the available licenses are used because there should be far less interference devices than clients or tags to track. Users do have control over what types of interference devices to detect and located from the controller configuration menus.

Cisco context-aware licenses can be managed and limited by the class of target (client, tag, interference), which gives users complete control over how licenses are used.

**Note**

Each interference device requires one context-aware service (CAS) license.

If you have too many Bluetooth devices, it is advisable to switch off the tracing of these devices because they might take up too many CAS licenses.

Wireless Mesh Mobility Groups

A mobility group allows controllers to peer with each other to support seamless roaming across controller boundaries. APs learn the IP addresses of the other members of the mobility group after the CAPWAP Join process. A controller can be a member of a single mobility group which can contain up to 24 controllers. Mobility is supported across 72 controllers. There can be up to 72 members (WLCs) in the mobility list with up to 24 members in the same mobility group (or domain) participating in client hand-offs. The IP address of a client does not have to be renewed in the same mobility domain. Renewing the IP address is irrelevant in the controller-based architecture when you use this feature.

Multiple Controllers

The consideration in distance of the CAPWAP controllers from other CAPWAP controllers in the mobility group, and the distance of the CAPWAP controllers from the RAP, is similar to the consideration of an CAPWAP WLAN deployment in an enterprise.

There are operational advantages to centralizing CAPWAP controllers, and these advantages need to be traded off against the speed and capacity of the links to the CAPWAP APs and the traffic profile of the WLAN clients using these mesh access points.

If the WLAN client traffic is expected to be focused on particular sites, such as the Internet or a data center, centralizing the controllers at the same sites as these traffic focal points gives the operational advantages without sacrificing traffic efficiency.

If the WLAN client traffic is more peer-to-peer, a distributed controller model might be a better fit. It is likely that a majority of the WLAN traffic are clients in the area, with a smaller amount of traffic going to other locations. Given that many peer-to-peer applications can be sensitive to delay and packet loss, you should ensure that traffic between peers takes the most efficient path.

Given that most deployments see a mix of client-server traffic and peer-to-peer traffic, it is likely that a hybrid model of CAPWAP controller placement is used, where points of presence (PoPs) are created with clusters of controllers placed in strategic locations in the network.

The CAPWAP model used in the wireless mesh network is designed for campus networks; that is, it expects a high-speed, low-latency network between the CAPWAP mesh access points and the CAPWAP controller.

Increasing Mesh Availability

In the Cell Planning Distance section, a wireless mesh cell of one square mile was created and then built upon. This wireless mesh cell has similar properties to the cells used to create a cellular phone network because the smaller cells (rather than the defined maximum cell size) can be created to cover the same physical area, providing greater availability or capacity. This process is done by adding a RAP to the cell. Similar to the larger mesh deployment, the decision is whether to use RAP on the same channel, as shown in [Figure 26: Two RAPs per Cell with the Same Channel](#), on page 77, or to use RAPs placed on different channels, as

shown in [Figure 27: Two RAPs per Cell on Different Channels](#), on page 77. The addition of RAPs into an area adds capacity and resilience to that area.

Figure 26: Two RAPs per Cell with the Same Channel

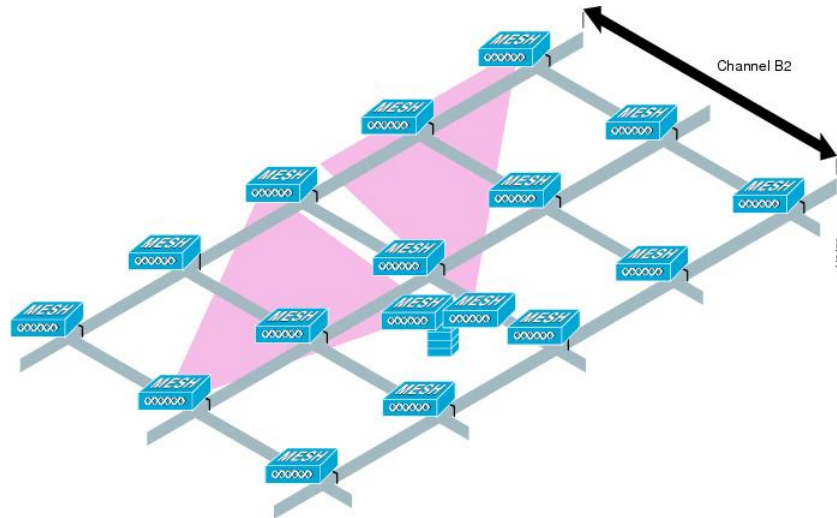
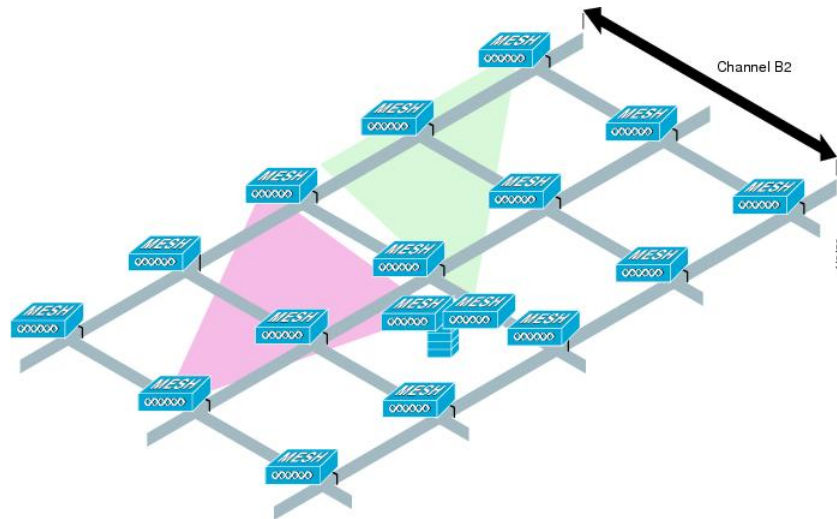


Figure 27: Two RAPs per Cell on Different Channels



Multiple RAPs

If multiple RAPs are to be deployed, the purpose for deploying these RAPs needs to be considered. If the RAPs are being deployed to provide hardware diversity, the additional RAP(s) should be deployed on the same channel as the primary RAP to minimize the convergence time in a scenario where the mesh transfers from one RAP to another. When you plan RAP hardware diversity, consider the 32 MAPs per RAP limitation.

If additional RAPs are deployed to primarily provide additional capacity, then the additional RAPs should be deployed on a different channel than its neighboring RAP to minimize the interference on the backhaul channels.

Adding a second RAP on a different channel also reduces the collision domain through channel planning or through RAP cell splitting. Channel planning allocates different nonoverlapping channels to mesh nodes in the same collision domain to minimize the collision probability. RAP cell splitting is a simple, yet effective, way to reduce the collision domain. Instead of deploying one RAP with omnidirectional antennas in a mesh network, two or more RAPs with directional antennas can be deployed. These RAPs collocate with each other and operate on different frequency channels. This process divides a large collision domain into several smaller ones that operate independently.

If the mesh access point bridging features are being used with multiple RAPs, these RAPs should all be on the same subnet to ensure that a consistent subnet is provided for bridge clients.

If you build your mesh with multiple RAPs on different subnets, MAP convergence times increase if a MAP has to fail over to another RAP on a different subnet. One way to limit this process from happening is to use different BGNs for segments in your network that are separated by subnet boundaries.

Indoor Mesh Interoperability with Outdoor Mesh

Complete interoperability of indoor mesh access points with the outdoor ones is supported. It helps to bring coverage from outdoors to indoors. We recommend indoor mesh access points for indoor use only, and these access points should be deployed outdoors only under limited circumstances as described below.



Caution

The indoor access points in a third-party outdoor enclosure can be deployed for limited outdoor deployments, such as a simple short haul extension from an indoor WLAN to a hop in a parking lot. The 1700, 1800, 2600, 2700, 2800, 3500e/i, 3600, 3700 and 3800 series access points in an outdoor enclosure is recommended because of its robust environmental and temperature specifications. Additionally, the indoor access points have connectors to support articulated antennas when the AP is within an outdoor enclosure. Exercise caution with the SNR values as they may not scale and long-term fades may take away the links for these APs when compared to a more optimized outdoor 1500 series access point.

Mobility groups can be shared between outdoor mesh networks and indoor WLAN networks. It is also possible for a single controller to control indoor and outdoor mesh access points simultaneously. The same WLANs are broadcast out of both indoor and outdoor mesh access points.



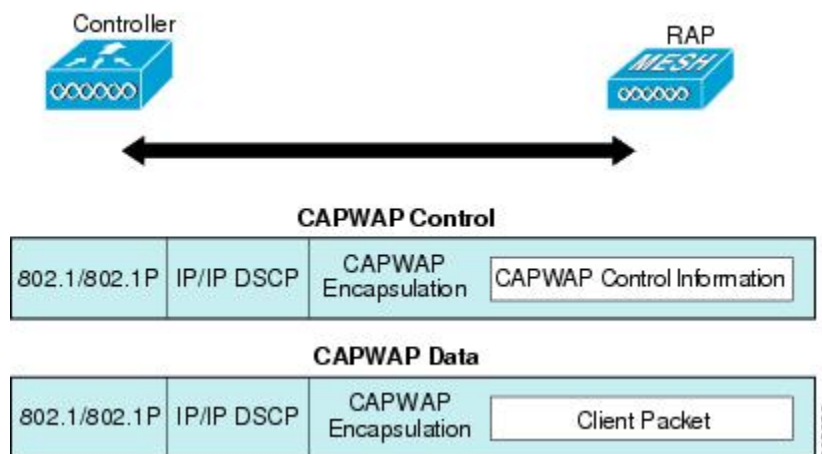
CHAPTER 6

Connecting the Cisco Mesh Access Points to the Network

This chapter describes how to connect the Cisco mesh access points to the network.

The wireless mesh terminates on two points on the wired network. The first location is where the RAP attaches to the wired network, and where all bridged traffic connects to the wired network. The second location is where the CAPWAP controller connects to the wired network; this location is where the WLAN client traffic from the mesh network connects to the wired network (see [Figure 28: Mesh Network Traffic Termination](#), on page 79). The WLAN client traffic from CAPWAP is tunneled at Layer 2, and matching WLANs should terminate on the same switch VLAN where the controllers are collocated. The security and network configuration for each of the WLANs on the mesh depend on the security capabilities of the network to which the controller is connected.

Figure 28: Mesh Network Traffic Termination



Note

When an HSRP configuration is in operation on a mesh network, we recommend that the In-Out multicast mode be configured. For more details on multicast configuration, see the Enabling Multicast on the Network (CLI) section.

For more information about upgrading to a new controller software release, see the *Release Notes for Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers and Lightweight Access Points* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps10315/prod_release_notes_list.html.

For more information about mesh and controller software releases and the compatible access points, see the *Cisco Wireless Solutions Software Compatibility Matrix* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/wireless/controller/5500/tech_notes/Wireless_Software_Compatibility_Matrix.html.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Adding Mesh Access Points to the Mesh Network, page 80](#)
- [Mesh PSK Key provisioning in release 8.2 , page 90](#)
- [Configuring Global Mesh Parameters, page 97](#)
- [Mesh Backhaul at 5 and 2.4 Ghz in Release 8.2 , page 103](#)
- [Backhaul Client Access, page 107](#)
- [Configuring Local Mesh Parameters, page 109](#)
- [Configuring Antenna Gain, page 116](#)
- [Configuring Dynamic Channel Assignment, page 117](#)
- [Configuring Radio Resource Management on a Bridge Mode Access Point, page 119](#)
- [Configuring Advanced Features, page 120](#)

Adding Mesh Access Points to the Mesh Network

This section assumes that the controller is already active in the network and is operating in Layer 3 mode.

**Note**

Controller ports that the mesh access points connect to should be untagged.

Before adding a mesh access point to a network, do the following:

-
- Step 1** Add the MAC address of the mesh access point to the controller's MAC filter. See the Adding MAC Addresses of Mesh Access Points to MAC Filter section.
 - Step 2** Define the role (RAP or MAP) for the mesh access point. See the Defining Mesh Access Point Role section.
 - Step 3** Verify that Layer 3 is configured on the controller. See the Verifying Layer 3 Configuration section.
 - Step 4** Configure a primary, secondary, and tertiary controller for each mesh access point. See the Configuring Multiple Controllers Using DHCP 43 and DHCP 60 section.
Configure a backup controller. See the Configuring Backup Controllers section.

- Step 5** Configure external authentication of MAC addresses using an external RADIUS server. See the Configuring External Authentication and Authorization Using a RADIUS Server.
 - Step 6** Configure global mesh parameters. See the Configuring Global Mesh Parameters section.
 - Step 7** Configure backhaul client access. See the Configuring Advanced Features section.
 - Step 8** Configure local mesh parameters. See the Configuring Local Mesh Parameters section.
 - Step 9** Configure antenna parameters. See the Configuring Antenna Gain section.
 - Step 10** Configure channels for serial backhaul. This step is applicable only to serial backhaul access points. See the Backhaul Channel Deselection on Serial Backhaul Access Point section.
 - Step 11** Configure the DCA channels for the mesh access points. See the Configuring Dynamic Channel Assignment section.
 - Step 12** Configure mobility groups (if desired) and assign controllers. See the Configuring Mobility Groups chapter in the *Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide*.
 - Step 13** Configure Ethernet bridging (if desired). See the Configuring Ethernet Bridging section.
 - Step 14** Configure advanced features such as Ethernet VLAN tagging network, video, and voice. See the Configuring Advanced Features section.
-

Adding MAC Addresses of Mesh Access Points to MAC Filter

You must enter the radio MAC address for all mesh access points that you want to use in the mesh network into the appropriate controller. A controller only responds to discovery requests from outdoor radios that appear in its authorization list. MAC filtering is enabled by default on the controller, so only the MAC addresses need to be configured. If the access point has an SSC and has been added to the AP Authorization List, then the MAC address of the AP does not need to be added to the MAC Filtering List.

You can add the mesh access point using either the GUI or the CLI.

**Note**

You can also download the list of mesh access point MAC addresses and push them to the controller using Cisco Prime Infrastructure.

Adding the MAC Address of the Mesh Access Point to the Controller Filter List (GUI)

To add a MAC filter entry for the mesh access point on the controller using the controller GUI, follow these steps:

Step 1 Choose **Security > AAA > MAC Filtering**. The MAC Filtering page appears.

Figure 29: MAC Filtering Page



Step 2 Click **New**. The MAC Filters > New page appears.

Step 3 Enter the radio MAC address of the mesh access point.

Note For 1500 series outdoor mesh access points, specify the BVI MAC address of the mesh access point into the controller as a MAC filter. For indoor mesh access points, enter the Ethernet MAC. If the required MAC address does not appear on the exterior of the mesh access point, enter the following command at the access point console to display the BVI and Ethernet MAC addresses: **sh int | i hardware**.

Step 4 From the Profile Name drop-down list, select **Any WLAN**.

Step 5 In the Description field, specify a description of the mesh access point. The text that you enter identifies the mesh access point on the controller.

Note You might want to include an abbreviation of its name and the last few digits of the MAC address, such as ap1522:62:39:10. You can also note details on its location such as *roof top*, *pole top*, or its cross streets.

Step 6 From the Interface Name drop-down list, choose the controller interface to which the mesh access point is to connect.

Step 7 Click **Apply** to commit your changes. The mesh access point now appears in the list of MAC filters on the MAC Filtering page.

Step 8 Click **Save Configuration** to save your changes.

Step 9 Repeat this procedure to add the MAC addresses of additional mesh access points to the list.

Adding the MAC Address of the Mesh Access Point to the Controller Filter List (CLI)

To add a MAC filter entry for the mesh access point on the controller using the controller CLI, follow these steps:

Step 1

To add the MAC address of the mesh access point to the controller filter list, enter this command:

```
config macfilter add ap_mac wlan_id interface [description]
```

A value of zero (0) for the *wlan_id* parameter specifies any WLAN, and a value of zero (0) for the *interface* parameter specifies none. You can enter up to 32 characters for the optional *description* parameter.

Step 2

To save your changes, enter this command:

```
save config
```

Defining Mesh Access Point Role

By default, AP1500s are shipped with a radio role set to MAP. You must reconfigure a mesh access point to act as a RAP.

General Notes about MAP and RAP Association With The Controller

The general notes are as follows:

- A MAP always sets the Ethernet port as the *primary backhaul* if it is UP, and secondarily the 802.11a/n/ac radio. This gives the network administrator time to reconfigure the mesh access point as a RAP, initially. For faster convergence on the network, we recommend that you do not connect any Ethernet device to the MAP until it has joined the mesh network.
- A MAP that fails to connect to a controller on a UP Ethernet port, sets the 802.11a/n/ac radio as the primary backhaul. If a MAP fails to find a neighbor or fails to connect to a controller through a neighbor, the Ethernet port is set as the primary backhaul again.
- A MAP connected to a controller over an Ethernet port does not build a mesh topology (unlike a RAP).
- A RAP always sets the Ethernet port as the primary backhaul.
- If the Ethernet port is DOWN on a RAP, or a RAP fails to connect to a controller on a UP Ethernet port, the 802.11a/n/ac radio is set as the primary backhaul for 15 minutes. Failing to find a neighbor or failing to connect to a controller via any neighbor on the 802.11a/n/ac radio causes the primary backhaul to go into the *scan* state. The primary backhaul begins its scan with the Ethernet port.

Configuring the AP Role (GUI)

To configure the role of a mesh access point using the GUI, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Click **Wireless** to open the All APs page.
- Step 2** Click the name of an access point. The All APs > Details (General) page appears.
- Step 3** Click the **Mesh** tab.

Figure 30: All APs > Details for (Mesh) Page



- Step 4** Choose **RootAP** or **MeshAP** from the AP Role drop-down list.
- Step 5** Click **Apply** to commit your changes and to cause the access point to reboot.

Configuring the AP Role (CLI)

To configure the role of a mesh access point using the CLI, enter the following command:

```
config ap role {rootAP | meshAP} Cisco_AP
```

Configuring Multiple Controllers Using DHCP 43 and DHCP 60

To configure DHCP Option 43 and 60 for mesh access points in the embedded Cisco IOS DHCP server, follow these steps:

Step 1 Enter configuration mode at the Cisco IOS CLI.

Step 2 Create the DHCP pool, including the necessary parameters such as the default router and name server. The commands used to create a DHCP pool are as follows:

```
ip dhcp pool pool name
network IP Network Netmask
default-router Default router
dns-server DNS Server
```

where:

pool name is the name of the DHCP pool, such as AP1520
IP Network is the network IP address where the controller resides, such as 10.0.15.1
Netmask is the subnet mask, such as 255.255.255.0
Default router is the IP address of the default router, such as 10.0.0.1
DNS Server is the IP address of the DNS server, such as 10.0.10.2

Step 3 Add the option 60 line using the following syntax:

```
option 60 ascii "VCI string"
```

For the VCI string, use one of the values below. The quotation marks must be included.

For Cisco 1570 series access points, enter "Cisco AP c1570"
For Cisco 1560 series access points, enter "Cisco AP c1560"
For Cisco 1530 series access points, enter "Cisco AP c1530"
For Cisco 1540 series access points, enter "Cisco AP c1540"

Step 4 Add the option 43 line using the following syntax:

```
option 43 hex hex string
```

The hex string is assembled by concatenating the TLV values shown below:

Type + Length + Value

Type is always f1(hex). *Length* is the number of controller management IP addresses times 4 in hex. *Value* is the IP address of the controller listed sequentially in hex.

For example, suppose that there are two controllers with management interface IP addresses 10.126.126.2 and 10.127.127.2. The type is f1(hex). The length is $2 * 4 = 8 = 08$ (hex). The IP addresses translate to 0a7e7e02 and 0a7f7f02. Assembling the string then yields f1080a7e7e020a7f7f02.

The resulting Cisco IOS command added to the DHCP scope is listed below:

```
option 43 hex f1080a7e7e020a7f7f02
```

Backup Controllers

A single controller at a centralized location can act as a backup for mesh access points when they lose connectivity with the primary controller in the local region. Centralized and regional controllers need not be in the same mobility group. Using the controller GUI or CLI, you can specify the IP addresses of the backup controllers, which allows the mesh access points to fail over to controllers outside of the mobility group.

You can also configure primary and secondary backup controllers (which are used if primary, secondary, or tertiary controllers are not specified or are not responsive) for all access points connected to the controller as well as various timers, including the heartbeat timer and discovery request timers.

**Note**

The fast heartbeat timer is not supported on access points in bridge mode. The fast heartbeat timer is configured only on access points in local and FlexConnect modes.

The mesh access point maintains a list of backup controllers and periodically sends primary discovery requests to each entry on the list. When the mesh access point receives a new discovery response from a controller, the backup controller list is updated. Any controller that fails to respond to two consecutive primary discovery requests is removed from the list. If the mesh access point's local controller fails, it chooses an available controller from the backup controller list in this order: primary, secondary, tertiary, primary backup, and secondary backup. The mesh access point waits for a discovery response from the first available controller in the backup list and joins the controller if it receives a response within the time configured for the primary discovery request timer. If the time limit is reached, the mesh access point assumes that the controller cannot be joined and waits for a discovery response from the next available controller in the list.

**Note**

When a mesh access point's primary controller comes back online, the mesh access point disassociates from the backup controller and reconnects to its primary controller. The mesh access point falls back to its primary controller and not to any secondary controller for which it is configured. For example, if a mesh access point is configured with primary, secondary, and tertiary controllers, it fails over to the tertiary controller when the primary and secondary controllers become unresponsive and waits for the primary controller to come back online so that it can fall back to the primary controller. The mesh access point does not fall back from the tertiary controller to the secondary controller if the secondary controller comes back online; it stays connected to the tertiary controller until the primary controller comes back up.

Configuring External Authentication and Authorization Using a RADIUS Server

External authorization and authentication of mesh access points using a RADIUS server such as Cisco ACS (4.1 and later) and ISE are supported in release 7.0 and later releases. The RADIUS server must support the client authentication type of EAP-FAST with certificates.

Before you employ external authentication within the mesh network, ensure that you make these changes:

- The RADIUS server to be used as an AAA server must be configured on the controller.
- The controller must also be configured on the RADIUS server.
- Add the mesh access point configured for external authorization and authentication to the user list of the RADIUS server.
 - For additional details, see the Adding a Username to a RADIUS Server section.
- Configure EAP-FAST on the RADIUS server and install the certificates. EAP-FAST authentication is required if mesh access points are connected to the controller using an 802.11a interface; the external RADIUS servers need to trust Cisco Root CA 2048. For information about installing and trusting the CA certificates, see the Configuring RADIUS Servers section.



Note If mesh access points connect to a controller using a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface, only MAC authorization is required.



Note This feature also supports local EAP and PSK authentication on the controller.

Configuring RADIUS Servers

To install and trust the CA certificates on the RADIUS server, follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** Download the CA certificates for Cisco Root CA 2048 from the following locations:
- <https://www.cisco.com/security/pki/certs/cra2048.cer>
 - <https://www.cisco.com/security/pki/certs/cmca.cer>
- Step 2** Install the certificates as follows:
- a) From the CiscoSecure ACS main menu, click **System Configuration > ACS Certificate Setup > ACS Certification Authority Setup**.
 - b) In the **CA certificate file** box, type the CA certificate location (path and name). For example: C:\Certs\cra2048.cer.
 - c) Click **Submit**.
- Step 3** Configure the external RADIUS servers to trust the CA certificate as follows:
- a) From the CiscoSecure ACS main menu, choose **System Configuration > ACS Certificate Setup > Edit Certificate Trust List**. The Edit Certificate Trust List appears.
 - b) Select the check box next to the **Cisco Root CA 2048 (Cisco Systems)** certificate name.
 - c) Click **Submit**.
 - d) To restart ACS, choose **System Configuration > Service Control**, and then click **Restart**.
-

For additional configuration details on Cisco ACS servers, see the following:

- http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/secursw/ps2086/products_installation_and_configuration_guides_list.html(Windows)
- <http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/secursw/ps4911/>(UNIX)

Enabling External Authentication of Mesh Access Points (GUI)

To enable external authentication for a mesh access point using the GUI, follow these steps:

Step 1 Choose **Wireless > Mesh**. The Mesh page appears (see [Figure 31: Mesh Page](#), on page 88).

Figure 31: Mesh Page

Server ID	Server Address(Ipv4/Ipv6)	Port	Enabled
1	10.91.104.106	1812	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Step 2 In the security section, select the **EAP** option from the Security Mode drop-down list.

Step 3 Select the **Enabled** check boxes for the External MAC Filter Authorization and Force External Authentication options.

Step 4 Click **Apply**.

Step 5 Click **Save Configuration**.

Adding a Username to a RADIUS Server

Add MAC addresses of mesh access point that are authorized and authenticated by external RADIUS servers to the user list of that server *prior* to enabling RADIUS authentication for a mesh access point.

For remote authorization and authentication, EAP-FAST uses the manufacturer's certificate (CERT) to authenticate the child mesh access point. Additionally, this manufacturer certificate-based identity serves as the username for the mesh access point in user validation.

For Cisco IOS-based mesh access points, in addition to adding the MAC address to the user list, you need to enter the *platform_name_string-MAC_address* string to the user list (for example, c1240-001122334455). The controller first sends the MAC address as the username; if this first attempt fails, then the controller sends the *platform_name_string-MAC_address* string as the username.

**Note**

The Authentication MAC address is different for outdoor versus indoor APs. Outdoor APs use the AP's BVI MAC address, whereas indoor APs use the AP's Gigabit Ethernet MAC address.

RADIUS Server Username Entry

For each mesh access point, two entries must be added to the RADIUS server, the *platform_name_string-MAC_address* string, then a hyphen delimited MAC Address. For example:

- platform_name_string-MAC_address

User: c1570-aabbccddeeff

Password: cisco

- Hyphen Delimited MAC Address

User: aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ff

Password: aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ff

**Note**

The AP1552 platform uses a platform name of c1550. The AP1572 uses a platform name of c1570.

Enable External Authentication of Mesh Access Points (CLI)

To enable external authentication for mesh access points using the CLI, enter the following commands:

-
- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Step 1 | <code>config mesh security eap</code> |
| Step 2 | <code>config macfilter mac-delimiter colon</code> |
| Step 3 | <code>config mesh security rad-mac-filter enable</code> |
| Step 4 | <code>config mesh radius-server <i>index</i> enable</code> |
| Step 5 | <code>config mesh security force-ext-auth enable</code> (Optional) |
-

View Security Statistics (CLI)

To view security statistics for mesh access points using the CLI, enter the following command:

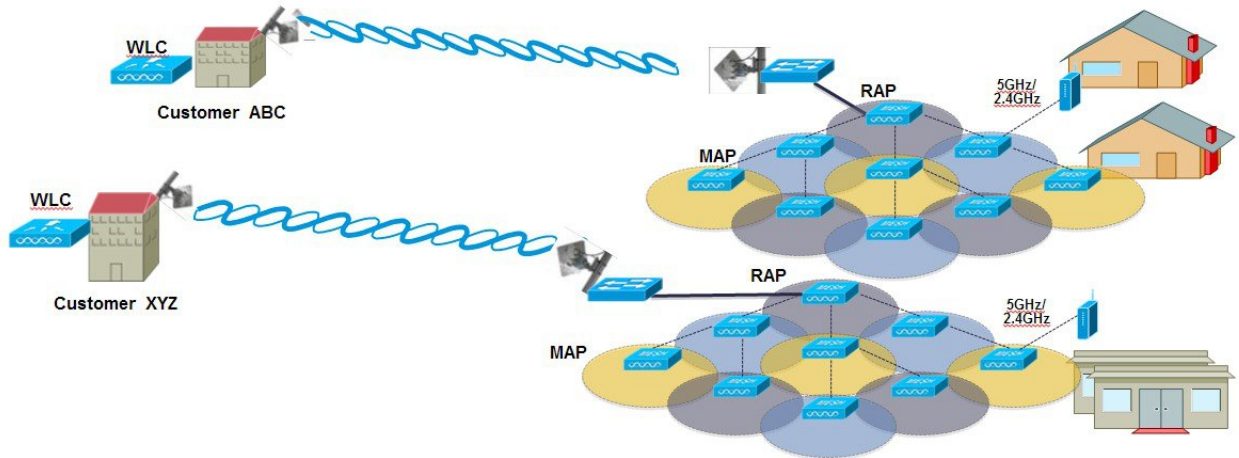
show mesh security-stats *Cisco_AP*

Use this command to display packet error statistics and a count of failures, timeouts, and association and authentication successes as well as reassociations and reauthentications for the specified access point and its child.

Mesh PSK Key provisioning in release 8.2

Customers with Cisco Mesh deployment will see their Mesh Access Points (MAP) possibly moving out of their network and joining another Mesh network when both of these Mesh Deployments use AAA with wild card MAC filtering to allow MAPs association. As Mesh APs security may use EAP-FAST this cannot be controlled since for EAP security combination of MAC address and type of AP is used and there is no controlled configuration is available. PSK option with default passphrase also presents security risk and hijack possibility. This issue will be prominently seen in overlapping deployments of two different SPs when the MAPs are used in a moving vehicle (public transportations, ferry, ship and so on.). This way, there is no restriction on MAPs to 'stick' to the SPs mesh network and MAPs can be hijacked / getting used by another SPs network / and cannot serve intended customers of SPs in a deployment.

SP Mesh Adjacent Network Architecture that can create MAP hijacking



The new feature introduced in 8.2 release will enable a provision-able PSK functionality from WLC which will help make a controlled mesh deployment and enhance MAPs security beyond default 'cisco' PSK used today. With this new feature the MAPs which are configured with a custom PSK, will use this key to do their authentication with their RAPs and WLC. A special precaution should be taken when upgrading from Controller Software release 8.1 and below or downgrading from release 8.2. Admin needs to understand the implications when MAP software is moving in and out of PSK support.

Wireless Mesh Components Supported

- 3504, WiSM-2, 5508, 5520, 7500 and 8500 Series Wireless LAN Controller
- Mesh AP 1550, 1530, 1540 (rel 8.5), 1560 (rel 8.4) or 1570 series and all indoor Mesh supported APs
- Wireless clients (tablets, smartphones and so on.)

Feature Configuration Step-by-Step

Admin shall set security mode as PSK and optionally configure a new PSK. If there is no PSK configured MAPs will be able to join with default PSK key 'cisco'.

- Provisioning shall be local to each WLC
- Need to be in 'enabled' state to allow local provisioning
- Key strength as followed in WLC (Alphanumeric with special characters combination of lower, upper case, length 3-32 characters, special characters supported, redundant passwords not supported).
- Provisioned PSK is encrypted at WLC, stored, and sent to APs in encrypted format.

Mesh PSK GUI Configuration

Step 1

Connect a RAP to the controller as documented in the above sections of this Deployment Guide. As shown in the Configuration illustration example below two 1532 MAPs are connected to the RAP 1572.

AP Name	IP Address(Ipv4/Ipv6)	AP Model	AP MAC	AP Up Time
APB0AA.7792.7868	10.70.0.230	AIR-AP1832I-UXK9	b0:aa:77:92:78:68	1 d, 04 h 11 m 51 s
AP6c20.560e.1a26	10.71.0.54	AIR-CAP1602E-A-K9	6c:20:56:0e:1a:26	1 d, 04 h 07 m 08 s
AP1572-7a7f-09c0		AIR-AP1572EAC-A-K9	1c:6a:7a:7f:09:c0	1 d, 04 h 07 m 15 s
AP7cad.74ff.d22e		AIR-CAP3702I-A-K9	7c:ad:74:ff:d2:2e	1 d, 03 h 59 m 30 s
APa44c.11f0.ea9d	10.70.0.252	AIR-CAP3602I-A-K9	a4:4c:11:f0:ea:9d	1 d, 03 h 52 m 20 s
AP7cad.74ff.d0e6	10.70.0.254	AIR-CAP3702I-A-K9	7c:ad:74:ff:d0:e6	1 d, 03 h 56 m 55 s
AP1532-3546-f14c		AIR-CAP1532E-A-K9	4c:4e:35:46:f1:4c	0 d, 02 h 10 m 49 s
AP1532-3546-f678		AIR-CAP1532E-A-K9	4c:4e:35:46:f6:78	0 d, 01 h 51 m 07 s

As indicated in the deployment guide one of the options for the MAPs initial connection the MAP MAC addresses have to be entered on the controller for them to be connected to the RAP as indicated in the screen shot.

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless Controller configuration interface. The top navigation bar includes 'MONITOR', 'WLANs', 'CONTROLLER', 'WIRELESS', 'SECURITY', and 'MANAGEMENT'. The 'SECURITY' tab is active. The left sidebar shows the 'Security' menu with 'AP Policies' selected. The main content area is titled 'AP Policies' and contains the following sections:

Policy Configuration

- Accept Self Signed Certificate (SSC)
- Accept Manufactured Installed Certificate (MIC)
- Accept Local Significant Certificate (LSC)
- Authorize MIC APs against auth-list or AAA
- Authorize LSC APs against auth-list

AP Authorization List

Search by MAC

MAC Address	Certificate Type	SHA1 K
1c:6a:7a:7f:09:c0	MIC	
4c:4e:35:46:f0:88	MIC	
4c:4e:35:46:f1:00	MIC	
4c:4e:35:46:f1:4c	MIC	
4c:4e:35:46:f6:78	MIC	
4c:4e:35:46:f6:98	MIC	

Step 2

From Wireless > Mesh menu, choose Security Mode as PSK and enable PSK provisioning. Prior to release 8.2 MAC, AAA authentication with wild card character or EAP authentication were the only three methods where EAP was basically used with default internal authentication and MAC address provisioning was not reliable enough in certain installations especially when Mesh installations from different customers were overlapping and there was a strong probability of Mesh APs being accidentally hijacked from one Mesh network to another. That could create many issues and coverage holes in the Mesh deployments. For that reason in release 8.2 a PSK MAP provisioning was introduced. As indicated above the PSK key has to be created on the wireless controller.

Step 3

Enter Provisioning Key as shown in the example and hit ADD to apply the entered value. The Key value will not show in the list but only the Index of the key with a time stamp when that key was provisioned on the controller. Up to 5 keys can be entered on the controller for MAPs to be used for provisioning. Any of those 5 keys that are always stored in flash on the controller, can be used by MAP for provisioning. MD5 cryptographic algorithm (128-bit) is used to encrypt a provisioned PSK and sent down to APs during new key configuration.

Security

Security Mode PSK ▼

PSK Provisioning Enabled

Default PSK Enabled

ADD New Provisioning Key

Provisioning Key

Description

Key Index	TimeStamp	Description
1	Fri Nov 13 09:11:49 2015	Mike123
2	Fri Nov 13 09:11:03 2015	Cisco123

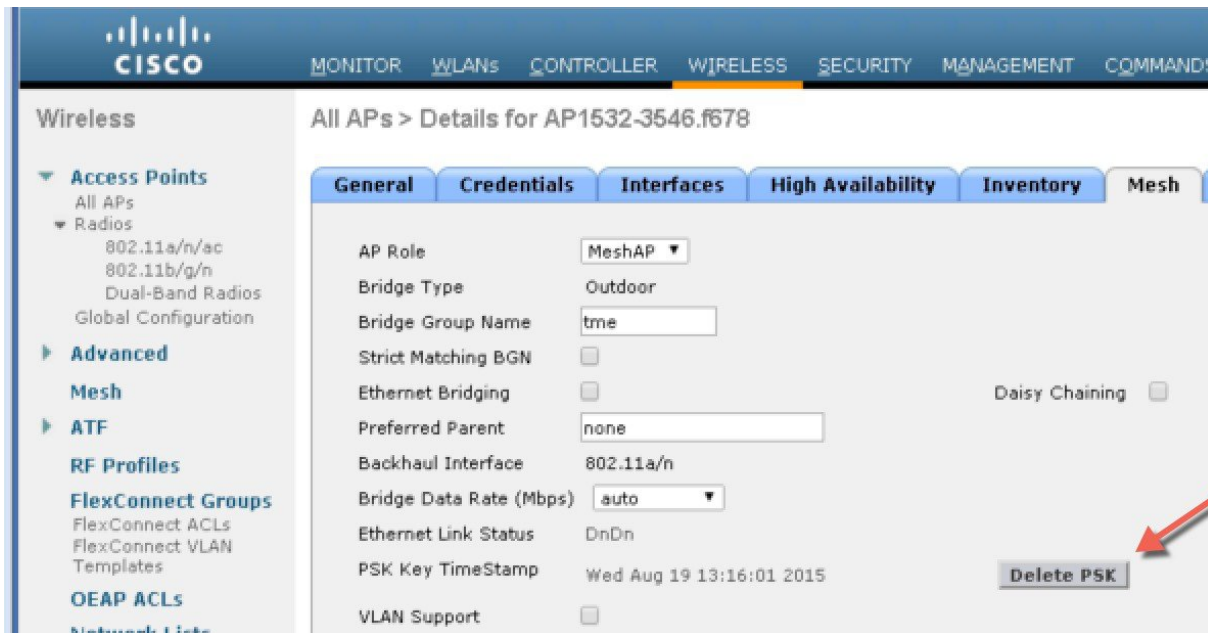
Step 4

Once the controller has the PSK key configured and enabled the key will be provisioned on the RAP and propagated to all MAPs connected to that RAP. The same key will be also propagated to all other children MAPs in the mesh network. There is no need to do anything on the MAPs in order for them to receive PSK key and authenticate to the RAP/MAP network

As shown in the example when observing one specific MAP that connected to the RAP, under the Mesh tab - you can see that MAP has been provisioned using PSK key with index 1 and Time Stamp from August 19th.

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless Controller interface. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads "All APs > Details for AP1532-3546.f678". The left sidebar shows the "Wireless" menu with "Mesh" selected. The main configuration area has tabs for "General", "Credentials", "Interfaces", "High Availability", "Inventory", and "Mesh". The "Mesh" tab is active, showing configuration for "AP Role" (MeshAP), "Bridge Type" (Outdoor), "Bridge Group Name" (tme), "Strict Matching BGN" (unchecked), "Ethernet Bridging" (unchecked), "Preferred Parent" (none), "Backhaul Interface" (802.11a/n), "Bridge Data Rate (Mbps)" (auto), "Ethernet Link Status" (DnDn), "PSK Key TimeStamp" (Wed Aug 19 13:16:01 2015), and "VLAN Support" (unchecked). A red arrow points to the "Delete PSK" button next to the PSK key timestamp. Below this, the "Mesh RAP Downlink Backhaul" section is visible, with "RAP Downlink Backhaul" set to "5 GHz" and an "Enable" button.

Step 5 The provisioned PSK key can be deleted from MAP or RAP in case PSK key was compromised or deleted on the controller intentionally.

**Step 6**

If MAP accidentally connected to the wrong network and obtained Key from there, admin has an option to delete that wrong PSK key. In addition, "Delete PSK" for PSK timestamp in WLC GUI interface can be used to remove a provisioned PSK of AP when it joined via EAP security. This option is sort of Mesh AP recovery option when AP has been stranded with staled or not valid PSK and EAP security was used to rejoin a stranded Mesh AP. When PSK key is deleted from the MAP, it will go back to using its default PSK key "cisco".

Note

- Configuring a PSK with passphrase 'cisco' does NOT mean that its equivalent to 'Default cisco PSK'. Provisioned PSK works independent of 'Default PSK'
- Deleting PSK key on the RAP does not apply unless RAP becomes a MAP.

However, note that if the PSK key is still configured on the controller and in turn on the RAP/MAP, then the MAP without a matching PSK key will not be able to connect to the Mesh network. For un-provisioned MAP to connect to the PSK enabled mesh network on the controller the Provisioning Window has to be enabled.

As shown in the example when Provisioning Window is manually enabled the MAP will be allowed to connect using default "cisco" PSK key and at the same time obtain new PSK key.

The screenshot shows the Cisco WLC configuration interface. The left sidebar is titled 'Wireless' and contains a tree view with 'Mesh' highlighted. The main content area is titled 'Ethernet Bridging' and 'Security'. Under 'Security', 'PSK Provisioning' and 'Default PSK' are both checked. A table titled 'ADD New Provisioning Key' shows three keys: Mesh123, Mike123, and Cisco123. Below the table, there are three unchecked checkboxes: 'External MAC Filter Authorization', 'Force External Authentication', and 'LSC Only MAP Authentication'. At the bottom, a 'Foot Notes' section contains the text: '1 Mesh DCA channels are only applicable for serial backhaul APs'.

Note It is important for Mesh administrator to disable default provisioning Window so that MAPs with default PSK key don't connect to the provisioned Mesh network.

Note the following scenarios can cause Mesh AP to get stranded, make sure avoiding these configuration mistakes:

- Out-of-the-box APs trying to join using default PSK, but default or "PSK Provisioning Window" option is not enabled in WLC
- Forgotten the provisioned PSKs in WLC —always write description of the PSK to remind you later and save provisioned PSK or recovery will have to be performed on AP.

Mesh PSK Provisioning with Controllers In Mobility Group

In case there is a configuration of RAPs in the Mobility Group it is always advised to use the same PSK Keys or one of the 5 allowable PSK keys on all controllers in the Mobility Group; this way when MAPs coming from a different controllers they will be able to authenticate. By looking at the time stamp of the PSK you can find out where the MAP and PSK Key came from.

The following are recommendations when configuring Mesh APs with PSK or EAP security in a multi-controller configuration:

- All Controllers should have the same PSKs. WLCs with different keys will result in unexpected behavior if RAPs and MAPs move between them, and may even cause extended outages.
- All controllers should be set for the same security method – mixed EAP and PSK (with provisioning enabled and PSK(s) created) is not recommended..

All controllers should be set for the same security method – mixed EAP and PSK (with provisioning enabled and PSK(s) created) is not recommended

CLI Commands for PSK Provisioning

- `config mesh security psk provisioning enable/disable`
- `config mesh security psk provisioning key <pre-shared-key>`
- `config mesh security psk provision window enable/disable`
- `config mesh security psk provisioning delete_psk <ap|wlc> <ap_name|psk_index>`

Configuring Global Mesh Parameters

This section provides instructions to configure the mesh access point to establish a connection with the controller including:

- Setting the maximum range between RAP and MAP (not applicable to indoor MAPs).
- Enabling a backhaul to carry client traffic.
- Defining if VLAN tags are forwarded or not.
- Defining the authentication mode (EAP or PSK) and method (local or external) for mesh access points including security settings (local and external authentication).

You can configure the necessary mesh parameters using either the GUI or the CLI. All parameters are applied globally.

Configuring Global Mesh Parameters (GUI)

To configure global mesh parameters using the controller GUI, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Choose **Wireless > Mesh**.
- Step 2** Modify the mesh parameters as appropriate.

Table 9: Global Mesh Parameters

Parameter	Description
Range (RootAP to MeshAP)	<p>The optimum distance (in feet) that should exist between the root access point (RAP) and the mesh access point (MAP). This global parameter applies to all mesh access points when they join the controller and all existing mesh access points in the network.</p> <p>Range: 150 to 132,000 feet</p> <p>Default: 12,000 feet</p> <p>Note After this feature is enabled, all mesh access points reboot.</p>
IDS (Rogue and Signature Detection)	<p>When you enable this feature, IDS reports are generated for all traffic on the client access only and not on the backhaul.</p> <p>When you disable this feature, no IDS reports are generated, which preserves bandwidth on the backhaul.</p> <p>You have to use the following command to enable or disable it on the mesh APs:</p> <pre>config mesh ids-state {enable disable}</pre> <p>Note 2.4GHz IDS is activated with the global IDS settings on the controller.</p>
Backhaul Client Access	<p>Note This parameter applies to mesh access points with two or more radios.</p> <p>When Backhaul Client Access is enabled, it allows wireless client association over the backhaul radio. Generally, backhaul radio is a 5 GHz radio for most of the mesh access points. This means that a backhaul radio can carry both backhaul traffic and client traffic.</p> <p>When Backhaul Client Access is disabled, only backhaul traffic is sent over the backhaul radio and client association is only over the second radio(s).</p> <p>Default: Disabled</p> <p>Note After this feature is enabled, all mesh access points reboot.</p>

Parameter	Description
VLAN Transparent	<p>This feature determines how a mesh access point handles VLAN tags for Ethernet bridged traffic.</p> <p>Note See the Configuring Advanced Features section for overview and additional configuration details.</p> <p>If VLAN Transparent is enabled, then VLAN tags are not handled and packets are bridged as untagged packets.</p> <p>Note No configuration of Ethernet ports is required when VLAN transparent is enabled. The Ethernet port passes both tagged and untagged frames without interpreting the frames.</p> <p>If VLAN Transparent is disabled, then all packets are handled according to the VLAN configuration on the port (trunk, access, or normal mode).</p> <p>Note If the Ethernet port is set to Trunk mode, then Ethernet VLAN tagging must be configured. See the Enabling Ethernet Bridging (GUI) section.</p> <p>Note For an overview of normal, access, and trunk Ethernet port use, see the Ethernet Port Notes section.</p> <p>Note To use VLAN tagging, you must uncheck the VLAN Transparent check box.</p> <p>Note VLAN Transparent is enabled as a default to ensure a smooth software upgrade from 4.1.192.xxM releases to release 5.2. Release 4.1.192.xxM does not support VLAN tagging.</p> <p>Default: Enabled.</p>
Security Mode	<p>Defines the security mode for mesh access points: Pre-Shared Key (PSK) or Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP).</p> <p>Note EAP must be selected if external MAC filter authorization using a RADIUS server is configured.</p> <p>Note Local EAP or PSK authentication is performed within the controller if the External MAC Filter Authorization parameter is disabled (check box unchecked).</p> <p>Options: PSK or EAP</p> <p>Default: EAP</p>

Parameter	Description
External MAC Filter Authorization	<p>MAC filtering uses the local MAC filter on the controller by default.</p> <p>When external MAC filter authorization is enabled, if the MAC address is not found in the local MAC filter, then the MAC address in the external RADIUS server is used.</p> <p>This protects your network against rogue mesh access points by preventing mesh access points that are not defined on the external server from joining.</p> <p>Before employing external authentication within the mesh network, the following configuration is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RADIUS server to be used as an AAA server must be configured on the controller. • The controller must also be configured on the RADIUS server. • The mesh access point configured for external authorization and authentication must be added to the user list of the RADIUS server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ For remote authorization and authentication, EAP-FAST uses the manufacturer's certificate (CERT) to authenticate the child mesh access point. Additionally, this manufacturer certificate-based identity serves as the username for the mesh access point in user validation. ◦ For IOS-based mesh access points (1130, 1240), the platform name of the mesh access point is located in front of its Ethernet address within the certificate; therefore, their username for external RADIUS servers is <i>platform_name_string-Ethernet MAC address</i> such as <i>c1520-001122334455</i>. • The certificates must be installed and EAP-FAST must be configured on the RADIUS server. <p>Note When this capability is not enabled, by default, the controller authorizes and authenticates mesh access points using the MAC address filter.</p> <p>Default: Disabled.</p>
Force External Authorization	<p>When enabled along with <i>EAP</i> and <i>External MAC Filter Authorization</i> parameters, external authorization and authentication of mesh access points is done by default by an external RADIUS server (such as Cisco 4.1 and later). The RADIUS server overrides local authentication of the MAC address by the controller which is the default.</p> <p>Default: Disabled.</p>

Step 3 Click **Apply**.

Step 4 Click **Save Configuration**.

Configuring Global Mesh Parameters (CLI)

To configure global mesh parameters including authentication methods using the controller CLI, follow these steps:



Note See the Configuring Global Mesh Parameters (GUI) section for descriptions, valid ranges, and default values of the parameters used in the CLI commands.

-
- Step 1** To specify the maximum range (in feet) of all mesh access points in the network, enter this command:
config mesh range *feet*
- To see the current range, enter the **show mesh range** command.
- Step 2** To enable or disable IDS reports for all traffic on the backhaul, enter this command:
config mesh ids-state {enable | disable}
- Step 3** To specify the rate (in Mbps) at which data is shared between access points on the backhaul interface, enter this command:
config ap bhrate {rate | auto} *Cisco_AP*
- Step 4** To enable or disable client association on the primary backhaul (802.11a) of a mesh access point, enter these commands:
config mesh client-access {enable | disable}
config ap wlan {enable | disable} **802.11a** *Cisco_AP*
config ap wlan {add | delete} **802.11a** *wlan_id Cisco_AP*
- Step 5** To enable or disable VLAN transparent, enter this command:
config mesh ethernet-bridging VLAN-transparent {enable | disable}
- Step 6** To define a security mode for the mesh access point, enter one of the following commands:
- To provide local authentication of the mesh access point by the controller, enter this command:
config mesh security {eap | psk}
 - To store the MAC address filter in an external RADIUS server for authentication instead of the controller (local), enter these commands:
config macfilter mac-delimiter colon
config mesh security rad-mac-filter enable
config mesh radius-server index enable
 - To provide external authentication on a RADIUS server and define a local MAC filter on the controller, enter these commands:
config mesh security eap
config macfilter mac-delimiter colon
config mesh security rad-mac-filter enable
config mesh radius-server index enable
config mesh security force-ext-auth enable

- d) To provide external authentication on a RADIUS server using a MAC username (such as c1520-123456) on the RADIUS server, enter these commands:

```

config macfilter mac-delimiter colon
config mesh security rad-mac-filter enable
config mesh radius-server index enable
config mesh security force-ext-auth enable

```

- Step 7** To save your changes, enter this command:
save config

Viewing Global Mesh Parameter Settings (CLI)

Use these commands to obtain information on global mesh settings:

- **show mesh client-access**—When Backhaul Client Access is enabled, it allows wireless client association over the backhaul radio. Generally, backhaul radio is a 5-GHz radio for most of the mesh access points. This means that a backhaul radio can carry both backhaul traffic and client traffic.

When Backhaul Client Access is disabled, only backhaul traffic is sent over the backhaul radio and client association is only over the second radio(s).

```

(Cisco Controller)> show mesh client-access
Backhaul with client access status: enabled

```

- **show mesh ids-state**—Shows the status of the IDS reports on the backhaul as either enabled or disabled.

```

(Cisco Controller)> show mesh ids-state
Outdoor Mesh IDS(Rogue/Signature Detect): .... Disabled

```

- **show mesh config**—Displays global configuration settings.

```

(Cisco Controller)> show mesh config
Mesh Range..... 12000
Mesh Statistics update period..... 3 minutes
Backhaul with client access status..... disabled
Background Scanning State..... enabled
Backhaul Amsdu State..... disabled

Mesh Security
Security Mode..... EAP
External-Auth..... disabled
Use MAC Filter in External AAA server..... disabled
Force External Authentication..... disabled

Mesh Alarm Criteria
Max Hop Count..... 4
Recommended Max Children for MAP..... 10
Recommended Max Children for RAP..... 20
Low Link SNR..... 12
High Link SNR..... 60
Max Association Number..... 10
Association Interval..... 60 minutes
Parent Change Numbers..... 3

```

```

Parent Change Interval..... 60 minutes

Mesh Multicast Mode..... In-Out
Mesh Full Sector DFS..... enabled

Mesh Ethernet Bridging VLAN Transparent Mode..... enabled
    
```

Mesh Backhaul at 5 and 2.4 Ghz in Release 8.2

Prior to release 8.2 Wireless Mesh Backhaul was supported only at 5GHz. In release 8.2 Wireless Mesh backhaul is supported at 5 and 2.4 GHz.

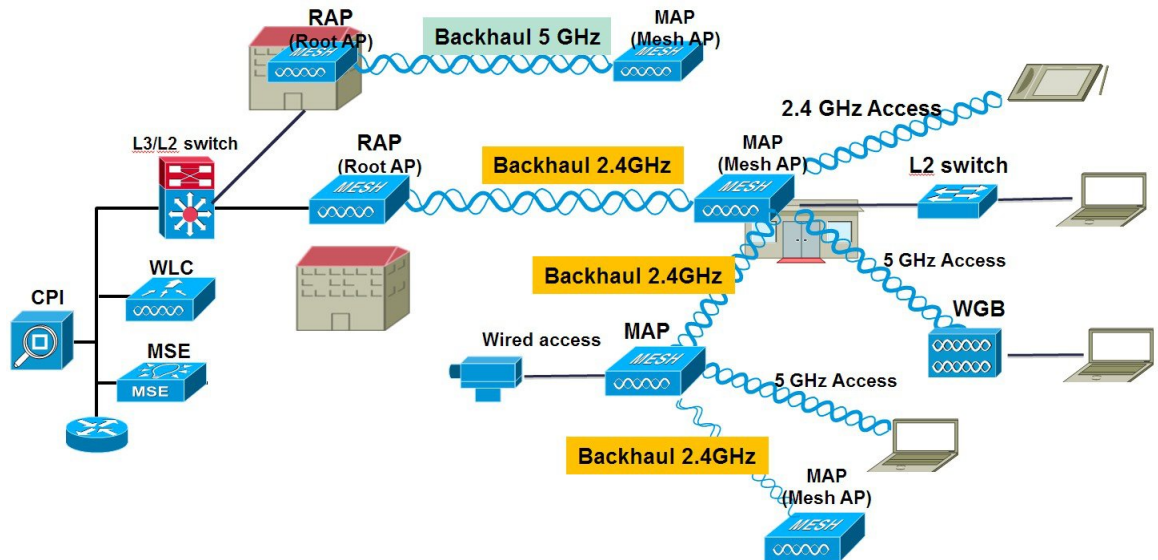
In certain countries it is not allowed to use Mesh Network with 5 Ghz backhaul network or even in the countries when 5Ghz is permitted customer may prefer to use 2.4 Ghz radio frequencies to achieve much larger Mesh or Bridge distances.

When a RAP gets change of the configuration from 5 to 2.4 Ghz that selection gets propagated from RAP to all MAPs and they will disconnect from 5Ghz network and get reconnected at 2.4 Ghz. Please note if configuring 2.4Ghz make sure all Controllers are configured with version 8.2 so that 2.4 Ghz backhaul is recognized.



Note

Only RAPs are configured with the backhaul frequency of 5 or 2.4GHz. Once RAP is configured that frequency selection will propagate down the branch to all MAPs.



Step 1

To configure Mesh Backhaul to 2.4 Ghz one simple step is required on the controller. As illustrated configure the RAP Downlink Backhaul to 2.4 GHz and hit Enable.

Note

In the example below a Controller Global 2.4 GHz configuration is shown. When it is done on the global configuration it will apply to all Mesh RAPs. Channel provisioning can be done also on individual RAP in that case the Channel provisioning will apply only to that specific RAP branch of parents and children

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless configuration interface. The top navigation bar includes MONITOR, WLANs, CONTROLLER, WIRELESS (highlighted), and SECURITY. The left sidebar shows the Wireless menu with options like Access Points, Radios, Advanced, Mesh, ATF, RF Profiles, FlexConnect Groups, OEAP ACLs, Network Lists, 802.11a/n/ac, 802.11b/g/n, and Media Stream. The main content area is titled 'Mesh' and contains a 'General' section with various settings:

- Range (RootAP to MeshAP): 12000 feet
- IDS(Rogue and Signature Detection): Enabled
- Backhaul Client Access: Enabled
- Extended Backhaul Client Access: Enabled
- Mesh DCA Channels: Enabled
- Global Public Safety: Enabled
- Mesh Backhaul RRM: Enabled
- Outdoor Ext. UNII B Domain Channels: Enabled

Below the General section is the 'Mesh RAP Downlink Backhaul' section, which includes:

- RAP Downlink Backhaul: 5 GHz 2.4 GHz (indicated by a red arrow)
-

From the CLI you can issue "show mesh ap tree" and "show mesh backhaul <ap-name>" to see the backhaul connection.


```

(5520-MA1) >show mesh ap tree
-----
||  AP Name [Hop Counter, Link SNR, Bridge Group Name]  ||
-----

[Sector 1]
-----
AP1572-7a7f.09c0[0,0,tme]
  |-AP1532-3546.f14c[1,37,tme]
  |-AP1532-3546.f678[1,28,tme]
-----

Number of Mesh APs..... 3
Number of RAPs..... 1
Number of MAPs..... 2
-----

(5520-MA1) >show mesh backhaul ?

<Cisco AP>      Enter the name of the Cisco AP.

(5520-MA1) >show mesh backhaul AP1532-3546.f14c
Current Backhaul Slot(s)..... 1

Basic Attributes for Slot  1
  Radio Type..... RADIO_TYPE_80211n-5
  Radio Subband..... RADIO_SUBBAND_ALL
  Radio Role..... UPDOWNLINK_ACCESS
  Administrative State ..... ADMIN_ENABLED
  Operation State ..... UP
  Current Tx Power Level ..... 1
  Current Channel ..... 149
  Antenna Type..... EXTERNAL_ANTENNA
  External Antenna Gain (in .5 dBm units).... 0

(5520-MA1) >

```

Step 2

On the RAP the channel has to be changed to 2.4GHz and channel has to be custom selected and that selection will be propagated to all MAPs and "children" in the Branch of that RAP.

AP Name	Radio Slot#	Base Radio MAC	Admin Status	Operational Status	Channel	CleanAir Admin Status	CleanAir Oper Status	Power Level	Antenna
APB0AA.7792.7868	0	b0:aa:77:92:52:	Enable	UP	1 *	NA	NA	8 *	Internal
AP6c20.560e.1a26	0	34:a8:4e:ba:02:	Enable	UP	6 *	Disable	DOWN	6 *	External
AP7cad.74ff.d22e	0	08:cc:68:cc:b8:7f:	Enable	UP	6 *	Enable	UP	8 *	Internal
AP7cad.74ff.d0e6	0	08:cc:68:cc:b3:c0:	Enable	UP	1 *	Enable	UP	8 *	Internal
APa44c.11f0.ea9d	0	f4:7f:35:d8:43:ff:	Enable	UP	11 *	Enable	UP	8 *	Internal
AP1572-7a7f.09c0	0	1c:6a:7a:7f:1e:d0	Enable	UP	11	Enable	UP	7 *	External
AP1532-9546.f678	0	20:bb:cd:07:21:93:	Enable	UP	11	NA	NA	1	External
AP1532-9546.f14c	0	20:bb:cd:07:21:1a:	Enable	UP	11	NA	NA	4	External

After Channel is selected under the Custom option that channel will be used for the RAP Backhaul.

Note RAPs can participate in the RRM process with other RAPs in the same RF domain, however MAP only inherit the same channel from RAP and stick with it.

RF Backhaul Channel Assignment

Current Channel: 11
 Channel Width: 20 MHz
 Assignment Method: Global Custom 11

Note: Only Channels 1, 6 and 11 are nonoverlapping

Tx Power Level Assignment

Current Tx Power Level: 7
 Assignment Method: Global Custom

After the Channel change on the RAP as illustrated in the example below, the channel on the MAP has changed to CH11 in 2.4 GHz band.

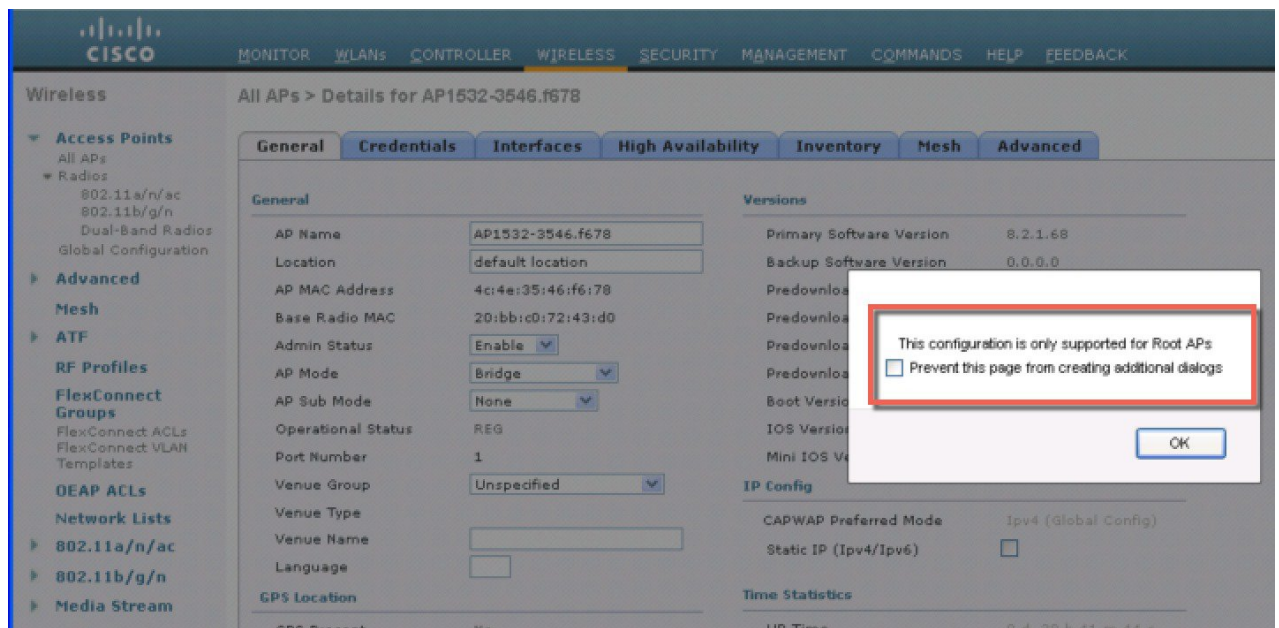
Example of the MAP CLI command: `show mesh backhaul <ap-name>`

```
(5520-MA1) >show mesh backhaul AP1572-7a7f.09c0

Current Backhaul Slot(s)..... 0

Basic Attributes for Slot 0
  Radio Type..... RADIO_TYPE_80211n-2.4
  Radio Role..... DOWNLINK_ACCESS
  Administrative State ..... ADMIN_ENABLED
  Operation State ..... UP
  Current Tx Power Level ..... 7
  Current Channel ..... 11
  Antenna Type..... EXTERNAL_ANTENNA
  External Antenna Gain (in .5 dBm units).... 0
```

If for example you would try to change the Backhaul channel on the MAP you will get an error message since this functionality is not supported on the MAPs. MAPs and “map children” receive their Channel assignments from the upstream parent RAP. An example of the error message from the MAP is as shown.



Backhaul Client Access

When Backhaul Client Access is enabled, it allows wireless client association over the backhaul radio. The backhaul radio is a 5 GHz radio. This means that a backhaul radio can carry both backhaul traffic and client traffic.

When Backhaul Client Access is disabled, only backhaul traffic is sent over the backhaul radio and client association is only over the second radio(s).

**Note**

Backhaul Client Access is disabled by default. After this feature is enabled, all mesh access points, except slave AP and its child APs in Daisy-chained deployment, reboot.

This feature is applicable to mesh access points with two radios (1552, 1532, 1540, 1560, 1572, and Indoor APs in Bridge mode).

Configuring Backhaul Client Access (GUI)

This figure shows how to enable Backhaul Client Access using the GUI. You will be prompted that the AP will reboot if you enable Backhaul Client Access.

Figure 32: Configuring Backhaul Client Access using the GUI

The screenshot shows the Cisco GUI for configuring a mesh access point. The 'Wireless' menu is expanded, and the 'Mesh' configuration page is active. The 'General' section includes the following settings:

- Range (RootAP to MeshAP): 12000 feet
- IDS (Rogue and Signature Detection): Enabled
- Backhaul Client Access: Enabled
- Extended Backhaul Client Access: Enabled
- Mesh DCA Channels: Enabled
- Global Public Safety: Enabled

The 'Ethernet Bridging' section includes:

- VLAN Transparent: Enabled

The 'Security' section includes:

- Security Mode: EAP
- External MAC Filter Authorization: Enabled
- Force External Authentication: Enabled

At the bottom, there is a table with the following columns: Server ID, Server Address, Port, and Enabled. Below the table, a footnote states: 'Mesh DCA channels are only applicable for serial backhaul APs'.

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Configuring Backhaul Client Access (CLI)

Use the following command to enable Backhaul Client Access:

```
(Cisco Controller)> config mesh client-access enable
```

The following message is displayed:

```
All Mesh APs will be rebooted
Are you sure you want to start? (y/N)
```

Configuring Local Mesh Parameters

After configuring global mesh parameters, you must configure the following local mesh parameters for these specific features if in use in your network:

- Backhaul Data Rate. See the [Configuring Wireless Backhaul Data Rate](#) section.
- Ethernet Bridging. See the [Configuring Ethernet Bridging](#) section.
- Bridge Group Name. See the [Configuring Ethernet Bridging](#) section.
- Workgroup Bridge. See the [Configuring Workgroup Bridges](#) section.
- Power and Channel Setting.
- Antenna Gain Settings. See the [Configuring Antenna Gain](#) section.
- Dynamic Channel Assignment.

Configuring Wireless Backhaul Data Rate

Backhaul is used to create only the wireless connection between the access points. The backhaul interface vary between 802.11a/n/ac rates depending upon the access point. The rate selection is important for effective use of the available RF spectrum. The rate can also affect the throughput of client devices, and throughput is an important metric used by industry publications to evaluate vendor devices.

Dynamic Rate Adaptation (DRA) introduces a process to estimate optimal transmission rate for packet transmissions. It is important to select rates correctly. If the rate is too high, packet transmissions fail resulting in communication failure. If the rate is too low, the available channel bandwidth is not used, resulting in inferior products, and the potential for catastrophic network congestion and collapse.

Data rates also affect the RF coverage and network performance. Lower data rates, for example 6 Mbps, can extend farther from the access point than can higher data rates, for example 1300 Mbps. As a result, the data rate affects cell coverage and consequently the number of access points required. Different data rates are achieved by sending a more redundant signal on the wireless link, allowing data to be easily recovered from noise. The number of symbols sent out for a packet at the 1-Mbps data rate is higher than the number of symbols used for the same packet at 11 Mbps. Therefore, sending data at the lower bit rates takes more time than sending the equivalent data at a higher bit rate, resulting in reduced throughput.

In the controller release 5.2, the default data rate for the mesh 5-GHz backhaul is 24 Mbps. It remains the same with 6.0 and 7.0 controller releases.

With the 6.0 controller release, mesh backhaul can be configured for 'Auto' data rate. Once configured, the access point picks the highest rate where the next higher rate cannot be used because of conditions not being suitable for that rate and not because of conditions that affect all rates. That is, once configured, each link is free to settle down to the best possible rate for its link quality.

We recommend that you configure the mesh backhaul to Auto.

For example, if mesh backhaul chose 48 Mbps, then this decision is taken after ensuring that we cannot use 54 Mbps as there is not enough SNR for 54 and not because some just turned the microwave oven on which affects all rates.

A lower bit rate might allow a greater distance between MAPs, but there are likely to be gaps in the WLAN client coverage, and the capacity of the backhaul network is reduced. An increased bit rate for the backhaul network either requires more MAPs or results in a reduced SNR between MAPs, limiting mesh reliability and interconnection.

This figure shows the RAP using the "auto" backhaul data rate, and it is currently using 54 Mbps with its child MAP.

Figure 33: Bridge Rate Set to Auto

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless Management interface for a Root AP (AP1572-7a7f.09c0). The 'General' tab is selected, and the 'Bridge Data Rate (Mbps)' is set to 'auto'. Other configuration details include AP Role (RootAP), Bridge Type (Outdoor), Bridge Group Name (tme), and Backhaul Interface (802.11a/n/ac). The 'Mesh RAP Downlink Backhaul' section shows 5 GHz selected.



Note

The data rate can be set on the backhaul on a per-AP basis. It is not a global command.

Related Commands

Use these commands to obtain information about backhaul:

- **config ap bhrate**—Configures the Cisco Bridge backhaul Tx rate.

The syntax is as follows:

```
(controller) > config ap bhrate backhaul-rate ap-name
```

**Note**

Preconfigured data rates for each AP (RAP=18 Mbps, MAP1=36 Mbps) are preserved after the upgrade to 6.0 or later software releases. Before you upgrade to the 6.0 release, if you have the backhaul data rate configured to any data rate, then the configuration is preserved.

The following example shows how to configure a backhaul rate of 36000 Kbps on a RAP:

```
(controller) > config ap bhrate 36000 HPRAP1
```

- **show ap bhrate**—Displays the Cisco Bridge backhaul rate.

The syntax is as follows:

```
(controller) > show ap bhrate ap-name
```

- **show mesh neigh summary**—Displays the link rate summary including the current rate being used in backhaul

Example:

```
(controller) > show mesh neigh summary HPRAP1
```

AP Name/Radio	Channel	Rate	Link-Snr	Flags	State
00:0B:85:5C:B9:20	0	auto	4	0x10e8fcb8	BEACON
00:0B:85:5F:FF:60	0	auto	4	0x10e8fcb8	BEACON DEFAULT
00:0B:85:62:1E:00	165	auto	4	0x10e8fcb8	BEACON
00:0B:85:70:8C:A0	0	auto	1	0x10e8fcb8	BEACON
HPMAP1	165	54	40	0x36	CHILD BEACON
HJMAP2	0	auto	4	0x10e8fcb8	BEACON

Backhaul capacity and throughput depends upon the type of the AP, that is, if it is 802.11a/n or only 802.11a, number of backhaul radios it has, and so on.

Configuring Ethernet Bridging

For security reasons, the Ethernet port on all MAPs is disabled by default. It can be enabled only by configuring Ethernet bridging on the root and its respective MAP.

**Note**

Exceptions are allowed for a few protocols even though Ethernet bridging is disabled. For example, the following protocols are allowed:

- Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
- Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP)
- Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) packets

Enable Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) on all connected switch ports to avoid Layer 2 looping.

Ethernet bridging has to be enabled for two scenarios:

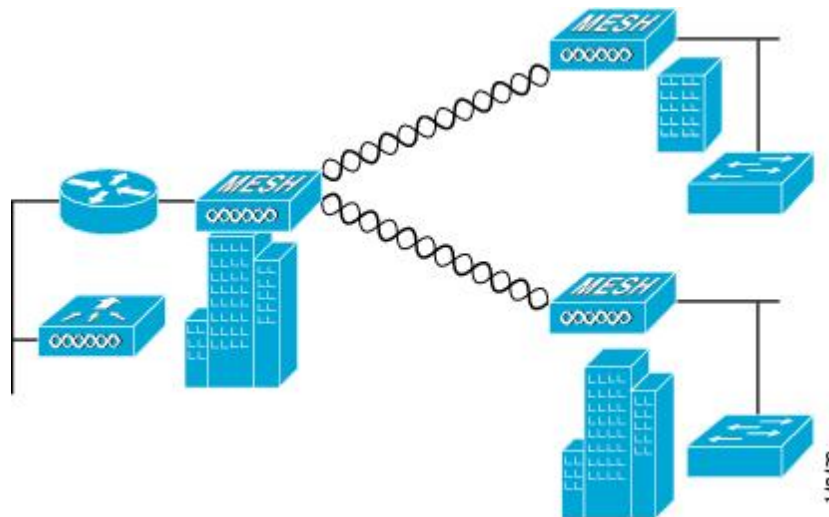
- 1 When you want to use the mesh nodes as bridges (see [Figure 34: Point-to-Multipoint Bridging](#), on page 112).

**Note**

You do not need to configure VLAN tagging to use Ethernet bridging for point-to-point and point-to-multipoint bridging deployments.

- 2 When you want to connect any Ethernet device such as a video camera on the MAP using its Ethernet port. This is the first step to enable VLAN tagging.

Figure 34: Point-to-Multipoint Bridging

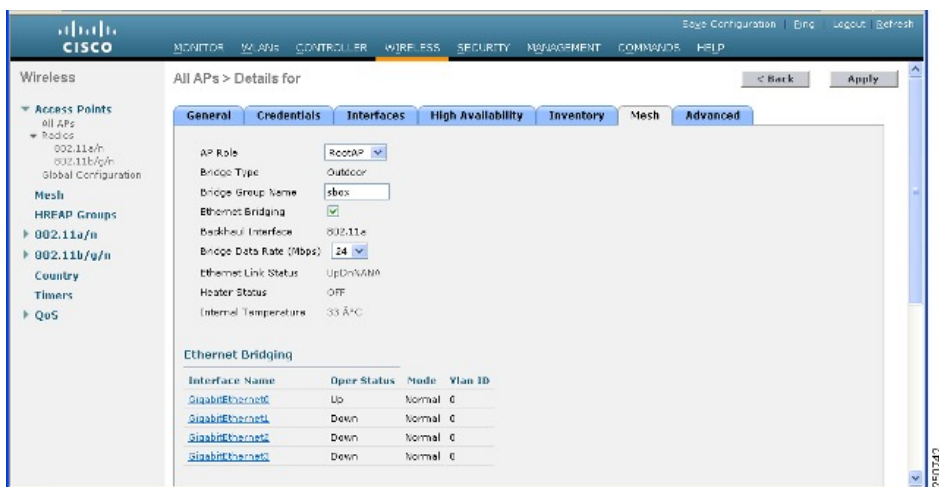


Enabling Ethernet Bridging (GUI)

To enable Ethernet bridging on a RAP or MAP using the GUI, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Choose **Wireless > All APs**.
- Step 2** Click the AP name link of the mesh access point on which you want to enable Ethernet bridging.
- Step 3** At the details page, select the **Mesh** tab (see [Figure 35: All APs > Details for \(Mesh\) Page](#), on page 113).

Figure 35: All APs > Details for (Mesh) Page



- Step 4** Select either **RootAP** or **MeshAP** from the AP Role drop-down list, if not already selected.
- Step 5** Select the **Ethernet Bridging** check box to enable Ethernet bridging or deselect it to disable this feature.
- Step 6** Click **Apply** to commit your changes. An Ethernet Bridging section appears at the bottom of the page listing each of the Ethernet ports of the mesh access point.
- Step 7** Ensure that you enable Ethernet bridging for every parent mesh AP taking the path from the mesh AP in question to the controller. For example, if you enable Ethernet bridging on MAP2 in Hop 2, then you must also enable Ethernet bridging on MAP1 (parent MAP), and on the RAP connecting to the controller.

Configuring Native VLAN (GUI)



Note Prior to 8.0, the Native VLAN on the wired backhaul was set as VLAN 1. Starting with the 8.0 release, the Native VLAN can be set.

Step 1 Choose **Wireless > All APs**.

Step 2 Choose the mesh access point on which you would like to configure the Native VLAN.

Step 3 Check the **VLAN Support** checkbox on the AP.

The screenshot shows the Cisco GUI for configuring a mesh access point. The breadcrumb trail is "All APs > Details for AP1572-7a7f.09c0". The "General" tab is selected. The configuration includes:

- AP Role: RootAP
- Bridge Type: Outdoor
- Bridge Group Name: tme
- Strict Matching BGN:
- Ethernet Bridging: (This section is highlighted with a red box in the image)
- Preferred Parent: none
- Backhaul Interface: 802.11a/n/ac
- Bridge Data Rate (Mbps): auto
- Ethernet Link Status: UpDnDnNANA
- PSK Key TimeStamp: Tue Aug 2 16:33:42 2016
- VLAN Support: (This checkbox is highlighted with a red box in the image)
- Native VLAN ID: 70

Step 4 Assign a Native VLAN.

Note It is important that this Native VLAN matches the Native VLAN configured on the switch port of the connected switch.

Step 5 Click **Apply** to commit your changes.

Configuring Native VLAN (CLI)



Note Prior to 8.0, the Native VLAN on the wired backhaul was set as VLAN 1. Starting with the 8.0 release, the Native VLAN can be set.

- 1 Set the Native VLAN on the wired backhaul port using the command **config ap vlan-trunking native vlan-id ap-name**.

This applies the Native VLAN configuration to the access point.

Configuring Bridge Group Names

Bridge group names (BGNs) control the association of mesh access points. BGNs can logically group radios to avoid two networks on the same channel from communicating with each other. The setting is also useful if you have more than one RAP in your network in the same sector (area). BGN is a string of 10 characters maximum.

A BGN of *NULL VALUE* is assigned by default by manufacturing. Although not visible to you, it allows a mesh access point to join the network prior to your assignment of your network-specific BGN.

If you have two RAPs in your network in the same sector (for more capacity), we recommend that you configure the two RAPs with the same BGN, but on different channels.

Configuring Bridge Group Names (CLI)

Step 1 To set a bridge group name (BGN), enter this command:

config ap bridgegroupname set group-name ap-name

Note The mesh access point reboots after a BGN configuration.

Caution Exercise caution when you configure a BGN on a live network. Always start a BGN assignment from the farthest-most node (last node, bottom of mesh tree) and move up toward the RAP to ensure that no mesh access points are dropped due to mixed BGNs (old and new BGNs) within the same network.

Step 2 To verify the BGN, enter the following command:

show ap config general ap-name

Verifying Bridge Group Names (GUI)

Step 1 Click **Wireless > Access Points > AP Name**. The details page for the selected mesh access point appears.

Step 2 Click the **Mesh** tab. Details for the mesh access point including the BGN appears.

Configuring Power and Channel Settings

The backhaul channel (802.11a/n) can be configured on a RAP. MAPs tune to the RAP channel. The local access can be configured independently for MAP.

Configuring Power and Channel Settings (GUI)

-
- Step 1** Choose **Wireless > Access Points > 802.11a/n**.
- Note** Radio slots are displayed for each radio.
- Step 2** Select **configure** from the Antenna drop-down list for the 802.11a/n radio. The Configure page is displayed.
- Step 3** Assign a channel (assignment methods of global and custom) for the radio.
- Step 4** Assign Tx power levels (global and custom) for the radio.
There are five selectable power levels for the 802.11a backhaul for AP1500s.
- Note** The default Tx power level on the backhaul is the highest power level (Level 1).
- Step 5** Click **Apply** when power and channel assignment are complete.
- Step 6** From the 802.11a/n Radios page, verify that channel assignments were made correctly.
-

Configuring Antenna Gain

You must configure the antenna gain for the mesh access point to match that of the antenna installed using the controller GUI or controller CLI.

Configuring Antenna Gain (GUI)

To configure antenna parameters using the controller GUI, follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** Choose **Wireless > Access Points > Radio > 802.11a/n** to open the 802.11a/n Radios page.
- Step 2** For the mesh access point antenna you want to configure, hover the mouse over the blue arrow (far right) to display antenna options. Choose **Configure**.
- Note** Only external antennas have configurable gain settings.
- Step 3** In the Antenna Parameters section, enter the antenna gain.
The gain is entered in 0.5 dBm units. For example, 2.5 dBm = 5.
- Note** The entered gain value must match that value specified by the vendor for that antenna.

Step 4 Click **Apply** and then **Save Configuration** to save the changes.

Configuring Antenna Gain (CLI)

Enter this command to configure the antenna gain for the 802.11a backhaul radio using the controller CLI:

```
config 802.11a antenna extAntGain antenna_gain AP_name
```

where gain is entered in 0.5-dBm units (for example, 2.5 dBm =5).

Configuring Dynamic Channel Assignment

Using the controller GUI, follow these steps to specify the channels that the dynamic channel assignment (DCA) algorithm considers when selecting the channels to be used for RRM scanning. This functionality is helpful when you know that the clients do not support certain channels because they are legacy devices or they have certain regulatory restrictions.

The steps outlined in this section are only relevant to mesh networks.

- Step 1** To disable the 802.11a/n or 802.11b/g/n network, follow these steps:
- Choose **Wireless > 802.11a/n or 802.11b/g/n > Network** to open the 802.11a (or 802.11b/g) Global Parameters page.
 - Deselect the **802.11a** (or **802.11b/g**) **Network Status** check box.
 - Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
- Step 2** Choose **Wireless > 802.11a/n or 802.11b/g/n > RRM > DCA** to open the 802.11a (or 802.11b/g) > RRM > Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA) page.
- Step 3** Choose one of the following options from the Channel Assignment Method drop-down list to specify the controller's DCA mode:
- **Automatic**—Causes the controller to periodically evaluate and, if necessary, update the channel assignment for all joined mesh access points. This is the default value.
 - **Freeze**—Causes the controller to evaluate and update the channel assignment for all joined mesh access points, if necessary, but only when you click Invoke Channel Update Once.
- Note** The controller does not evaluate and update the channel assignment immediately after you click **Invoke Channel Update Once**. It waits for the next interval to elapse.

- **OFF**—Turns off DCA and sets all mesh access point radios to the first channel of the band, which is the default value. If you choose this option, you must manually assign channels on all radios.

- Step 4** From the Interval drop-down list, choose one of the following options to specify how often the DCA algorithm is allowed to run: 10 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, 6 hours, 8 hours, 12 hours, or 24 hours. The default value is 10 minutes.
- Step 5** From the AnchorTime drop-down list, choose a number to specify the time of day when the DCA algorithm is to start. The options are numbers between 0 and 23 (inclusive) representing the hour of the day from 12:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
- Step 6** Select the **Avoid Foreign AP Interference** check box to cause the controller's RRM algorithms to consider 802.11 traffic from foreign access points (those access points not included in your wireless network) when assigning channels to lightweight access points, or deselect it to disable this feature. For example, RRM may adjust the channel assignment to have access points avoid channels close to foreign access points. The default value is checked.
- Step 7** Select the **Avoid Cisco AP Load** check box to cause the controller's RRM algorithms to consider 802.11 traffic from Cisco lightweight access points in your wireless network when assigning channels, or deselect it to disable this feature. For example, RRM can assign better reuse patterns to access points that carry a heavier traffic load. The default value is deselected.
- Step 8** Select the **Avoid Non-802.11a (802.11b) Noise** check box to cause the controller's RRM algorithms to consider noise (non-802.11 traffic) in the channel when assigning channels to lightweight access points, or deselect it to disable this feature. For example, RRM may have access points avoid channels with significant interference from nonaccess point sources, such as microwave ovens. The default value is checked.
- Step 9** From the DCA Channel Sensitivity drop-down list, choose one of the following options to specify how sensitive the DCA algorithm is to environmental changes such as signal, load, noise, and interference when determining whether to change channels:
- **Low**—The DCA algorithm is not particularly sensitive to environmental changes.
 - **Medium**—The DCA algorithm is moderately sensitive to environmental changes.
 - **High**—The DCA algorithm is highly sensitive to environmental changes.

The default value is **Medium**.

Table 10: DCA Sensitivity Thresholds

Option	2.4-GHz DCA Sensitivity Threshold	5-GHz DCA Sensitivity Threshold
High	5 dB	5 dB
Medium	15 dB	20 dB
Low	30 dB	35 dB

- Step 10** For 802.11a/n networks only, choose one of the following Channel Width options to specify the channel bandwidth supported for all 802.11 n/a/ac radios in the 5-GHz band:
- **20 MHz**—The 20-MHz channel bandwidth (default)

Note To override the globally configured DCA channel width setting, you can statically configure an access point's radio for 20-MHz mode on the 802.11a/n Cisco APs > Configure page. If you ever change the static RF channel assignment method to Global on the access point radio, the global DCA configuration overrides the channel width configuration that the access point was previously using.

This page also shows the following nonconfigurable channel parameter settings:

- **Channel Assignment Leader**—The MAC address of the RF group leader, which is responsible for channel assignment.
- **Last Auto Channel Assignment**—The last time RRM evaluated the current channel assignments.

- Step 11** In the DCA Channel List section, the DCA Channels field shows the channels that are currently selected. To choose a channel, select its check box in the Select column. To exclude a channel, deselect its check box.
Range: 802.11a—36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 132, 136, 140, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 190, 196?802.11b/g—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Default: 802.11a—36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 132, 136, 140, 149, 153, 157, 161?802.11b/g—1, 6, 11
Note These extended UNII-2 channels in the 802.11a band do not appear in the channel list: 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 132, 136, and 140. If you have Cisco Aironet 1500 series mesh access points in the -E regulatory domain, you must include these channels in the DCA channel list before you start operation. If you are upgrading from a previous release, verify that these channels are included in the DCA channel list. To include these channels in the channel list, select the **Extended UNII-2 Channels** check box.
- Step 12** If you are using AP1500s in your network, you must set the 4.9-GHz channels in the 802.11a band on which they are to operate. The 4.9-GHz band is for public safety client access traffic only. To choose a 4.9-GHz channel, select its check box in the Select column. To exclude a channel, deselect its check box.
Range: ?802.11a—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Default:?802.11a—20, 26
- Step 13** Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
- Step 14** To reenable the 802.11a or 802.11b/g network, follow these steps:
- Click **Wireless > 802.11a/n** or **802.11b/g/n > Network** to open the 802.11a (or 802.11b/g) Global Parameters page.
 - Select the **802.11a** (or **802.11b/g**) **Network Status** check box.
 - Click **Apply** to commit your changes.
- Step 15** Click **Save Configuration** to save your changes.
Note To see why the DCA algorithm changed channels, click **Monitor** and then **View All** under Most Recent Traps. The trap provides the MAC address of the radio that changed channels, the previous channel and the new channel, the reason why the change occurred, the energy before and after the change, the noise before and after the change, and the interference before and after the change. Dynamic Channel Assignment on 5 GHz radio is supported only on outdoor access points in local or flexconnect mode.

Configuring Radio Resource Management on a Bridge Mode Access Point

Radio Resource Management (RRM) can be enabled on the backhaul radio of a bridge mode access point if:

- AP is a root AP (RAP)
- RAP has a wired Ethernet link to a WLC
- RAP has no child Mesh APs connected to it

Once these conditions are met, full RRM will be established, including transmit power control (TPC), Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA), and Coverage Hole Detection and Mitigation (CHDM). If a Mesh AP needs to re-join a RAP participating in RRM, the RAP will immediately stop all RRM functionality.

The following commands enable RRM:

- **config mesh backhaul rrm** *<enable|disable>* — To enable RRM on the mesh backhaul radio
- **Config mesh backhaul rrm** *<auto-rf global|off>* — To enable/disable dynamic channel assignment only

The screenshot shows the Cisco Wireless configuration interface. The 'Wireless' tab is selected, and the 'Mesh' sub-tab is active. In the left-hand navigation pane, 'Mesh' is highlighted with a red box. In the main configuration area, under the 'General' section, the 'Mesh Backhaul RRM' checkbox is checked and highlighted with a red box. Other settings visible include 'Range (RootAP to MeshAP)' set to 12000 feet, and several other features like 'IDS(Rogue and Signature Detection)', 'Backhaul Client Access', 'Mesh DCA Channels', 'Global Public Safety', and 'Outdoor Ext. UNII B Domain Channels' which are all disabled.

Configuring Advanced Features

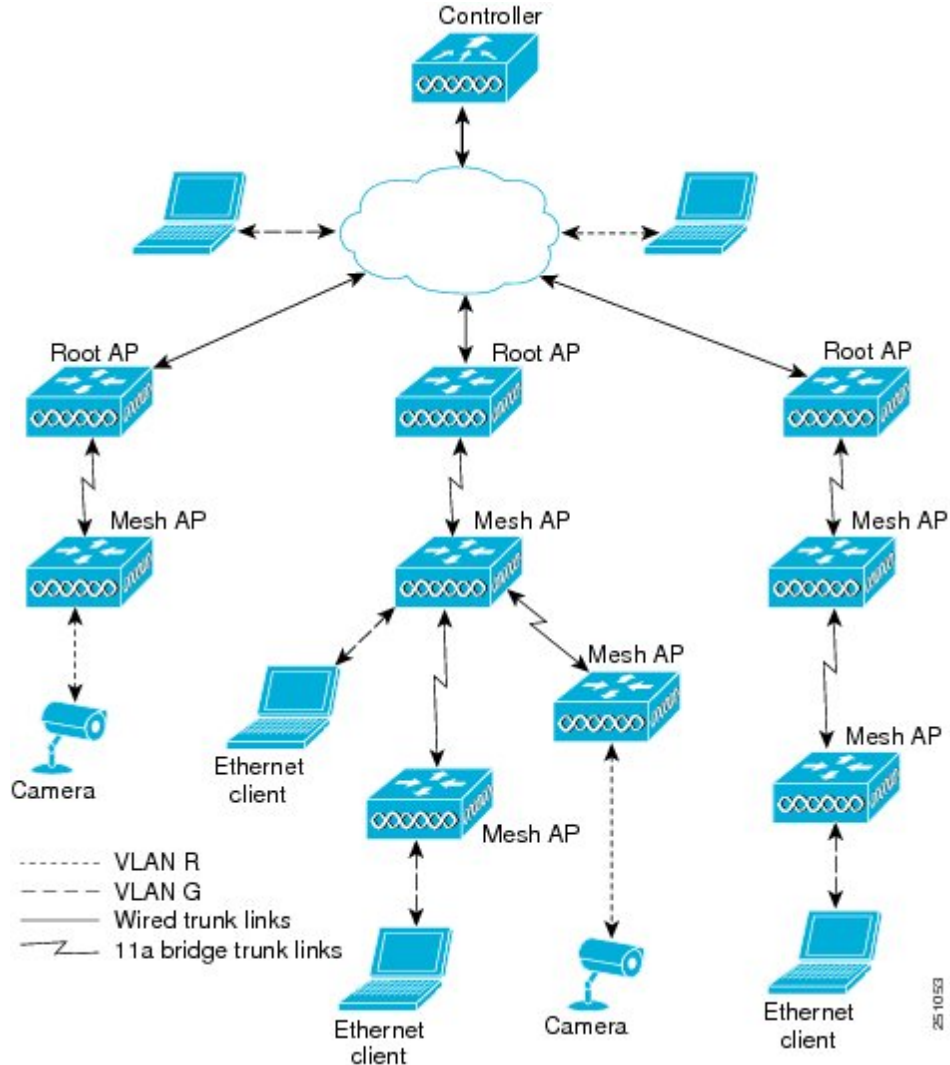
Configuring Ethernet VLAN Tagging

Ethernet VLAN tagging allows specific application traffic to be segmented within a wireless mesh network and then forwarded (bridged) to a wired LAN (access mode) or bridged to another wireless mesh network (trunk mode).

A typical public safety access application that uses Ethernet VLAN tagging is the placement of video surveillance cameras at various outdoor locations within a city. Each of these video cameras has a wired

connection to a MAP. The video of all these cameras is then streamed across the wireless backhaul to a central command station on a wired network.

Figure 36: Ethernet VLAN Tagging



Ethernet Port Notes

Ethernet VLAN tagging allows Ethernet ports to be configured as normal, access, or trunk in both indoor and outdoor implementations:

**Note**

When VLAN Transparent is disabled, the default Ethernet port mode is normal. VLAN Transparent must be disabled for VLAN tagging to operate and to allow configuration of Ethernet ports. To disable VLAN Transparent, which is a global parameter, see the Configuring Global Mesh Parameters section.

- **Normal mode**—In this mode, the Ethernet port does not accept or send any tagged packets. Tagged frames from clients are dropped.

Use the normal mode in applications when only a single VLAN is in use or there is no need to segment traffic in the network across multiple VLANs.

- **Access Mode**—In this mode, only untagged packets are accepted. All incoming packets are tagged with user-configured VLANs called access-VLANs.

Use the access mode for applications in which information is collected from devices connected to the MAP, such as cameras or PCs, and then forwarded to the RAP. The RAP then applies tags and forwards traffic to a switch on the wired network.

- **Trunk mode**—This mode requires the user to configure a native VLAN and an allowed VLAN list (no defaults). In this mode, both tagged and untagged packets are accepted. Untagged packets are accepted and are tagged with the user-specified native VLAN. Tagged packets are accepted if they are tagged with a VLAN in the allowed VLAN list.

- Use the trunk mode for bridging applications such as forwarding traffic between two MAPs that reside on separate buildings within a campus.

Ethernet VLAN tagging operates on Ethernet ports that are not used as backhauls.

**Note**

In the controller releases prior to 7.2, the Root Access Point (RAP) native VLAN is forwarded out of Mesh Access Point (MAP) Ethernet ports with Mesh Ethernet Bridging and VLAN Transparent enabled.

In the 7.2 and 7.4 releases, the Root Access Point (RAP) native VLAN is not forwarded out of Mesh Access Point (MAP) Ethernet ports with Mesh Ethernet Bridging and VLAN Transparent enabled. This behavior is changed starting 7.6, where the native VLAN is forwarded by the MAP when VLAN transparent is enabled.

This change in behavior increases reliability and minimizes the possibility of forwarding loops on Mesh Backhauls.

VLAN Registration

To support a VLAN on a mesh access point, all the uplink mesh access points must also support the same VLAN to allow segregation of traffic that belongs to different VLANs. The activity by which a mesh access point communicates its requirements for a VLAN and gets response from a parent is known as VLAN registration.

**Note**

VLAN registration occurs automatically. No user intervention is required.

VLAN registration is summarized below:

- 1 Whenever an Ethernet port on a mesh access point is configured with a VLAN, the port requests its parent to support that VLAN.
- 2 If the parent is able to support the request, it creates a bridge group for the VLAN and propagates the request to its parent. This propagation continues until the RAP is reached.
- 3 When the request reaches the RAP, it checks whether it is able to support the VLAN request. If yes, the RAP creates a bridge group and a subinterface on its uplink Ethernet interface to support the VLAN request.
- 4 If the mesh access point is not able to support the VLAN request by its child, at any point, the mesh access point replies with a negative response. This response is propagated to downstream mesh access points until the mesh access point that requested the VLAN is reached.
- 5 Upon receiving negative response from its parent, the requesting mesh access point defers the configuration of the VLAN. However, the configuration is stored for future attempts. Given the dynamic nature of mesh, another parent and its uplink mesh access points might be able to support it in the case of roaming or a CAPWAP reconnect.

Ethernet VLAN Tagging Guidelines

Follow these guidelines for Ethernet tagging:

- For security reasons, the Ethernet port on a mesh access point (RAP and MAP) is disabled by default. It is enabled by configuring Ethernet bridging on the mesh access point port.
- Ethernet bridging must be enabled on all the mesh access points in the mesh network to allow Ethernet VLAN tagging to operate.
- VLAN mode must be set as non-VLAN transparent (global mesh parameter). See the Configuring Global Mesh Parameters (CLI) section. VLAN transparent is enabled by default. To set as non-VLAN transparent, you must unselect the VLAN transparent option on the Wireless > Mesh page.
- VLAN tagging can only be configured on Ethernet interfaces as follows:
 - On AP1500s, three of the four ports can be used as secondary Ethernet interfaces: port 0-PoE in, port 1-PoE out, and port 3- fiber. Port 2 - cable cannot be configured as a secondary Ethernet interface.
 - In Ethernet VLAN tagging, port 0-PoE in on the RAP is used to connect to the trunk port of the switch of the wired network. Port 1-PoE out on the MAP is used to connect to external devices such as video cameras.
- Backhaul interfaces (802.11a radios) act as primary Ethernet interfaces. Backhauls function as trunks in the network and carry all VLAN traffic between the wireless and wired network. No configuration of primary Ethernet interfaces is required.
- For indoor mesh networks, the VLAN tagging feature functions as it does for outdoor mesh networks. Any access port that is not acting as a backhaul is *secondary* and can be used for VLAN tagging.
- VLAN tagging cannot be implemented on RAPs because the RAPs do not have a secondary Ethernet port, and the primary port is used as a backhaul. However, VLAN tagging can be enabled on MAPs with a single Ethernet port because the Ethernet port on a MAP does not function as a backhaul and is therefore a secondary port.

- No configuration changes are applied to any Ethernet interface acting as a backhaul. A warning displays if you attempt to modify the backhaul's configuration. The configuration is only applied after the interface is no longer acting as a backhaul.
- No configuration is required to support VLAN tagging on any 802.11a backhaul Ethernet interface within the mesh network as follows:
 - This includes the RAP uplink Ethernet port. The required configuration occurs automatically using a registration mechanism.
 - Any configuration changes to an 802.11a Ethernet link acting as a backhaul are ignored and a warning results. When the Ethernet link no longer functions as a backhaul, the modified configuration is applied.
- VLAN configuration is not allowed on port-02-cable modem port of AP1500s (wherever applicable). VLANs can be configured on ports 0 (PoE-in), 1 (PoE-out), and 3 (fiber).
- Up to 16 VLANs are supported on each sector. The cumulative number of VLANs supported by a RAP's children (MAP) cannot exceed 16.
- The switch port connected to the RAP must be a trunk:
 - The trunk port on the switch and the RAP trunk port must match.
 - The RAP must always connect to the native VLAN ID 1 on a switch. The RAP's primary Ethernet interface is by default the native VLAN of 1.
 - The switch port in the wired network that is attached to the RAP (port 0–PoE in) must be configured to accept tagged packets on its trunk port. The RAP forwards all tagged packets received from the mesh network to the wired network.
 - No VLANs, other than those destined for the mesh sector, should be configured on the switch trunk port.
- A configured VLAN on a MAP Ethernet port cannot function as a Management VLAN.
- Configuration is effective only when a mesh access point is in the CAPWAP RUN state and VLAN-Transparent mode is disabled.
- Whenever there roaming or a CAPWAP restart, an attempt is made to apply configuration again.

Enabling Ethernet VLAN Tagging (GUI)

You must enable Ethernet bridging before you can configure VLAN tagging.

To enable VLAN tagging on a RAP or MAP using the GUI, follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** After enabling Ethernet bridging, choose **Wireless > All APs**.
 - Step 2** Click the AP name link of the mesh access point on which you want to enable VLAN tagging.
 - Step 3** On the details page, select the **Mesh** tab.
 - Step 4** Select the **Ethernet Bridging** check box to enable the feature and click **Apply**.
An Ethernet Bridging section appears at the bottom of the page listing each of the four Ethernet ports of the mesh access point.

- If configuring a MAP *access* port, click, for example, **gigabitEthernet1** (port 1-PoE out).

Select **access** from the mode drop-down list.

Enter a VLAN ID. The VLAN ID can be any value between 1 and 4095.

Click **Apply**.

Note VLAN ID 1 is not reserved as the default VLAN.

Note A maximum of 16 VLANs are supported across all of a RAP's subordinate MAP.

- If configuring a RAP or MAP *trunk* port, click **gigabitEthernet0** (port 0-PoE in).

Select **trunk** from the mode drop-down list.

Specify a native VLAN ID for *incoming* traffic. The native VLAN ID can be any value between 1 and 4095. Do not assign any value assigned to a user-VLAN (access).

Click **Apply**.

A trunk VLAN ID field and a summary of configured VLANs appears at the bottom of the screen. The trunk VLAN ID field is for outgoing packets.

Specify a trunk VLAN ID for *outgoing* packets:

If forwarding *untagged* packets, do not change the default trunk VLAN ID value of zero. (MAP-to-MAP bridging, campus environment)

If forwarding *tagged* packets, enter a VLAN ID (1 to 4095) that is not already assigned. (RAP to switch on wired network).

Click **Add** to add the trunk VLAN ID to the allowed VLAN list. The newly added VLAN displays under the Configured VLANs section on the page.

Note To remove a VLAN from the list, select the Remove option from the arrow drop-down list to the right of the desired VLAN.

Step 5 Click **Apply**.

Step 6 Click **Save Configuration** to save your changes.

Configuring Ethernet VLAN Tagging (CLI)

To configure a MAP *access* port, enter this command:

```
config ap ethernet 1 mode access enable AP1500-MAP 50
```

where *AP1500-MAP* is the variable *AP_name* and *50* is the variable *access_vlan ID*

To configure a RAP or MAP *trunk* port, enter this command:

```
config ap ethernet 0 mode trunk enable AP1500-MAP 60
```

where *AP1500-MAP* is the variable *AP_name* and *60* is the variable *native_vlan ID*

To add a VLAN to the VLAN allowed list of the native VLAN, enter this command:

```
config ap ethernet 0 mode trunk add AP1500-MAP3 65
```

where *AP1500-MAP 3* is the variable *AP_name* and *65* is the variable *VLAN ID*

Viewing Ethernet VLAN Tagging Configuration Details (CLI)

- To view VLAN configuration details for Ethernet interfaces on a specific mesh access point (*AP Name*) or all mesh access points (*summary*), enter this command:
show ap config ethernet ap-name
- To see if VLAN transparent mode is enabled or disabled, enter this command:
show mesh config

Workgroup Bridge Interoperability with Mesh Infrastructure

A workgroup bridge (WGB) is a small standalone unit that can provide a wireless infrastructure connection for Ethernet-enabled devices. Devices that do not have a wireless client adapter to connect to the wireless network can be connected to the WGB through the Ethernet port. The WGB is associated with the root AP through the wireless interface, which means that wired clients get access to the wireless network.

A WGB is used to connect wired networks over a single wireless segment by informing the mesh access point of all the clients that the WGB has on its wired segment via IAPP messages. The data packets for WGB clients contain an additional MAC address in the 802.11 header (4 MAC headers, versus the normal 3 MAC data headers). The additional MAC in the header is the address of the WGB itself. This additional MAC address is used to route the packet to and from the clients.

WGB association is supported on all radios of every mesh access point.

In the current architecture, while an autonomous AP functions as a workgroup bridge, only one radio interface is used for controller connectivity, Ethernet interface for wired client connectivity, and other radio interface for wireless client connectivity. dot11radio 1 (5 GHz) can be used to connect to a controller (using the mesh infrastructure) and Ethernet interface for wired clients. dot11radio 0 (2.4 GHz) can be used for wireless client connectivity. Depending on the requirement, dot11radio 1 or dot11radio 0 can be used for client association or controller connectivity.

With the 7.0 release, a wireless client on the second radio of the WGB is not dissociated by the WGB upon losing its uplink to a wireless infrastructure or in a roaming scenario.

With two radios, one radio can be used for client access and the other radio can be used for accessing the access points. Having two independent radios performing two independent functions provides you better control and lowers the latency. Also, wireless clients on the second radio for the WGB do not get disassociated by the WGB when an uplink is lost or in a roaming scenario. One radio has to be configured as a Root AP (radio role) and the second radio has to be configured as a WGB (radio role).



Note

If one radio is configured as a WGB, then the second radio cannot be a WGB or a repeater.

The following features are not supported for use with a WGB:

- Idle timeout
- Web authentication—If a WGB associates to a web-authentication WLAN, the WGB is added to the exclusion list, and all of the WGB-wired clients are deleted (web-authentication WLAN is another name for a guest WLAN).

- For wired clients behind the WGB, MAC filtering, link tests, and idle timeout

Configuring Workgroup Bridges

A workgroup bridge (WGB) is used to connect wired networks over a single wireless segment by informing the mesh access point of all the clients that the WGB has on its wired segment via IAPP messages. In addition to the IAPP control messages, the data packets for WGB clients contain an extra MAC address in the 802.11 header (4 MAC headers, versus the normal 3 MAC data headers). The extra MAC in the header is the address of the workgroup bridge itself. This extra MAC address is used to route the packet to and from the clients.

WGB association is supported on both the 2.4-GHz (802.11b/g) and 5-GHz (802.11a) radios on all Cisco APs.

Supported platforms are autonomous 1600, 1700, 2600, 2700, 3600, 3700, 1530, 1550, and 1570, which are configured as WGBs can associate with a mesh access point. See the “Cisco Workgroup Bridges” section in *Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide* for configuration steps at <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/wireless/8500-series-wireless-controllers/products-installation-and-configuration-guides-list.html>

The supported WGB modes and capacities are as follows:

- The autonomous access points configured as WGBs must be running Cisco IOS release 12.4.25d-JA or later.



Note If your mesh access point has two radios, you can only configure workgroup bridge mode on one of the radios. We recommend that you disable the second radio. Workgroup bridge mode is not supported on access points with three radios.

- Client mode WGB (BSS) is supported; however, infrastructure WGB is not supported. The client mode WGB is not able to trunk VLAN as in an infrastructure WGB.
- Multicast traffic is not reliably transmitted to WGB because no ACKs are returned by the client. Multicast traffic is unicast to infrastructure WGB, and ACKs are received back.
- If one radio is configured as a WGB in a Cisco IOS access point, then the second radio cannot be a WGB or a repeater.
- Mesh access points can support up to 200 clients including wireless clients, WGB, and wired clients behind the associated WGB.

- A WGB cannot associate with mesh access points if the WLAN is configured with WPA1 (TKIP) +WPA2 (AES), and the corresponding WGB interface is configured with only one of these encryptions (either WPA1 or WPA2):

Figure 37: WPA Security Settings for a WGB

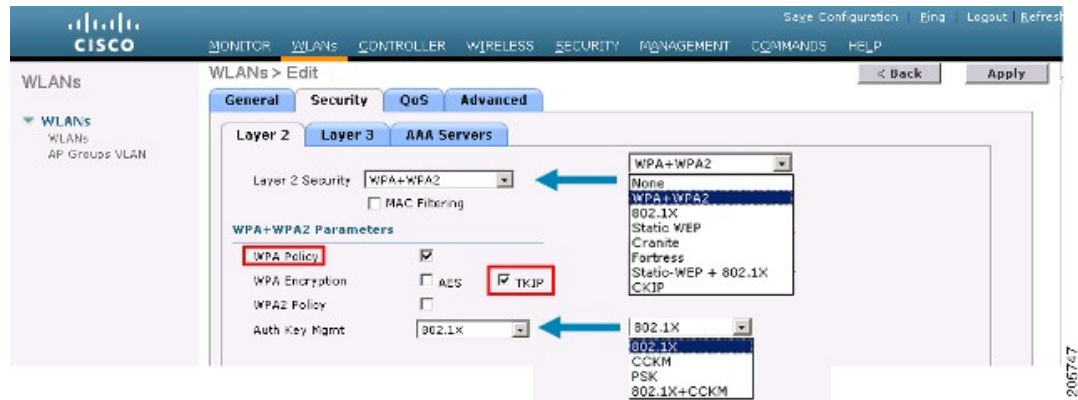
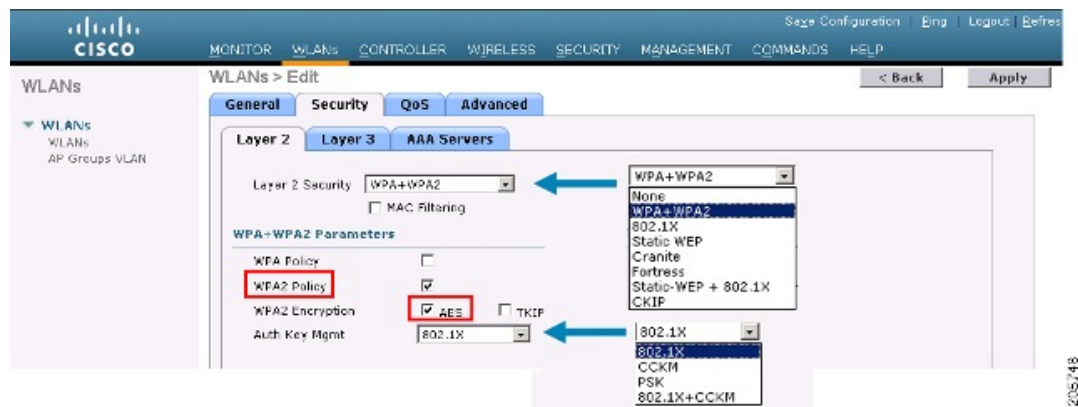


Figure 38: WPA-2 Security Settings for a WGB



To view the status of a WGB client, follow these steps:

Step 1 Choose **Monitor > Clients**.

Step 2 On the client summary page, click on the MAC address of the client or search for the client using its MAC address.

Step 3 In the page that appears, note that the client type is identified as a *WGB* (far right).

Figure 39: Clients are Identified as a WGB

Client MAC Addr	AP Name	WLAN Profile	Protocol	Status	Auth	Port	WGB
00:05:19:a1:2f:52:36	SkyRap-70:7b:a0	WLAN5	802.11g	Associated	Yes	29	Yes
00:06:90:fc:00:99	SkyRap-70:7b:a0	WLAN5	802.11b	Associated	Yes	29	No
00:13:8e:d3:9a:0f	RAP001b-2e26-R92-1130	Unknown	802.11e	Prebing	No	29	No
00:15:5d:44:26:0d	RAP001e-1449-1400Plus	WLAN5	802.11a	Associated	Yes	29	No
00:16:36:5f:4b:74	MAP2-001e-1448-ec00Dr	WLAN5	802.11b	Associated	Yes	29	No

Step 4 Click on the MAC address of the client to view configuration details:

- For a wireless client, the page seen in [Figure 40: Monitor > Clients > Detail Page \(Wireless WGB Client\)](#), on page 130 appears.

- For a wired client, the page seen in [Figure 41: Monitor > Clients > Detail Page \(Wired WGB Client\)](#), on page 130 appears.

Figure 40: Monitor > Clients > Detail Page (Wireless WGB Client)

The screenshot shows the Cisco WGB Client Detail Page for a wireless client. The page is titled "Clients > Detail" and includes navigation buttons: "< Back", "Apply", "Link Test", and "Remove". The left sidebar shows the "Monitor" menu with options for "Summary", "Statistics", "CDP", and "Wireless". The main content area is divided into two columns: "Client Properties" and "AP Properties".

Client Properties		AP Properties	
MAC Address	00:1b:63:ad:a7:3f	AP Address	00:1e:14:40:ec:00
IP Address	209.166.200.236	AP Name	MAP2-001a-1448-cc00Hr
Client Type	WGB Client	AP Type	802.11a
WGB MAC Address	00:1d:45:b5:74:44	WLAN Profile	WLAN5
User Name		Status	Associated
Port Number	29	Association ID	0
Interface	management	802.11 Authentication	Open System
VLAN ID	70	Reason Code	0
CCX Version	Not Supported	Status Code	0
E2E Version	Not Supported	CF Pollable	Not Implemented
Mobility Role	Local	CF Poll Request	Not Implemented
Mobility Peer IP Address	N/A	Short Preamble	Implemented
Policy Manager State	RUN	PBCC	Not Implemented
Mirror Mode	Disable	Channel Agility	Not Implemented
Management Frame Protection	No	Timeout	0
		WEP State	WEP Disable

At the bottom of the page, there is a "Security Information" section.

Figure 41: Monitor > Clients > Detail Page (Wired WGB Client)

The screenshot shows the Cisco WGB Client Detail Page for a wired client. The page is titled "Clients > Detail" and includes navigation buttons: "< Back", "Apply", "Link Test", "Remove", "Send CCXVS Req", and "Display". The left sidebar shows the "Monitor" menu with options for "Summary", "Statistics", "CDP", and "Wireless". The main content area is divided into two columns: "Client Properties" and "AP Properties".

Client Properties		AP Properties	
MAC Address	00:05:9e:3f:57:36	AP Address	00:05:05:70:7b:e0
IP Address	70.1.0.54	AP Name	SkyRap:70:7b:e0
Client Type	WGB	AP Type	802.11g
Number of Wired Client(s)	1	WLAN Profile	WLAN5
User Name		Status	Associated
Port Number	29	Association ID	1
Interface	management	802.11 Authentication	Open System
VLAN ID	70	Reason Code	0
CCX Version	CCXVS	Status Code	0
E2E Version	Not Supported	CF Pollable	Not Implemented
Mobility Role	Local	CF Poll Request	Not Implemented
Mobility Peer IP Address	N/A	Short Preamble	Implemented
Policy Manager State	RUN	PBCC	Not Implemented
Mirror Mode	Disable	Channel Agility	Not Implemented
Management Frame Protection	No	Timeout	0
		WEP State	WEP Enable

Guidelines for Configuration

Follow these guidelines when you configure:

- We recommend using a 5-GHz radio for the uplink to Mesh AP infrastructure so you can take advantage of a strong client access on two 5-GHz radios available on mesh access points. A 5-GHz band allows more Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) and is less polluted. In a two-radio WGB, configure 5-GHz radio (radio 1) mode as WGB. This radio will be used to access the mesh infrastructure. Configure the second radio 2.4-GHz (radio 0) mode as Root for client access.
- On the Autonomous access points, only one SSID can be assigned to the native VLAN. You cannot have multiple VLANs in one SSID on the autonomous side. SSID to VLAN mapping should be unique because this is the way to segregate traffic on different VLANs. In a unified architecture, multiple VLANs can be assigned to one WLAN (SSID).
- Only one WLAN (SSID) for wireless association of the WGB to the access point infrastructure is supported. This SSID should be configured as an infrastructure SSID and should be mapped to the native VLAN.
- A dynamic interface should be created in the controller for each VLAN configured in the WGB.
- A second radio (2.4-GHz) on the access point should be configured for client access. You have to use the same SSID on both radios and map to the native VLAN. If you create a separate SSID, then it is not possible to map it to a native VLAN, due to the unique VLAN/SSID mapping requirements. If you try to map the SSID to another VLAN, then you do not have multiple VLAN support for wireless clients.
- All Layer 2 security types are supported for the WLANs (SSIDs) for wireless client association in WGB.
- This feature does not depend on the AP platform. On the controller side, both mesh and nonmesh APs are supported.
- There is a limitation of 20 clients in the WGB. The 20-client limitation includes both wired and wireless clients. If the WGB is talking to autonomous access points, then the client limit is very high.
- The controller treats the wireless and wired clients behind a WGB in the same manner. Features such as MAC filtering and link test are not supported for wireless WGB clients from the controller.
- If required, you can run link tests for a WGB wireless client from an autonomous AP.
- Multiple VLANs for wireless clients associated to a WGB are not supported.
- Up to 16 multiple VLANs are supported for wired clients behind a WGB from the 7.0 release and later releases.
- Roaming is supported for wireless and wired clients behind a WGB. The wireless clients on the other radio will not be dissociated by the WGB when an uplink is lost or in a roaming scenario.

We recommend that you configure radio 0 (2.4 GHz) as a Root (one of the mode of operations for Autonomous AP) and radio 1 (5 GHz) as a WGB.

Configuration Example

When you configure from the CLI, the following are mandatory:

- dot11 SSID (security for a WLAN can be decided based on the requirement).
- Map the subinterfaces in both the radios to a single bridge group.



Note A native VLAN is always mapped to bridge group 1 by default. For other VLANs, the bridge group number matches the VLAN number; for example, for VLAN 46, the bridge group is 46.

- Map the SSID to the radio interfaces and define the role of the radio interfaces.

In the following example, one SSID (WGBTEST) is used in both radios, and the SSID is the infrastructure SSID mapped to NATIVE VLAN 51. All radio interfaces are mapped to bridge group -1.

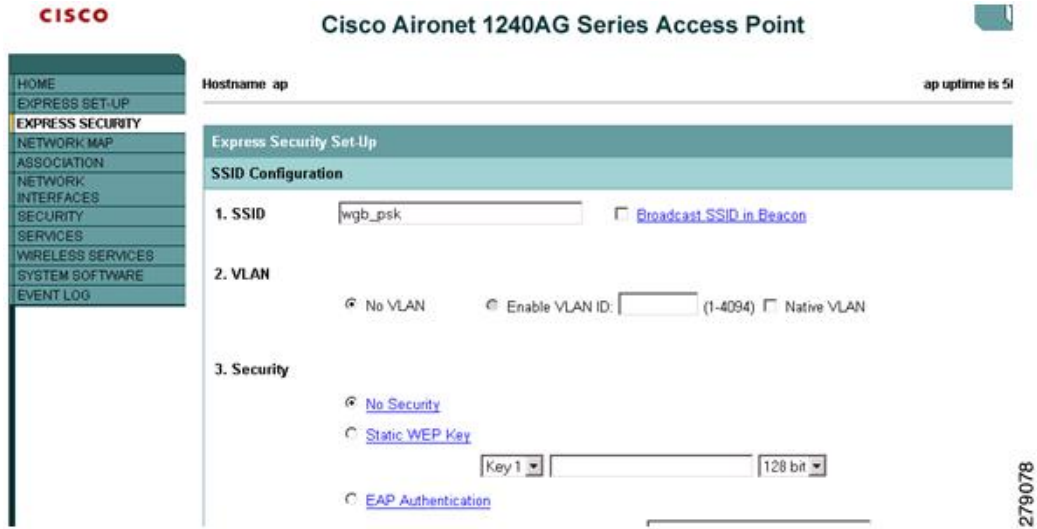
```

WGB1#config t
WGB1 (config)#interface Dot11Radio1.51
WGB1 (config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 51 native
WGB1 (config-subif)#bridge-group 1
WGB1 (config-subif)#exit
WGB1 (config)#interface Dot11Radio0.51
WGB1 (config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 51 native
WGB1 (config-subif)#bridge-group 1
WGB1 (config-subif)#exit
WGB1 (config)#dot11 ssid WGBTEST
WGB1 (config-ssid)#VLAN 51
WGB1 (config-ssid)#authentication open
WGB1 (config-ssid)#infrastructure-ssid
WGB1 (config-ssid)#exit
WGB1 (config)#interface Dot11Radio1
WGB1 (config-if)#ssid WGBTEST
WGB1 (config-if)#station-role workgroup-bridge
WGB1 (config-if)#exit
WGB1 (config)#interface Dot11Radio0
WGB1 (config-if)#ssid WGBTEST
WGB1 (config-if)#station-role root
WGB1 (config-if)#exit

```

You can also use the GUI of an autonomous AP for configuration. From the GUI, subinterfaces are automatically created after the VLAN is defined.

Figure 42: SSID Configuration Page



WGB Association Check

Both the WGB association to the controller and the wireless client association to WGB can be verified by entering the **show dot11 associations client** command in autonomous AP.

WGB#**show dot11 associations client**

802.11 Client Stations on Dot11Radio1:

SSID [WGBTEST] :

MAC Address	IP Address	Device	Name	Parent	State
0024.130f.920e	209.165.200.225	LWAPP-Parent	RAPSB	-	Assoc

From the controller, choose **Monitor > Clients**. The WGB and the wireless/wired client behind the WGB are updated and the wireless/wired client are shown as the WGB client.

Figure 43: Updated WGB Clients



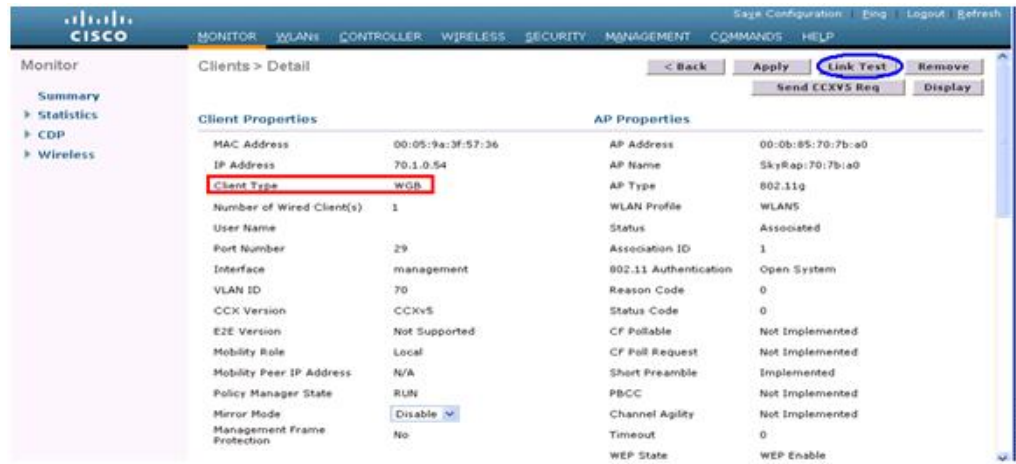
279075

Figure 44: Updated WGB Clients



279076

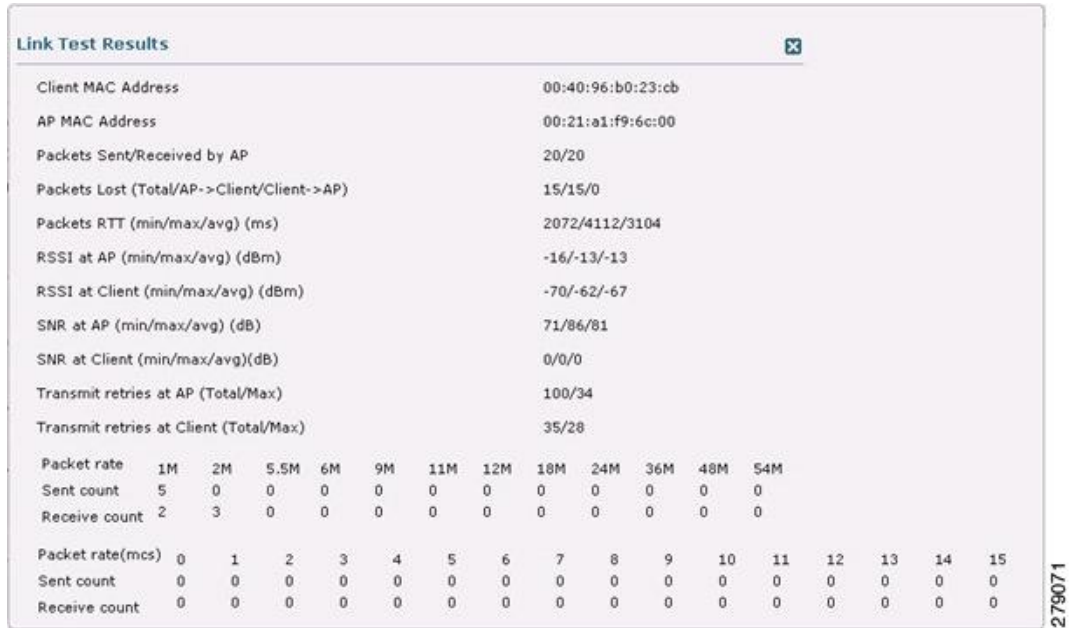
Figure 45: Updated WGB Clients



279077

Link Test Result

Figure 46: Link Test Results



A link test can also be run from the controller CLI using the following command:

```
(Cisco Controller) > linktest client mac-address
```

Link tests from the controller are only limited to the WGB, and they cannot be run beyond the WGB from the controller to a wired or wireless client connected to the WGB. You can run link tests for the wireless client connected to the WGB from the WGB itself using the following command:

```
ap#dot11 dot11Radio 0 linktest target client-mac-address
Start linktest to 0040.96b8.d462, 100 512 byte packets
ap#
```

POOR (4% lost)	Time (msec)	Strength (dBm)		SNR Quality		Retries	
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Sent: 100	Avg. 22	-37	-83	48	3	Tot. 34	35
Lost to Tgt: 4	Max. 112	-34	-78	61	10	Max. 10	5
Lost to Src: 4	Min. 0	-40	-87	15	3		

```
Rates (Src/Tgt) 24Mb 0/5 36Mb 25/0 48Mb 73/0 54Mb 2/91
Linktest Done in 24.464 msec
```

WGB Wired/Wireless Client

You can also use the following commands to know the summary of WGBs and clients associated with a Cisco lightweight access point:

```
(Cisco Controller) > show wgb summary
```

```
Number of WGBs..... 2
```

MAC Address	IP Address	AP Name	Status	WLAN	Auth	Protocol	Clients
00:1d:70:97:bd:e8	209.165.200.225	c1240	Assoc	2	Yes	802.11a	2
00:1e:be:27:5f:e2	209.165.200.226	c1240	Assoc	2	Yes	802.11a	5

```
(Cisco Controller) > show client summary
```

```
Number of Clients..... 7
```

MAC Address	AP Name	Status	WLAN/Guest-Lan	Auth	Protocol	Port	Wired
00:00:24:ca:a9:b4	R14	Associated	1	Yes	N/A	29	No
00:24:c4:a0:61:3a	R14	Associated	1	Yes	802.11a	29	No
00:24:c4:a0:61:f4	R14	Associated	1	Yes	802.11a	29	No
00:24:c4:a0:61:f8	R14	Associated	1	Yes	802.11a	29	No
00:24:c4:a0:62:0a	R14	Associated	1	Yes	802.11a	29	No
00:24:c4:a0:62:42	R14	Associated	1	Yes	802.11a	29	No
00:24:c4:a0:71:d2	R14	Associated	1	Yes	802.11a	29	No

```
(Cisco Controller) > show wgb detail 00:1e:be:27:5f:e2
```


Number of wired client(s): 5

MAC Address	IP Address	AP Name	Mobility	WLAN	Auth
00:16:c7:5d:b4:8f	Unknown	c1240	Local	2	No
00:21:91:f8:e9:ae	209.165.200.232	c1240	Local	2	Yes
00:21:55:04:07:b5	209.165.200.234	c1240	Local	2	Yes
00:1e:58:31:c7:4a	209.165.200.236	c1240	Local	2	Yes
00:23:04:9a:0b:12	Unknown	c1240	Local	2	No

Client Roaming

High-speed roaming of Cisco Compatible Extension (CX), version 4 (v4) clients is supported at speeds up to 70 miles per hour in outdoor mesh deployments. An example application might be maintaining communication with a terminal in an emergency vehicle as it moves within a mesh public network.

Three Cisco CX v4 Layer 2 client roaming enhancements are supported:

- Access point assisted roaming—Helps clients save scanning time. When a Cisco CX v4 client associates to an access point, it sends an information packet to the new access point listing the characteristics of its previous access point. Roaming time decreases when the client recognizes and uses an access point list built by compiling all previous access points to which each client was associated and sent (unicast) to the client immediately after association. The access point list contains the channels, BSSIDs of neighbor access points that support the client's current SSID(s), and time elapsed since disassociation.
- Enhanced neighbor list—Focuses on improving a Cisco CX v4 client's roam experience and network edge performance, especially when servicing voice applications. The access point provides its associated client information about its neighbors using a neighbor-list update unicast message.
- Roam reason report—Enables Cisco CX v4 clients to report the reason why they roamed to a new access point. It also allows network administrators to build and monitor a roam history.



Note Client roaming is enabled by default. For more information, see the Enterprise Mobility Design Guide at <http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/emob41dg/eMob4.1.pdf>

WGB Roaming Guidelines

Follow these guidelines for WGB roaming:

- Configuring a WGB for roaming—If a WGB is mobile, you can configure it to scan for a better radio connection to a parent access point or bridge. Use the `ap(config-if)#mobile station period 3 threshold 50` command to configure the workgroup bridge as a mobile station.

When you enable this setting, the WGB scans for a new parent association when it encounters a poor Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI), excessive radio interference, or a high frame-loss percentage. Using these criteria, a WGB configured as a mobile station searches for a new parent association and roams to a new parent before it loses its current association. When the mobile station setting is disabled (the default setting), a WGB does not search for a new association until it loses its current association.

- **Configuring a WGB for Limited Channel Scanning**—In mobile environments such as railroads, a WGB instead of scanning all the channels is restricted to scan only a set of limited channels to reduce the hand-off delay when the WGB roams from one access point to another. By limiting the number of channels, the WGB scans only those required channels; the mobile WGB achieves and maintains a continuous wireless LAN connection with fast and smooth roaming. This limited channel set is configured using the `ap(config-if)#mobile station scan set of channels`.

This command invokes scanning to all or specified channels. There is no limitation on the maximum number of channels that can be configured. The maximum number of channels that can be configured is restricted only by the number of channels that a radio can support. When executed, the WGB scans only this limited channel set. This limited channel feature also affects the known channel list that the WGB receives from the access point to which it is currently associated. Channels are added to the known channel list only if they are also part of the limited channel set.

Configuration Example

When you configure from the CLI, the following are mandatory:

- `dot11 SSID` (security for a WLAN can be decided based on the requirement).
- Map the subinterfaces in both the radios to a single bridge group.



Note

A native VLAN is always mapped to bridge group 1 by default. For other VLANs, the bridge group number matches the VLAN number; for example, for VLAN 46, the bridge group is 46.

- Map the SSID to the radio interfaces and define the role of the radio interfaces.

In the following example, one SSID (WGBTEST) is used in both radios, and the SSID is the infrastructure SSID mapped to NATIVE VLAN 51. All radio interfaces are mapped to bridge group -1.

```
WGB1#config t
WGB1 (config) #interface Dot11Radio1.51
WGB1 (config-subif) #encapsulation dot1q 51 native
WGB1 (config-subif) #bridge-group 1
WGB1 (config-subif) #exit
WGB1 (config) #interface Dot11Radio0.51
WGB1 (config-subif) #encapsulation dot1q 51 native
WGB1 (config-subif) #bridge-group 1
WGB1 (config-subif) #exit
WGB1 (config) #dot11 ssid WGBTEST
WGB1 (config-ssid) #VLAN 51
WGB1 (config-ssid) #authentication open
WGB1 (config-ssid) #infrastructure-ssid
WGB1 (config-ssid) #exit
```

```
WGB1 (config) #interface Dot11Radio1
WGB1 (config-if) #ssid WGBTEST
WGB1 (config-if) #station-role workgroup-bridge
WGB1 (config-if) #exit
WGB1 (config) #interface Dot11Radio0
WGB1 (config-if) #ssid WGBTEST
WGB1 (config-if) #station-role root
WGB1 (config-if) #exit
```

You can also use the GUI of an autonomous AP for configuration. From the GUI, subinterfaces are automatically created after the VLAN is defined.

Troubleshooting Tips

If a wireless client is not associated with a WGB, use the following steps to troubleshoot the problem:

- 1 Verify the client configuration and ensure that the client configuration is correct.
- 2 Check the **show bridge** command output in autonomous AP, and confirm that the AP is reading the client MAC address from the right interface.
- 3 Confirm that the subinterfaces corresponding to specific VLANs in different interfaces are mapped to the same bridge group.
- 4 If required, clear the bridge entry using the **clear bridge** command (remember that this command will remove all wired and wireless clients associated in a WGB and make them associate again).
- 5 Check the **show dot11 association** command output and confirm that the WGB is associated with the controller.
- 6 Ensure that the WGB has not exceeded its 20-client limitation.

In a normal scenario, if the **show bridge** and **show dot11 association** command outputs are as expected, wireless client association should be successful.

Configuring Voice Parameters in Indoor Mesh Networks

You can configure call admission control (CAC) and QoS on the controller to manage voice and video quality on the mesh network.

The indoor mesh access points are 802.11e capable, and QoS is supported on the local 2.4 and 5-GHz access radio and the 2.4 and 5 GHz access radio and the 2.4 and 5 GHz backhaul radio. CAC is supported on the backhaul and the CCXv4 clients (which provides CAC between the mesh access point and the client)



Note

Voice is supported only on indoor mesh networks. Voice is supported on a best-effort basis in the outdoors in a mesh network.

Call Admission Control

Call Admission Control (CAC) enables a mesh access point to maintain controlled quality of service (QoS) when the wireless LAN is experiencing congestion. The Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) protocol deployed in

CCXv3 ensures sufficient QoS as long as the wireless LAN is not congested. However, to maintain QoS under differing network loads, CAC in CCXv4 or later is required.

**Note**

CAC is supported in Cisco Compatible Extensions (CCX) v4 or later. See Chapter 6 of the *Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide* at <http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/wireless/controller/7.0/configuration/guide/c70sol.html>

Two types of CAC are available for access points: bandwidth-based CAC and load-based CAC. All calls on a mesh network are bandwidth-based, so mesh access points use only bandwidth-based CAC.

Bandwidth-based, or static CAC enables the client to specify how much bandwidth or shared medium time is required to accept a new call. Each access point determines whether it is capable of accommodating a particular call by looking at the bandwidth available and compares it against the bandwidth required for the call. If there is not enough bandwidth available to maintain the maximum allowed number of calls with acceptable quality, the mesh access point rejects the call.

Quality of Service and Differentiated Services Code Point Marking

Cisco supports 802.11e on the local access and on the backhaul. Mesh access points prioritize user traffic based on classification, and therefore all user traffic is treated on a best-effort basis.

Resources available to users of the mesh vary, according to the location within the mesh, and a configuration that provides a bandwidth limitation in one point of the network can result in an oversubscription in other parts of the network.

Similarly, limiting clients on their percentage of RF is not suitable for mesh clients. The limiting resource is not the client WLAN, but the resources available on the mesh backhaul.

Similar to wired Ethernet networks, 802.11 WLANs employ Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA), but instead of using collision detection (CD), WLANs use collision avoidance (CA), which means that instead of each station trying to transmit as soon as the medium is free, WLAN devices will use a collision avoidance mechanism to prevent multiple stations from transmitting at the same time.

The collision avoidance mechanism uses two values called CWmin and CWmax. CW stands for contention window. The CW determines what additional amount of time an endpoint should wait, after the interframe space (IFS), to attend to transmit a packet. Enhanced distributed coordination function (EDCF) is a model that allows end devices that have delay-sensitive multimedia traffic to modify their CWmin and CWmax values to allow for statically greater (and more frequent) access to the medium.

Cisco access points support EDCF-like QoS. This provides up to eight queues for QoS.

These queues can be allocated in several different ways, as follows:

- Based on TOS / DiffServ settings of packets
- Based on Layer 2 or Layer 3 access lists
- Based on VLAN
- Based on dynamic registration of devices (IP phones)

AP1500s, with Cisco controllers, provide a minimal integrated services capability at the controller, in which client streams have maximum bandwidth limits, and a more robust differentiated services (diffServ) capability based on the IP DSCP values and QoS WLAN overrides.

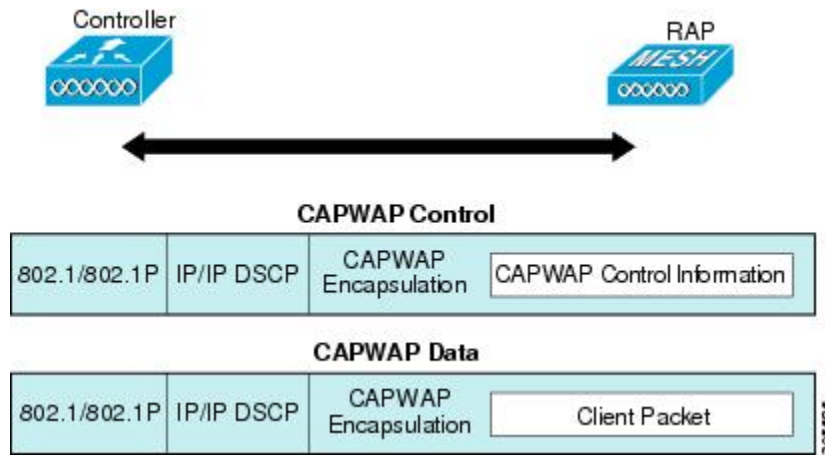
When the queue capacity has been reached, additional frames are dropped (tail drop).

Encapsulations

Several encapsulations are used by the mesh system. These encapsulations include CAPWAP control and data between the controller and RAP, over the mesh backhaul, and between the mesh access point and its client(s). The encapsulation of bridging traffic (noncontroller traffic from a LAN) over the backhaul is the same as the encapsulation of CAPWAP data.

There are two encapsulations between the controller and the RAP. The first is for CAPWAP control, and the second is for CAPWAP data. In the control instance, CAPWAP is used as a container for control information and directives. In the instance of CAPWAP data, the entire packet, including the Ethernet and IP headers, is sent in the CAPWAP container.

Figure 47: Encapsulations

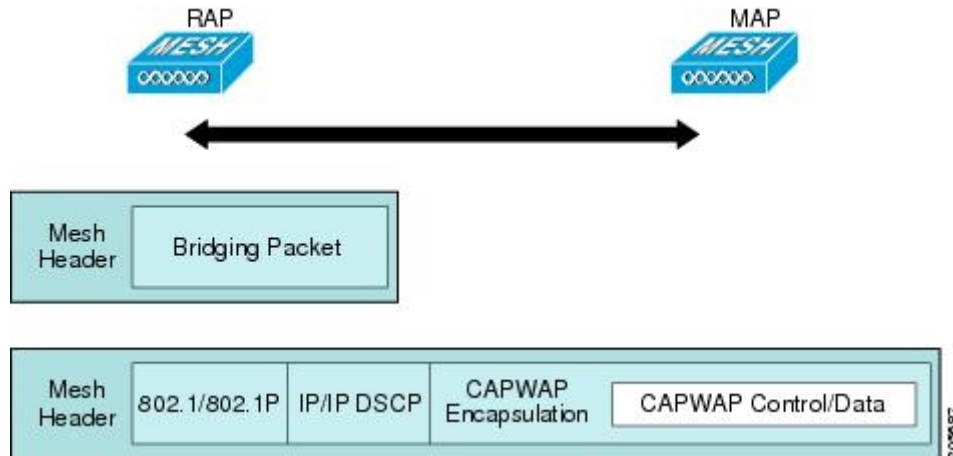


For the backhaul, there is only one type of encapsulation, encapsulating mesh traffic. However, two types of traffic are encapsulated: bridging traffic and CAPWAP control and data traffic. Both types of traffic are encapsulated in a proprietary mesh header.

In the case of bridging traffic, the entire packet Ethernet frame is encapsulated in the mesh header.

All backhaul frames are treated identically, regardless of whether they are MAP to MAP, RAP to MAP, or MAP to RAP.

Figure 48: Encapsulating Mesh Traffic



Note

Mesh Data DTLS encryption is only supported on the wave 2 Mesh AP such as 1540 and 1560 models only.

Queuing on the Mesh Access Point

The mesh access point uses a high speed CPU to process ingress frames, Ethernet, and wireless on a first-come, first-serve basis. These frames are queued for transmission to the appropriate output device, either Ethernet or wireless. Egress frames can be destined for either the 802.11 client network, the 802.11 backhaul network, or Ethernet.

AP1500s support four FIFOs for wireless client transmissions. These FIFOs correspond to the 802.11e platinum, gold, silver, and bronze queues, and obey the 802.11e transmission rules for those queues. The FIFOs have a user configurable queue depth.

The backhaul (frames destined for another outdoor mesh access point) uses four FIFOs, although user traffic is limited to gold, silver, and bronze. The platinum queue is used exclusively for CAPWAP control traffic and voice, and has been reworked from the standard 802.11e parameters for CWmin, CWmax, and so on, to provide more robust transmission but higher latencies.

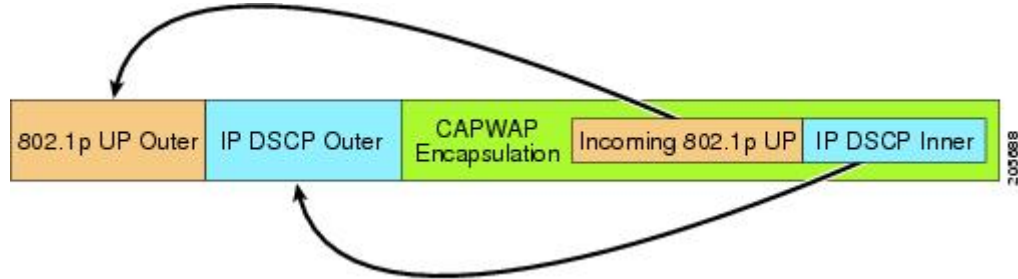
The 802.11e parameters for CWmin, CWmax, and so on, for the gold queue have been reworked to provide lower latency at the expense of slightly higher error rate and aggressiveness. The purpose of these changes is to provide a channel that is more conducive to video applications.

Frames that are destined for Ethernet are queued as FIFO, up to the maximum available transmit buffer pool (256 frames). There is support for a Layer 3 IP Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP), so marking of the packets is there as well.

In the controller to RAP path for the data traffic, the outer DSCP value is set to the DSCP value of the incoming IP frame. If the interface is in tagged mode, the controller sets the 802.1Q VLAN ID and derives the 802.1p

UP (outer) from 802.1p UP incoming and the WLAN default priority ceiling. Frames with VLAN ID 0 are not tagged.

Figure 49: Controller to RAP Path



For CAPWAP control traffic the IP DSCP value is set to 46, and the 802.1p user priority is set to 7. Prior to transmission of a wireless frame over the backhaul, regardless of node pairing (RAP/MAP) or direction, the DSCP value in the outer header is used to determine a backhaul priority. The following sections describe the mapping between the four backhaul queues the mesh access point uses and the DSCP values shown in Backhaul Path QoS.

Table 11: Backhaul Path QoS

DSCP Value	Backhaul Queue
2, 4, 6, 8 to 23	Bronze
26, 32 to 63	Gold
46 to 56	Platinum
All others including 0	Silver



Note

The platinum backhaul queue is reserved for CAPWAP control traffic, IP control traffic, and voice packets. DHCP, DNS, and ARP requests are also transmitted at the platinum QoS level. The mesh software inspects each frame to determine whether it is a CAPWAP control or IP control frame in order to protect the platinum queue from use by non-CAPWAP applications.

For a MAP to the client path, there are two different procedures, depending on whether the client is a WMM client or a normal client. If the client is a WMM client, the DSCP value in the outer frame is examined, and the 802.11e priority queue is used.

Table 12: MAP to Client Path QoS

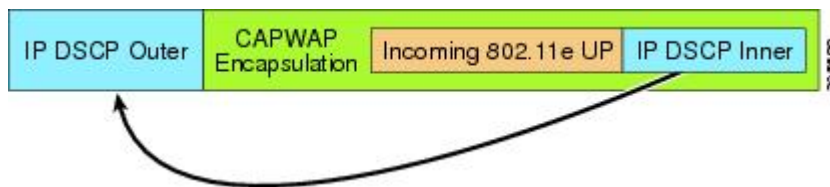
DSCP Value	Backhaul Queue
2, 4, 6, 8 to 23	Bronze

DSCP Value	Backhaul Queue
26, 32 to 45, 47	Gold
46, 48 to 63	Platinum
All others including 0	Silver

If the client is not a WMM client, the WLAN override (as configured at the controller) determines the 802.11e queue (bronze, gold, platinum, or silver), on which the packet is transmitted.

For a client of a mesh access point, there are modifications made to incoming client frames in preparation for transmission on the mesh backhaul or Ethernet. For WMM clients, a MAP illustrates the way in which the outer DSCP value is set from an incoming WMM client frame.

Figure 50: MAP to RAP Path



The minimum value of the incoming 802.11e user priority and the WLAN override priority is translated using the information listed in [Table 13: DSCP to Backhaul Queue Mapping](#), on page 144 to determine the DSCP value of the IP frame. For example, if the incoming frame has as its value a priority indicating the gold priority, but the WLAN is configured for the silver priority, the minimum priority of silver is used to determine the DSCP value.

Table 13: DSCP to Backhaul Queue Mapping

DSCP Value	802.11e UP	Backhaul Queue	Packet Types
2, 4, 6, 8 to 23	1, 2	Bronze	Lowest priority packets, if any
26, 32 to 34	4, 5	Gold	Video packets
46 to 56	6, 7	Platinum	CAPWAP control, AWPP, DHCP/DNS, ARP packets, voice packets
All others including 0	0, 3	Silver	Best effort, CAPWAP data packets

If there is no incoming WMM priority, the default WLAN priority is used to generate the DSCP value in the outer header. If the frame is an originated CAPWAP control frame, the DSCP value of 46 is placed in the outer header.

With the 5.2 code enhancements, DSCP information is preserved in an AWPP header.

All wired client traffic is restricted to a maximum 802.1p UP value of 5, except DHCP/DNS and ARP packets, which go through the platinum queue.

The non-WMM wireless client traffic gets the default QoS priority of its WLAN. The WMM wireless client traffic may have a maximum 802.11e value of 6, but it must be below the QoS profile configured for its WLAN. If admission control is configured, WMM clients must use TSPEC signaling and get admitted by CAC.

The CAPWAPP data traffic carries wireless client traffic and has the same priority and treatment as wireless client traffic.

Now that the DSCP value is determined, the rules described earlier for the backhaul path from the RAP to the MAP are used to further determine the backhaul queue on which the frame is transmitted. Frames transmitted from the RAP to the controller are not tagged. The outer DSCP values are left intact, as they were first constructed.

Bridging Backhaul Packets

Bridging services are treated a little differently from regular controller-based services. There is no outer DSCP value in bridging packets because they are not CAPWAP encapsulated. Therefore, the DSCP value in the IP header as it was received by the mesh access point is used to index into the table as described in the path from the mesh access point to the mesh access point (backhaul).

Bridging Packets from and to a LAN

Packets received from a station on a LAN are not modified in any way. There is no override value for the LAN priority. Therefore, the LAN must be properly secured in bridging mode. The only protection offered to the mesh backhaul is that non-CAPWAP control frames that map to the platinum queue are demoted to the gold queue.

Packets are transmitted to the LAN precisely as they are received on the Ethernet ingress at entry to the mesh.

The only way to integrate QoS between Ethernet ports on AP1500 and 802.11a is by tagging Ethernet packets with DSCP. AP1500s take the Ethernet packet with DSCP and places it in the appropriate 802.11e queue.

AP1500s do not tag DSCP itself:

- On the ingress port, the AP1500 sees a DSCP tag, encapsulates the Ethernet frame, and applies the corresponding 802.11e priority.
- On the egress port, the AP1500 decapsulates the Ethernet frame, and places it on the wire with an untouched DSCP field.

Ethernet devices, such as video cameras, should have the capability to mark the bits with DSCP value to take advantage of QoS.

**Note**

QoS only is relevant when there is congestion on the network.

Guidelines For Using Voice on the Mesh Network

Follow these guidelines when you use voice on the mesh network:

- Voice is supported only on indoor mesh networks. For outdoors, voice is supported on a best-effort basis on a mesh infrastructure.

- When voice is operating on a mesh network, calls must not traverse more than two hops. Each sector must be configured to require no more than two hops for voice.
- RF considerations for voice networks are as follows:
 - Coverage hole of 2 to 10 percent
 - Cell coverage overlap of 15 to 20 percent
 - Voice needs RSSI and SNR values that are at least 15 dB higher than data requirements
 - RSSI of -67 dBm for all data rates should be the goal for 11b/g/n and 11a/n
 - SNR should be 25 dB for the data rate used by client to connect to the AP
 - Packet error rate (PER) should be configured for a value of one percent or less
 - Channel with the lowest utilization (CU) must be used
- On the **802.11a/n/ac** or **802.11b/g/n** > *Global* parameters page, do the following:
 - Enable dynamic target power control (DTPC).
 - Disable all data rates less than 11 Mbps.
- On the **802.11a/n/ac** or **802.11b/g/n** > *Voice* parameters page, do the following:
 - Load-based CAC must be disabled.
 - Enable admission control (ACM) for CCXv4 or v5 clients that have WMM enabled. Otherwise, bandwidth-based CAC does not operate properly.
 - Set the maximum RF bandwidth to 50 percent.
 - Set the reserved roaming bandwidth to 6 percent.
 - Enable traffic stream metrics.
- On the **802.11a/n/ac** or **802.11b/g/n** > *EDCA* parameters page, you should do the following:
 - Set the EDCA profile for the interface as voice optimized.
 - Disable low latency MAC.
- On the **QoS** > *Profile* page, you should do the following:
 - Create a voice profile and select 802.1Q as the wired QoS protocol type.
- On the **WLANs** > *Edit* > *QoS* page, you should do the following:
 - Select a QoS of platinum for voice and gold for video on the backhaul.
 - Select allowed as the WMM policy.
- On the **WLANs** > *Edit* > *QoS* page, you should do the following:
 - Select CCKM for authorization (*auth*) key management (*mgmt*) if you want to support fast roaming.
- On the **x** > *y* page, you should do the following:

- Disable voice active detection (VAD).

Enabling Mesh Multicast Containment for Video

You can use the controller CLI to configure three mesh multicast modes to manage video camera broadcasts on all mesh access points. When enabled, these modes reduce unnecessary multicast transmissions within the mesh network and conserve backhaul bandwidth.

Mesh multicast modes determine how bridging-enabled access points MAP and RAP send multicasts among Ethernet LANs within a mesh network. Mesh multicast modes manage non-CAPWAP multicast traffic only. CAPWAP multicast traffic is governed by a different mechanism.

The three mesh multicast modes are as follows:

- **Regular mode**—Data is multicast across the entire mesh network and all its segments by bridging-enabled RAP and MAP.
- **In-only mode**—Multicast packets received from the Ethernet by a MAP are forwarded to the RAP's Ethernet network. No additional forwarding occurs, which ensures that non-CAPWAP multicasts received by the RAP are not sent back to the MAP Ethernet networks within the mesh network (their point of origin), and MAP to MAP multicasts do not occur because they are filtered out.



Note When an HSRP configuration is in operation on a mesh network, we recommend the In-Out multicast mode be configured.

- **In-out mode**—The RAP and MAP both multicast but in a different manner:
 - In-out mode is the default mode.
 - If multicast packets are received at a MAP over Ethernet, they are sent to the RAP; however, they are not sent to other MAP over Ethernet, and the MAP to MAP packets are filtered out of the multicast.
 - If multicast packets are received at a RAP over Ethernet, they are sent to all the MAPs and their respective Ethernet networks. When the in-out mode is in operation, it is important to properly partition your network to ensure that a multicast sent by one RAP is not received by another RAP on the same Ethernet segment and then sent back into the network.



Note If 802.11b clients need to receive CAPWAP multicasts, then multicast must be enabled globally on the controller as well as on the mesh network (using the **config network multicast global enable** CLI command). If multicast does not need to extend to 802.11b clients beyond the mesh network, the global multicast parameter should be disabled (using the **config network multicast global disable** CLI command).

**Note**

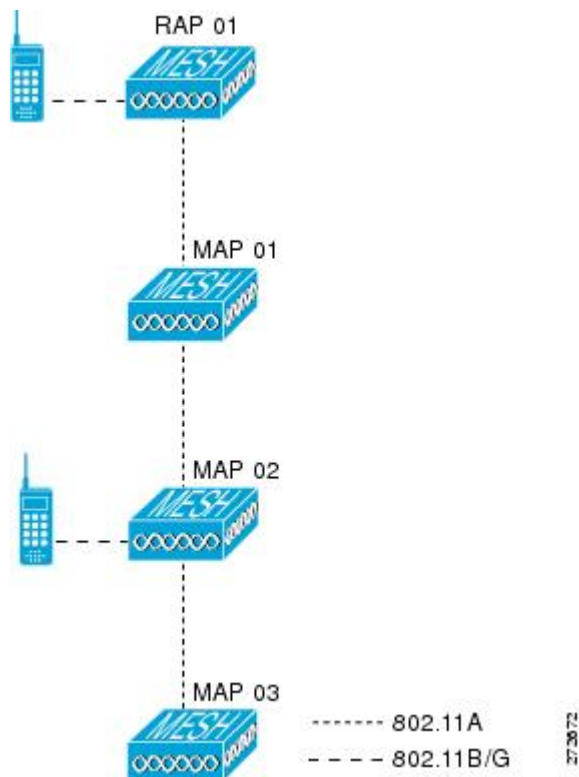
AP1540/1560 support only the "in-out" mode in the rel 8.5 and 8.6 . All other modes will be supported in a future release.

```
(WLAN1) >config network multicast global enable
(WLAN1) >config mesh multicast ?
in-only      Configure Mesh Multicast In Mode.
in-out       Configure Mesh Multicast In-Out Mode.
regular      Configure Mesh Multicast Regular Mode.
(WLAN1) >config mesh multicast in-out
```

Viewing the Voice Details for Mesh Networks (CLI)

Use the commands in this section to view details on voice and video calls on the mesh network:

Figure 51: Mesh Network Example



- To view the total number of voice calls and the bandwidth used for voice calls on each RAP, enter this command:

show mesh cac summary

Information similar to the following appears:

AP Name	Slot#	Radio	BW Used/Max	Calls
SB_RAP1	0	11b/g	0/23437	0
	1	11a	0/23437	2

```

SB_MAP1          0  11b/g    0/23437    0
                  1  11a      0/23437    0
SB_MAP2          0  11b/g    0/23437    0
                  1  11a      0/23437    0
SB_MAP3          0  11b/g    0/23437    0
                  1  11a      0/23437    0?

```

- To view the mesh tree topology for the network and the bandwidth utilization (used/maximum available) of voice calls and video links for each mesh access point and radio, enter this command:

show mesh cac bwused {voice | video} AP_name

Information similar to the following appears:

```

AP Name          Slot#    Radio      BW Used/Max
-----
SB_RAP1          0       11b/g      1016/23437
                  1       11a        3048/23437
|SB_MAP1         0       11b/g      0/23437
                  1       11a        3048/23437
|| SB_MAP2       0       11b/g      2032/23437
                  1       11a        3048/23437
||| SB_MAP3      0       11b/g      0/23437
                  1       11a        0/23437

```



Note The bars (|) to the left of the AP Name field indicate the number of hops that the MAP is from its RAP.



Note When the radio type is the same, the backhaul bandwidth utilization (bw used/max) at each hop is identical. For example, mesh access points *map1*, *map2*, *map3*, and *rap1* are all on the same radio backhaul (802.11a) and are using the same bandwidth (3048). All of the calls are in the same interference domain. A call placed anywhere in that domain affects the others.

- To view the mesh tree topology for the network and display the number of voice calls that are in progress by mesh access point radio, enter this command:

show mesh cac access AP_name

Information similar to the following appears:

```

AP Name          Slot#    Radio      Calls
-----
SB_RAP1          0       11b/g      0
                  1       11a        0
| SB_MAP1         0       11b/g      0
                  1       11a        0
|| SB_MAP2        0       11b/g      1
                  1       11a        0
||| SB_MAP3       0       11b/g      0
                  1       11a        0

```



Note Each call received by a mesh access point radio causes the appropriate calls summary column to increment by one. For example, if a call is received on the 802.11b/g radio on map2, then a value of one is added to the existing value in that radio's *calls* column. In this case, the new call is the only active call on the 802.11b/g radio of map2. If one call is active when a new call is received, the resulting value is two.

- To view the mesh tree topology for the network and display the voice calls that are in progress, enter this command:

show mesh cac callpath *AP_name*

Information similar to the following appears:

AP Name	Slot#	Radio	Calls
SB_RAP1	0	11b/g	0
	1	11a	1
SB_MAP1	0	11b/g	0
	1	11a	1
SB_MAP2	0	11b/g	1
	1	11a	1
SB_MAP3	0	11b/g	0
	1	11a	0



Note The *calls* column for each mesh access point radio in a call path increments by one. For example, for a call that initiates at map2 (**show mesh cac call path** *SB_MAP2*) and terminates at rap1 by way of map1, one call is added to the map2 802.11b/g and 802.11a radio *calls* column, one call to the map1 802.11a backhaul radio *calls* column, and one call to the rap1 802.11a backhaul radio *calls* column.

- To view the mesh tree topology of the network, the voice calls that are rejected at the mesh access point radio due to insufficient bandwidth, and the corresponding mesh access point radio where the rejection occurred, enter this command:

show mesh cac rejected *AP_name*

Information similar to the following appears:

AP Name	Slot#	Radio	Calls
SB_RAP1	0	11b/g	0
	1	11a	0
SB_MAP1	0	11b/g	0
	1	11a	0
SB_MAP2	0	11b/g	1
	1	11a	0
SB_MAP3	0	11b/g	0
	1	11a	0



Note If a call is rejected at the map2 802.11b/g radio, its *calls* column increments by one.

- To view the number of bronze, silver, gold, platinum, and management queues active on the specified access point, enter this command. The peak and average length of each queue are shown as well as the overflow count.

show mesh queue-stats *AP_name*

Information similar to the following appears:

Queue Type	Overflows	Peak length	Average length
Silver	0	1	0.000
Gold	0	4	0.004
Platinum	0	4	0.001
Bronze	0	0	0.000
Management	0	0	0.000

Overflows—The total number of packets dropped due to queue overflow.

Peak Length—The peak number of packets waiting in the queue during the defined statistics time interval.

Average Length—The average number of packets waiting in the queue during the defined statistics time interval.

Enabling Multicast on the Mesh Network (CLI)



Note

- Cisco Aironet 1540 and 1560 Series Outdoor Access Points support in-out mode only.
- Cisco Aironet 1530, 1550, and 1570 Series Outdoor Access Points support all the modes.

- To enable multicast mode on the mesh network to receive multicasts from beyond the mesh networks, enter these commands:

config network multicast global enable

config mesh multicast {regular | in-only | in-out}

- To enable multicast mode only the mesh network (multicasts do not need to extend to 802.11b clients beyond the mesh network), enter these commands:

config network multicast global disable

config mesh multicast {regular | in-only | in-out}



Note

Multicast for mesh networks cannot be enabled using the controller GUI.

IGMP Snooping

IGMP snooping delivers improved RF usage through selective multicast forwarding and optimizes packet forwarding in voice and video applications.

A mesh access point transmits multicast packets only if a client is associated with the mesh access point that is subscribed to the multicast group. So, when IGMP snooping is enabled, only that multicast traffic relevant to given hosts is forwarded.

To enable IGMP snooping on the controller, enter the following command:

configure network multicast igmp snooping enable

A client sends an IGMP *join* that travels through the mesh access point to the controller. The controller intercepts the *join* and creates a table entry for the client in the multicast group. The controller then proxies the IGMP *join* through the upstream switch or router.

You can query the status of the IGMP groups on a router by entering the following command:

```
router# show ip gmp groups
IGMP Connected Group Membership

Group Address      Interface  Uptime  Expires  Last Reporter
233.0.0.1          Vlan119   3w1d    00:01:52  10.1.1.130
```

For Layer 3 roaming, an IGMP query is sent to the client's WLAN. The controller modifies the client's response before forwarding and changes the source IP address to the controller's dynamic interface IP address.

The network hears the controller's request for the multicast group and forwards the multicast to the new controller.

For more information about video, see the following:

- *Video Surveillance over Mesh Deployment Guide*: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk722/tk809/technologies_tech_note09186a0080b02511.shtml
- *Cisco Unified Wireless Network Solution: VideoStream Deployment Guide*: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps10315/products_tech_note09186a0080b6e11e.shtml

Locally Significant Certificates for Mesh APs

Until the 7.0 release, mesh APs supported only the Manufactured Installed Certificate (MIC) to authenticate and get authenticated by controllers to join the controller. You might have had to have your own public key infrastructure (PKI) to control CAs, to define policies, to define validity periods, to define restrictions and usages on the certificates that are generated, and get these certificates installed on the APs and controllers. After these customer-generated or locally significant certificates (LSCs) are present on the APs and controllers, the devices start using these LSCs, to join, authenticate, and derive a session key. Cisco supported normal APs from the 5.2 release and later releases and extended the support for mesh APs as well from the 7.0 release.

- Graceful fallback to MIC if APs are unable to join the controller with LSC certificates—Local APs try to join a controller with an LSC for the number of times that are configured on the controller (the default value is 3). After these trials, the AP deletes the LSC and tries to join a controller with an MIC.

Mesh APs try to join a controller with an LSC until its lonely timer expires and the AP reboots. The lonely timer is set for 40 minutes. After the reboot, the AP tries to join a controller with an MIC. If the AP is again not able to join a controller with an MIC in 40 minutes, the AP reboots and then tries to join a controller with an LSC.



Note An LSC in mesh APs is not deleted. An LSC is deleted in mesh APs only when the LSC is disabled on the controller, which causes the APs to reboot.

- Over the air provisioning of MAPs.

Guidelines for Configuration

Follow these guidelines when using LSCs for mesh APs:

- This feature does not remove any preexisting certificates from an AP. It is possible for an AP to have both LSC and MIC certificates.
- After an AP is provisioned with an LSC, it does not read in its MIC certificate on boot-up. A change from an LSC to an MIC will require the AP to reboot. APs do it for a fallback if they cannot be joined with an LSC.
- Provisioning an LSC on an AP does not require an AP to turn off its radios, which is vital for mesh APs, which may get provisioned over-the-air.
- Because mesh APs need a dot1x authentication, a CA and ID certificate is required to be installed on the server in the controller.
- LSC provisioning can happen over Ethernet and over-the-air in case of MAPs. You have to connect the mesh AP to the controller through Ethernet and get the LSC certificate provisioned. After the LSC becomes the default, an AP can be connected over-the-air to the controller using the LSC certificate.

Differences Between LSCs for Mesh APs and Normal APs

CAPWAP APs use LSC for DTLS setup during a JOIN irrespective of the AP mode. Mesh APs also use the certificate for mesh security, which involves a dot1x authentication with the controller through the parent AP. After the mesh APs are provisioned with an LSC, they need to use the LSC for this purpose because MIC will not be read in.

Mesh APs use a statically configured dot1x profile to authenticate.

This profile is hardcoded to use "cisco" as the certificate issuer. This profile needs to be made configurable so that vendor certificates can be used for mesh authentication (enter the **config local-auth eap-profile cert-issuer vendor "prfMaP1500LIEAuth93"** command).

You must enter the **config mesh lsc enable/disable** command to enable or disable an LSC for mesh APs. This command will cause all the mesh APs to reboot.



Note An LSC on mesh is open for very specific Oil and Gas customers with the 7.0 release. Initially, it is a hidden feature. The **config mesh lsc enable/disable** is a hidden command. Also, the **config local-auth eap-profile cert-issuer vendor "prfMaP1500LIEAuth93"** command is a normal command, but the "prfMaP1500LIEAuth93" profile is a hidden profile, and is not stored on the controller and is lost after the controller reboot.

Certificate Verification Process in LSC AP

LSC-provisioned APs have both LSC and MIC certificates, but the LSC certificate will be the default one. The verification process consists of the following two steps:

- 1 The controller sends the AP the MIC device certificate, which the AP verifies with the MIC CA.
- 2 The AP sends the LSC device certificate to the controller, which the controller verifies with the LSC CA.

Getting Certificates for LSC Feature

To configure LSC, you must first gather and install the appropriate certificates on the controller. The following steps show how to accomplish this using Microsoft 2003 Server as the CA server.

To get the certificates for LSC, follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** Go to the CA server (<http://<ip address of caserver/crtsrv>>) and login.
- Step 2** Get the CA certificate as follows:
- a) Click the Download a CA certificate link, certificate chain, or CRF.
 - b) Choose the encoding method as DER.
 - c) Click the Download CA certificate link and use the save option to download the CA certificate on to your local machine.
- Step 3** To use the certificate on the controller, convert the downloaded certificate to PEM format. You can convert this in a Linux machine using the following command:

```
# openssl x509 -in <input.cer> -inform DER -out <output.cer> -outform PEM
```
- Step 4** Configure the CA certificate on the controller as follows:
- a) Choose **COMMANDS > Download File**.
 - b) Choose the file type as Vendor CA Certificate from the File Type drop-down list.
 - c) Update the rest of the fields with the information of the TFTP server where the certificate is located.
 - d) Click **Download**.
- Step 5** To install the Device certificate on the WLC, login to the CA server as mentioned in Step 1 and do the following:
- a) Click the Request a certificate link.
 - b) Click the advanced certificate request link.
 - c) Click Create and submit a request to this CA link.
 - d) Go to the next screen and choose the Server Authentication Certificate from the Certificate Template drop-down list.
 - e) Enter a valid name, email, company, department, city, state, and country/region. (Remember it in case you want the cap method to check the username against its database of user credentials).

Note The e-mail is not used.
 - f) Enable Mark keys as exportable.
 - g) Click **Submit**.

h) Install the certificate on your laptop.

Step 6 Convert the device certificate obtained in the Step 5. To get the certificate, go to your internet browser options and choose exporting to a file. Follow the options from your browser to do this. You need to remember the password that you set here.

To convert the certificate, use the following command in a Linux machine:

```
# openssl pkcs12 -in <input.pfx> -out <output.cer>
```

Step 7 On the controller GUI, choose **Command > Download File**. Choose Vendor Device Certificate from the File Type drop-down list. Update the rest of the fields with the information of the TFTP server where the certificate is located and the password you set in the previous step and click **Download**.

Step 8 Reboot the controller so that the certificates can then be used.

Step 9 You can check that the certificates were successfully installed on the controller using this command:
show local-auth certificates

Configuring a Locally Significant Certificate (CLI)

To configure a locally significant certificate (LSC), follow these steps:

Step 1 Enable LSC and provision the LSC CA certificate in the controller.

Step 2 Enter the following command:

```
config local-auth eap-profile cert-issuer vendor prfMaP1500LIEAuth93
```

Step 3 Turn on the feature by entering the following command:

```
config mesh lsc {enable | disable}
```

- Step 4** Connect the mesh AP through Ethernet and provision for an LSC certificate.
- Step 5** Let the mesh AP get a certificate and join the controller using the LSC certificate.

Figure 52: Local Significant Certificate Page

Security

Local Significant Certificates (LSC) Ap

General **AP Provisioning**

Certificate Type	Status
CA	Not Present Add

General

Enable LSC on Controller

CA Server

CA server URL
(Ex: http://10.0.0.1:8080/caaserver)

Params

Country Code	<input type="text" value="US"/>
State	<input type="text" value="San Jose"/>
City	<input type="text" value="San Jose"/>
Organization	<input type="text" value="Cisco"/>
Department	<input type="text" value="Sales"/>
E-mail	<input type="text" value="sales@cisco.com"/>
Key Size	<input type="text" value="1024"/>

279072

Figure 53: AP Policy Configuration

AP Policies Apply Add

Policy Configuration

Authorize APs against AAA Enabled

Accept Self Signed Certificate (SSC) Enabled

Accept Manufactured Installed Certificate (MIC) Enabled

Accept Locally Significant Certificate (LSC) Enabled

AP Authorization List Entries 1 - 1 of 1

Search by MAC Search

MAC Address	Certificate Type	SHA1 Key Hash
00:16:36:91:9a:27	MIC	

279073

LSC-Related Commands

The following commands are related to LSCs:

- **config certificate lsc {enable | disable}**

- **enable**—To enable an LSC on the system.
- **disable**—To disable an LSC on the system. Use this keyword to remove the LSC device certificate and send a message to an AP, to do the same and disable an LSC, so that subsequent joins could be made using the MIC/SSC. The removal of the LSC CA cert on the WLC should be done explicitly by using the CLI to accommodate any AP that has not transitioned back to the MIC/SSC.

- **config certificate lsc ca-server url-path *ip-address***

Following is the example of the URL when using Microsoft 2003 server:

```
http:<ip address of CA>/sertsrv/mscep/mscep.dll
```

This command configures the URL to the CA server for getting the certificates. The URL contains either the domain name or the IP address, port number (typically=80), and the CGI-PATH.

```
http://ipaddr:port/cgi-path
```

Only one CA server is allowed to be configured. The CA server has to be configured to provision an LSC.

- **config certificate lsc ca-server delete**

This command deletes the CA server configured on the controller.

- **config certificate lsc ca-cert {add | delete}**

This command adds or deletes the LSC CA certificate into/from the controller's CA certificate database as follows:

- **add**—Queries the configured CA server for a CA certificate using the SSCEP getca operation, and gets into the WLC and installs it permanently into the WLC database. If installed, this CA certificate is used to validate the incoming LSC device certificate from the AP.
- **delete**—Deletes the LSC CA certificate from the WLC database.

- **config certificate lsc subject-params *Country State City Orgn Dept Email***

This command configures the parameters for the device certificate that will be created and installed on the controller and the AP.

All of these strings have 64 bytes, except for the Country that has a maximum of 3 bytes. The Common Name is automatically generated using its Ethernet MAC address. This should be given prior to the creation of the controller device certificate request.

The above parameters are sent as an LWAPP payload to the AP, so that the AP can use these parameters to generate the certReq. The CN is automatically generated on the AP using the current MIC/SSC "Cxxxx-MacAddr" format, where xxxx is the product number.

- **config certificate lsc other-params *keysize***

The default keysize value is 2048 bits.

- **config certificate lsc ap-provision {enable | disable}**

This command enables or disables the provisioning of the LSCs on the APs if the APs just joined using the SSC/MIC. If enabled, all APs that join and do not have the LSC will get provisioned.

If disabled, no more automatic provisioning will be done. This command does not affect the APs, which already have LSCs in them.

- **config certificate lsc ra-cert {add | delete}**

We recommend this command when the CA server is a Cisco IOS CA server. The controller can use the RA to encrypt the certificate requests and make communication more secure. RA certificates are not currently supported by other external CA servers, such as MSFT.

- **add**—Queries the configured CA server for an RA certificate using the SCEP operation and installs it into the controller database. This keyword is used to get the certReq signed by the CA.
- **delete**—Deletes the LSC RA certificate from the WLC database.

- **config auth-list ap-policy lsc {enable | disable}**

After getting the LSC, an AP tries to join the controller. Before the AP tries to join the controller, you must mandatorily enter this command on the controller console. By default, the **config auth-list ap-policy lsc** command is in the disabled state, and the APs are not allowed to join the controller using the LSC.

- **config auth-list ap-policy mic {enable | disable}**

After getting the MIC, an AP tries to join the controller. Before the AP tries to join the controller, you must mandatorily enter this command on the controller console. By default, the **config auth-list ap-policy mic** command is in the enabled state. If an AP cannot join because of the enabled state, this log message on the controller side is displayed: LSC/MIC AP is not allowed to join.

- **show certificate lsc summary**

This command displays the LSC certificates installed on the WLC. It would be the CA certificate, device certificate, and optionally, an RA certificate if the RA certificate has also been installed. It also indicates if an LSC is enabled or not.

- **show certificate lsc ap-provision**

This command displays the status of the provisioning of the AP, whether it is enabled or disabled, and whether a provision list is present or not.

- **show certificate lsc ap-provision details**

This command displays the list of MAC addresses present in the AP provisioning lists.

Controller GUI Security Settings

Although the settings are not directly related to the feature, it might help you in achieving the desired behavior with respect to APs provisioned with an LSC.

- Case 1—Local MAC Authorization and Local EAP Authentication

Add the MAC address of RAP/MAP to the controller MAC filter list.

Example:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter mac-delimiter colon
(Cisco Controller) > config macfilter add 00:0b:85:60:92:30 0 management
```

- Case 2—External MAC Authorization and Local EAP authentication

Enter the following command on the WLC:

```
(Cisco Controller) > config mesh security rad-mac-filter enable
```

or

Check only the external MAC filter authorization on the GUI page and follow these guidelines:

- Do not add the MAC address of the RAP/MAP to the controller MAC filter list.
- Configure the external radius server details on the WLC.
- Enter the **config macfilter mac-delimiter colon** command configuration on the WLC.
- Add the MAC address of the RAP/MAP in the external radius server in the following format:
User name: 11:22:33:44:55:66 Password : 11:22:33:44:55:66

Deployment Guidelines

- When using local authorization, the controller should be installed with the vendor's CA and device certificate.
- When using an external AAA server, the controller should be installed with the vendor's CA and device certificate.
- Mesh security should be configured to use 'vendor' as the cert-issuer.
- MAPs cannot move from an LSC to an MIC when they fall back to a backup controller.

The **config mesh lsc {enable | disable}** command is required to enable or disable an LSC for mesh APs. This command causes all the mesh APs to reboot.



Checking the Health of the Network

This chapter describes how to check the health of a mesh network and contains the following sections:

- [Show Mesh Commands, page 161](#)
- [Viewing Mesh Statistics for a Mesh Access Point, page 167](#)
- [Viewing Neighbor Statistics for a Mesh Access Point, page 171](#)

Show Mesh Commands

The **show mesh** commands are grouped under the following sections:

- [Viewing General Mesh Network Details](#)
- [Viewing Mesh Access Point Details](#)
- [Viewing Global Mesh Parameter Settings](#)
- [Viewing Bridge Group Settings](#)
- [Viewing VLAN Tagging Settings](#)
- [Viewing DFS Details](#)
- [Viewing Security Settings and Statistics](#)
- [Viewing GPS Status](#)

Viewing General Mesh Network Details

To view general mesh network details, enter these commands:

- **show mesh env {summary | AP_name}**—Shows the temperature, heater status, and Ethernet status for either all access points (summary) or a specific access point (AP_name). The access point name, role (RootAP or MeshAP), and model are also shown.
 - The temperature is shown in both Fahrenheit and Celsius.
 - The heater status is ON or OFF.

- The Ethernet status is UP or DOWN.



Note The battery status appears as N/A (not applicable) in the **show mesh env AP_name** status display because it is not provided for access points.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show mesh env summary
```

AP Name	Temperature (C/F)	Heater	Ethernet	Battery
SB_RAP1	39/102	OFF	UpDnNANA	N/A
SB_MAP1	37/98	OFF	DnDnNANA	N/A
SB_MAP2	42/107	OFF	DnDnNANA	N/A
SB_MAP3	36/96	OFF	DnDnNANA	N/A

```
(Cisco Controller > show mesh env SB_RAP1
```

```
AP Name..... SB_RAP1
AP Model..... AIR-LAP1522AG-A-K9
AP Role..... RootAP

Temperature..... 39 C, 102 F
Heater..... OFF
Backhaul..... GigabitEthernet0
GigabitEthernet0 Status..... UP
  Duplex..... FULL
  Speed..... 100
  Rx Unicast Packets..... 988175
  Rx Non-Unicast Packets..... 8563
  Tx Unicast Packets..... 106420
  Tx Non-Unicast Packets..... 17122
GigabitEthernet1 Status..... DOWN
POE Out..... OFF
Battery..... N/A
```

- **show mesh ap summary**—Revised to show the CERT MAC field that shows a MAC address within an AP certificate that can be used to assign a username for external authentication.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show mesh ap summary
```

AP Name	AP Model	BVI MAC	CERT MAC	Hop	Bridge Group Name
R1	LAP1520	00:0b:85:63:8a:10	00:0b:85:63:8a:10	0	y1
R2	LAP1520	00:0b:85:7b:c1:e0	00:0b:85:7b:c1:e0	1	y1
H2	AIR-LAP1522AG-A-K9	00:1a:a2:ff:f9:00	00:1b:d4:a6:f4:60	1	
Number of Mesh APs..... 3					
Number of RAP..... 2					
Number of MAP..... 1					

- **show mesh path**—Displays MAC addresses, access point roles, SNR ratios (dBs) for uplink and downlink (SNRUp, SNRDown) and link SNR for a particular path.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show mesh path mesh-45-rap1
```

AP Name/Radio Mac	Channel	Snr-Up	Snr-Down	Link-Snr	Flags	State
mesh-45-rap1	165	15	18	16	0x86b	UPDATED NEIGH PARENT BEACON

mesh-45-rap1 is a Root AP.

- **show mesh neighbor summary**—Displays summary information about mesh neighbors. Neighbor information includes MAC addresses, parent-child relationships, and uplink and downlink (SNRUp, SNRDown).

```
(Cisco Controller) > show mesh neighbor summary ap1500:62:39:70
AP Name/Radio Mac Channel Snr-Up Snr-Down Link-Snr Flags State
mesh-45-rap1 165 15 18 16 0x86b UPDATED NEIGH PARENT BEACON
00:0B:85:80:ED:D0 149 5 6 5 0x1a60 NEED UPDATE BEACON DEFAULT
00:17:94:FE:C3:5F 149 7 0 0 0x860 BEACON
```



Note After review of the **show mesh** commands above, you should be able to see the relationships between the nodes of your network and verify the RF connectivity by seeing the SNR values for every link.

- **show mesh ap tree**—Displays mesh access points within a tree structure (hierarchy).

```
(Cisco Controller) > show mesh ap tree
R1(0,y1)
|-R2(1,y1)
|-R6(2,y1)
|-H2(1,default)
Number of Mesh APs..... 4
Number of RAP..... 1
Number of MAP..... 3
```

Viewing Mesh Access Point Details

To view a mesh access point’s configuration, enter these commands:

- **show ap config general Cisco_AP**—Displays system specifications for a mesh access point.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show ap config general aps
Cisco AP Identifier..... 1
Cisco AP Name..... AP5
Country code..... US - United States
Regulatory Domain allowed by Country..... 802.11bg:-AB 802.11a:-AB
AP Country code..... US - United States
AP Regulatory Domain..... 802.11bg:-A 802.11a:-N
Switch Port Number ..... 1
MAC Address..... 00:13:80:60:48:3e
IP Address Configuration..... DHCP
IP Address..... 1.100.163.133
...
Primary Cisco Switch Name..... 1-4404
Primary Cisco Switch IP Address..... 2.2.2.2
Secondary Cisco Switch Name..... 1-4404
Secondary Cisco Switch IP Address..... 2.2.2.2
Tertiary Cisco Switch Name..... 2-4404
Tertiary Cisco Switch IP Address..... 1.1.1.4
```

- **show mesh astools stats [Cisco_AP]**—Displays anti-stranding statistics for all outdoor mesh access points or a specific mesh access point.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show mesh astools stats

Total No of Aps stranded : 0
> (Cisco Controller) > show mesh astools stats sb_map1
```

```
Total No of Aps stranded : 0
```

- **show advanced backup-controller**—Displays configured primary and secondary backup controllers.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced backup-controller
AP primary Backup Controller ..... controller1 10.10.10.10
AP secondary Backup Controller ..... 0.0.0.0
```

- **show advanced timer**—Displays settings for system timers.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show advanced timer
Authentication Response Timeout (seconds)..... 10
Rogue Entry Timeout (seconds)..... 1300
AP Heart Beat Timeout (seconds)..... 30
AP Discovery Timeout (seconds)..... 10
AP Primary Discovery Timeout (seconds)..... 120
```

- **show ap slots**—Displays slot information for mesh access points.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show ap slots
Number of APs..... 3
AP Name Slots AP Model Slot0 Slot1 Slot2 Slot3
-----
R1 2 LAP1520 802.11A 802.11BG
H1 3 AIR-LAP1521AG-A-K9 802.11BG 802.11A 802.11A
H2 4 AIR-LAP1521AG-A-K9 802.11BG 802.11A 802.11A 802.11BG
```

Viewing Global Mesh Parameter Settings

Use this command to obtain information on global mesh settings:

- **show mesh config**—Displays global mesh configuration settings.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show mesh config
Mesh Range..... 12000
Backhaul with client access status..... disabled
Background Scanning State..... enabled
Mesh Security
Security Mode..... EAP
External-Auth..... disabled
Use MAC Filter in External AAA server..... disabled
Force External Authentication..... disabled
Mesh Alarm Criteria
Max Hop Count..... 4
Recommended Max Children for MAP..... 10
Recommended Max Children for RAP..... 20
Low Link SNR..... 12
High Link SNR..... 60
Max Association Number..... 10
Association Interval..... 60 minutes
Parent Change Numbers..... 3
Parent Change Interval..... 60 minutes
Mesh Multicast Mode..... In-Out
Mesh Full Sector DFS..... enabled
Mesh Ethernet Bridging VLAN Transparent Mode..... enabled
```

Viewing Bridge Group Settings

Use these commands to view bridge group settings:

- **show mesh forwarding table**—Shows all configured bridges and their MAC table entries.
- **show mesh forwarding interfaces**—Displays bridge groups and the interfaces within each bridge group. This command is useful for troubleshooting bridge group membership.

Viewing VLAN Tagging Settings

Use these commands to view VLAN tagging settings:

- **show mesh forwarding VLAN mode**—Shows the configured VLAN Transparent mode (enabled or disabled).
- **show mesh forwarding VLAN statistics**—Displays statistics for the VLAN and the path.
- **show mesh forwarding vlans**—Displays supported VLANs.
- **show mesh ethernet VLAN statistics**—Displays statistics for the Ethernet interface.

Viewing DFS Details

Use this command to view DFS details:

- **show mesh dfs history**—Displays a history of radar detections by channels and resulting outages.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show mesh dfs history
ap1520#show mesh dfs history
Channel 100 detects radar and is unusable (Time Elapsed: 18 day(s), 22 hour(s), 10
minute(s), 24 second(s)).
Channel is set to 136 (Time Elapsed: 18 day(s), 22 hour(s), 10 minute(s), 24 second(s)).
Channel 136 detects radar and is unusable (Time Elapsed: 18 day(s), 22 hour(s), 9
minute(s), 14 second(s)).
Channel is set to 161 (Time Elapsed: 18 day(s), 22 hour(s), 9 minute(s), 14 second(s)).
Channel 100 becomes usable (Time Elapsed: 18 day(s), 21 hour(s), 40 minute(s), 24
second(s)).
Channel 136 becomes usable (Time Elapsed: 18 day(s), 21 hour(s), 39 minute(s), 14
second(s)).
Channel 64 detects radar and is unusable (Time Elapsed: 0 day(s), 1 hour(s), 20
minute(s), 52 second(s)).
Channel 104 detects radar and is unusable (Time Elapsed: 0 day(s), 0 hour(s), 47
minute(s), 6 second(s)).
Channel is set to 120 (Time Elapsed: 0 day(s), 0 hour(s), 47 minute(s), 6 second(s)).
```

- **show mesh dfs channel *channel number***—Displays a history of radar detections and outages for a specified channel.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show mesh dfs channel 104
ap1520#show mesh dfs channel 104
Channel 104 is available
Time elapsed since radar last detected: 0 day(s), 0 hour(s), 48 minute(s), 11 second(s).
```

Viewing Security Settings and Statistics

Use this command to view security settings and statistics:

- **show mesh security-stats** *AP_name*—Shows packet error statistics and a count of failures, timeouts, and successes with respect to associations and authentications as well as reassociations and reauthentications for the specified access point and its child.

```
(Cisco Controller) > show mesh security-stats ap417
```

```
AP MAC : 00:0B:85:5F:FA:F0
Packet/Error Statistics:
-----
Tx Packets 14, Rx Packets 19, Rx Error Packets 0
Parent-Side Statistics:
-----
Unknown Association Requests 0
Invalid Association Requests 0
Unknown Re-Authentication Requests 0
Invalid Re-Authentication Requests 0
Unknown Re-Association Requests 0
Invalid Re-Association Requests 0
Unknown Re-Association Requests 0
Invalid Re-Association Requests 0
Child-Side Statistics:
-----
Association Failures 0
Association Timeouts 0
Association Successes 0
Authentication Failures 0
Authentication Timeouts 0
Authentication Successes 0
Re-Association Failures 0
Re-Association Timeouts 0
Re-Association Successes 0
Re-Authentication Failures 0
Re-Authentication Timeouts 0
Re-Authentication Successes 0
```

Viewing GPS Status

- See location summary of all APs by entering this command:
show ap gps location summary

```
(Site5_AMC_02) >show ap gps location summary
```

AP Name location Age	GPS Present	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	GPS
SJC24-RAP-EAST	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SJC21-RAP-NORTH	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SJC21-RAP-SOUTH	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Site5_21-17	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SJC22-R00F-MAP	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Site5_21-28	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SJC-24-RAP-WEST	YES	37.42034194	-121.91973098	25.10 meters	000
days, 00 h 00 m 19 s					
Site5_24-02	YES	37.41970399	-121.92051996	10.00 meters	000
days, 00 h 00 m 12 s					
Site5_22-30	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Site5_23-200	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Site5_25-18	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Site5_22-15	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Site5_25-05	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- See a location summary of all mesh APs by entering this command:
show mesh gps location summary
- See the location information for a particular mesh AP by entering this command:
show mesh gps location *ap-name*

Viewing Mesh Statistics for a Mesh Access Point

This section describes how to use the controller GUI or CLI to view mesh statistics for specific mesh access points.



Note You can modify the Statistics Timer interval setting on the All APs > Details page of the controller GUI.

Viewing Mesh Statistics for a Mesh Access Point (GUI)

Step 1 Choose **Wireless > Access Points > All APs** to open the All APs page.

Step 2 To view statistics for a specific mesh access point, hover the mouse over the blue drop-down arrow for the desired mesh access point and choose **Statistics**. The **All APs > AP Name > Statistics** page for the selected mesh access point appears. This page shows the role of the mesh access point in the mesh network, the name of the bridge group to which the mesh access point belongs, the backhaul interface on which the access point operates, and the number of the physical switch port. It also displays a variety of mesh statistics for this mesh access point.

Table 14: Mesh Access Point Statistics

Statistics	Parameter	Description
Mesh Node Stats	Malformed Neighbor Packets	The number of malformed packets received from the neighbor. Examples of malformed packets include malicious floods of traffic such as malformed or short DNS packets and malformed DNS replies.
	Poor Neighbor SNR Reporting	The number of times the signal-to-noise ratio falls below 12 dB on the backhaul link.
	Excluded Packets	The number of packets received from excluded neighbor mesh access points.
	Insufficient Memory Reporting	The number of insufficient memory conditions.
	Rx Neighbor Requests	The number of broadcast and unicast requests received from the neighbor mesh access points.
	Rx Neighbor Responses	The number of responses received from the neighbor mesh access points.
	Tx Neighbor Requests	The number of unicast and broadcast requests sent to the neighbor mesh access points.
	Tx Neighbor Responses	The number of responses sent to the neighbor mesh access points.
	Parent Changes Count	The number of times a mesh access point (child) moves to another parent.
	Neighbor Timeouts Count	The number of neighbor timeouts.
Queue Stats	Gold Queue	The average and peak number of packets waiting in the gold (video) queue during the defined statistics time interval.
	Silver Queue	The average and peak number of packets waiting in the silver (best effort) queue during the defined statistics time interval.
	Platinum Queue	The average and peak number of packets waiting in the platinum (voice) queue during the defined statistics time interval.
	Bronze Queue	The average and peak number of packets waiting in the bronze (background) queue during the defined statistics time interval.
	Management Queue	The average and peak number of packets waiting in the management queue during the defined statistics time interval.

Statistics	Parameter	Description
Mesh Node Security Stats	Transmitted Packets	The number of packets transmitted during security negotiations by the selected mesh access point.
	Received Packets	The number of packets received during security negotiations by the selected mesh access point.
	Association Request Failures	The number of association request failures that occur between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Association Request Timeouts	The number of association request timeouts that occur between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Association Requests Successful	The number of successful association requests that occur between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Authentication Request Failures	The number of failed authentication requests that occur between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Authentication Request Timeouts	The number of authentication request timeouts that occur between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Authentication Requests Successful	The number of successful authentication requests between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Reassociation Request Failures	The number of failed reassociation requests between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Reassociation Request Timeouts	The number of reassociation request timeouts between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Reassociation Requests Successful	The number of successful reassociation requests between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Reauthentication Request Failures	The number of failed reauthentication requests between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Reauthentication Request Timeouts	The number of reauthentication request timeouts that occur between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Reauthentication Requests Successful	The number of successful reauthentication requests that occur between the selected mesh access point and its parent.
	Unknown Association Requests	The number of unknown association requests received by the parent mesh access point from its child. The unknown association requests often occur when a child is an unknown neighbor mesh access point.

Statistics	Parameter	Description
	Invalid Association Requests	The number of invalid association requests received by the parent mesh access point from the selected child mesh access point. This state may occur when the selected child is a valid neighbor but is not in a state that allows association.
Mesh Node Security Stats (continued)	Unknown Reauthentication Requests	The number of unknown reauthentication requests received by the parent mesh access point node from its child. This state may occur when a child mesh access point is an unknown neighbor.
	Invalid Reauthentication Requests	The number of invalid reauthentication requests received by the parent mesh access point from a child. This state may occur when a child is a valid neighbor but is not in a proper state for reauthentication.
	Unknown Reassociation Requests	The number of unknown reassociation requests received by the parent mesh access point from a child. This state may occur when a child mesh access point is an unknown neighbor.
	Invalid Reassociation Requests	The number of invalid reassociation requests received by the parent mesh access point from a child. This state may occur when a child is a valid neighbor but is not in a proper state for reassociation.

Viewing Mesh Statistics for an Mesh Access Point (CLI)

Use these commands to view mesh statistics for a specific mesh access point using the controller CLI:

- To view packet error statistics, a count of failures, timeouts, and successes with respect to associations and authentications, and reassociations and reauthentications for a specific mesh access point, enter this command:

```
show mesh security-stats AP_name
```

Information similar to the following appears:

```
AP MAC : 00:0B:85:5F:FA:F0
Packet/Error Statistics:
-----
x Packets 14, Rx Packets 19, Rx Error Packets 0

Parent-Side Statistics:
-----
Unknown Association Requests 0
Invalid Association Requests 0
Unknown Re-Authentication Requests 0
Invalid Re-Authentication Requests 0
Unknown Re-Association Requests 0
Invalid Re-Association Requests 0
Unknown Re-Association Requests 0
```

```

Invalid Re-Association Requests 0

Child-Side Statistics:
-----
Association Failures 0
Association Timeouts 0
Association Successes 0
Authentication Failures 0
Authentication Timeouts 0
Authentication Successes 0
Re-Association Failures 0
Re-Association Timeouts 0
Re-Association Successes 0
Re-Authentication Failures 0
Re-Authentication Timeouts 0
Re-Authentication Successes 0

```

- To view the number of packets in the queue by type, enter this command:

```
show mesh queue-stats AP_name
```

Information similar to the following appears:

Queue Type	Overflows	Peak length	Average length
Silver	0	1	0.000
Gold	0	4	0.004
Platinum	0	4	0.001
Bronze	0	0	0.000
Management	0	0	0.000

Overflows—The total number of packets dropped due to queue overflow.

Peak Length—The peak number of packets waiting in the queue during the defined statistics time interval.

Average Length—The average number of packets waiting in the queue during the defined statistics time interval.

Viewing Neighbor Statistics for a Mesh Access Point

This section describes how to use the controller GUI or CLI to view neighbor statistics for a selected mesh access point. It also describes how to run a link test between the selected mesh access point and its parent.

Viewing Neighbor Statistics for a Mesh Access Point (GUI)

-
- Step 1** Choose **Wireless > Access Points > All APs** to open the All APs page.
- Step 2** To view neighbor statistics for a specific mesh access point, hover the mouse over the blue drop-down arrow for the desired mesh access point and choose **Neighbor Information**. The All APs > *Access Point Name* > Neighbor Info page for the selected mesh access point appears.
- This page lists the parent, children, and neighbors of the mesh access point. It provides each mesh access point's name and radio MAC address.
- Step 3** To perform a link test between the mesh access point and its parent or children, follow these steps:

- a) Hover the mouse over the blue drop-down arrow of the parent or desired child and choose **LinkTest**. A pop-up window appears.
- b) Click **Submit** to start the link test. The link test results appear on the Mesh > LinkTest Results page.
- c) Click **Back** to return to the **All APs > Access Point Name > Neighbor Info** page.

Step 4

To view the details for any of the mesh access points on this page, follow these steps:

- a) Hover the mouse over the blue drop-down arrow for the desired mesh access point and choose **Details**. The **All APs > Access Point Name > Link Details > Neighbor Name** page appears.
- b) Click **Back** to return to the **All APs > Access Point Name > Neighbor Info** page.

Step 5

To view statistics for any of the mesh access points on this page, follow these steps:

- a) Hover the mouse over the blue drop-down arrow for the desired mesh access point and choose **Stats**. The **All APs > Access Point Name > Mesh Neighbor Stats** page appears.
- b) Click **Back** to return to the **All APs > Access Point Name > Neighbor Info** page.

Viewing the Neighbor Statistics for a Mesh Access Point (CLI)

Use these commands to view neighbor statistics for a specific mesh access point using the controller CLI.

- To view the mesh neighbors for a specific mesh access point, enter this command:

```
show mesh neigh {detail | summary} AP_Name
```

Information similar to the following appears when you request a summary display:

AP Name/Radio Mac	Channel	Snr-Up	Snr-Down	Link-Snr	Flags	State
mesh-45-rap1	165	15	18	16	0x86b	UPDATED NEIGH PARENT BEACON
00:0B:85:80:ED:D0	149	5	6	5	0x1a60	NEED UPDATE BEACON DEFAULT
00:17:94:FE:C3:5F	149	7	0	0	0x860	BEACON

- To view the channel and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) details for a link between a mesh access point and its neighbor, enter this command:

```
show mesh path AP_Name
```

Information similar to the following appears:

AP Name/Radio Mac	Channel	Snr-Up	Snr-Down	Link-Snr	Flags	State
mesh-45-rap1	165	15	18	16	0x86b	UPDATED NEIGH PARENT BEACON

mesh-45-rap1 is a Root AP.

- To view the percentage of packet errors for packets transmitted by the neighbor mesh access point, enter this command:

```
show mesh per-stats AP_Name
```

Information similar to the following appears:

```
Neighbor MAC Address 00:0B:85:5F:FA:F0
Total Packets transmitted: 104833
Total Packets transmitted successfully: 104833
```

Total Packets retried for transmission: 33028

Neighbor MAC Address 00:0B:85:80:ED:D0
Total Packets transmitted: 0
Total Packets transmitted successfully: 0
Total Packets retried for transmission: 0

Neighbor MAC Address 00:17:94:FE:C3:5F
Total Packets transmitted: 0
Total Packets transmitted successfully: 0
Total Packets retried for transmission: 0



Note Packet error rate percentage = $1 - (\text{number of successfully transmitted packets} / \text{number of total packets transmitted})$.



Troubleshooting Mesh Access Points

This chapter describes troubleshooting information and contains the following section:

- [Installation and Connections, page 175](#)

Installation and Connections

- Step 1** Connect the mesh access point that you want to be the RAP to the controller.
- Step 2** Deploy the radios (MAP) at the desired locations.
- Step 3** On the controller CLI, enter the **show mesh ap summary** command to see all MAPs and RAPs on the controller.

Figure 54: Show Mesh AP Summary Page

```
(Cisco Controller) >show mesh ap summary
```

AP Name	AP Model	BVI MAC	CERT MAC	Hop	Bridge Group Name	Enhanced Feature Set
1532MAP2-DaisyChained	AIR-CAP1532E-A-K9	4c:4e:35:46:f2:72	4c:4e:35:46:f2:72	0	default	N/A
1532RAP1	AIR-CAP1532E-A-K9	4c:4e:35:46:f2:64	4c:4e:35:46:f2:64	0	default	N/A
1532MAP1	AIR-CAP1532E-A-K9	4c:4e:35:46:f1:4e	4c:4e:35:46:f1:4e	1	default	N/A
1524PSRAP1	AIR-LAP1524PS-A-K9	00:22:be:41:23:00	00:22:be:41:23:00	0	MESHDEM01	N/A
1522MAP2	AIR-LAP1522AG-A-K9	00:22:be:42:fe:00	00:22:be:42:fe:00	1	MESHDEM01	N/A

```

Number of Mesh APs..... 3
Number of RAPs..... 2
Number of MAPs..... 1
Number of Flex+Bridge APs..... 2
Number of Flex+Bridge RAPs..... 1
Number of Flex+Bridge MAPs..... 1

```

Step 4 On the controller GUI, click **Wireless** to see the mesh access point (RAP and MAP) summary.

Figure 55: All APs Summary Page

AP Name	AP MAC	AP Up Time	Admin Status	Operational Status	AP Mode	Certificate Type
iMeshRap1	00:19:30:76:32:72	0 d, 22 h 24 m 25 s	Enable	REG	Local	MIC
H3RAP1	00:1d:71:0d:e1:00	0 d, 22 h 12 m 37 s	Enable	REG	Bridge	MIC
H3MAP3	00:1d:71:0d:d5:00	0 d, 22 h 05 m 04 s	Enable	REG	Bridge	MIC
H3MAP1	00:1d:71:0c:f4:00	0 d, 22 h 04 m 48 s	Enable	REG	Bridge	MIC
H3MAP2	00:1d:71:0c:f0:00	0 d, 22 h 04 m 53 s	Enable	REG	Bridge	MIC
HPRAP1	00:1e:14:48:43:00	0 d, 05 h 35 m 24 s	Enable	REG	Bridge	MIC
HPMAP1	00:1b:d4:a7:78:00	0 d, 22 h 04 m 25 s	Enable	REG	Bridge	MIC

Step 5 Click **AP Name** to see the details page and then select the **Interfaces** tab to see the active radio interfaces. The radio slot in use, radio type, subband in use, and operational status (UP or DOWN) are summarized.

- All APs supports 2 radio slots: slot 0—2.4 GHz and slot 1—5 GHz.

If you have more than one controller connected to the same mesh network, then you must specify the name of the primary controller using global configuration for every mesh access point or specify the primary controller on every node, otherwise the least loaded controller is the preferred controller. If the mesh access points were previously connected to a controller, they already have learned a controller's name.

After configuring the controller name, the mesh access point reboots.

Step 6 Click **Wireless > AP Name** to check the mesh access point's primary controller on the AP details page.

Debug Commands

The following two commands are very helpful to see the messages being exchanged between mesh access points and the controller.

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug capwap events enable
(Cisco Controller) > debug disable-all
```

You can use the **debug** command to see the flow of packet exchanges that occur between the mesh access point and the controller. The mesh access point initiates the discovery process. An exchange of credentials takes place during the join phase to authenticate that the mesh access point is allowed to join the mesh network.

Upon a successful join completion, the mesh access point sends a CAPWAP configuration request. The controller responds with a configuration response. When a Configure Response is received from the controller, the mesh access point evaluates each configuration element and then implements them.

Remote Debug Commands

You can log on to the mesh access point console for debugging either through a direct connection to the AP console port or through the remote debug feature on the controller.

To invoke remote debug on the controller, enter the following commands:

```
(Cisco Controller) > debug ap enable ap-name
(Cisco Controller) > debug ap command command ap-name
```

AP Console Access

AP1500s have a console port. A console cable is not shipped with the mesh access point. For the 1550 series access points, console ports are easily accessible and you need not open the access point box.

The AP1500s have console access security embedded in the code to prevent unauthorized access on the console port and provide enhanced security.

The **login ID** and **password** for console access are configured from the controller. You can use the following commands to push the username/password combination to the specified mesh access point or all access points:

```
<Cisco Controller> config ap username cisco password cisco ?
all          Configures the Username/Password for all connected APs.
<Cisco AP>  Enter the name of the Cisco AP.
```

```
<Cisco Controller> config ap username cisco password cisco all
```

You must verify whether the username/password pushed from the controller is used as *user-id* and *password* on the mesh access point. It is a nonvolatile setting. Once set, a *login ID* and *password* are saved in the private configuration of the mesh access point.

Once you have a successful login, the trap is sent to the Cisco Prime Infrastructure. If a user fails to log on three times consecutively, login failure traps are sent to the controller and Cisco Prime Infrastructure.



Caution

A mesh access point must be reset to the factory default settings before moving from one location to another.

Hardware Reset

Perform a hardware reset on this AP

Reset AP Now

Set to Factory Defaults

Clear configuration on this AP and reset it to factory defaults

Clear Config

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Cable Modem Serial Port Access From an AP

Commands can be sent to the cable modem from the privileged mode of the CLI. Use the command to take a text string and send it to the cable modem UART interface. The cable modem interprets the text string as one of its own commands. The cable modem response is captured and displayed on the Cisco IOS console.

Up to 9600 characters are displayed from the cable modem. Any text that is greater than 4800 characters is truncated.

The modem commands are only operational on mesh APs that have devices connected to the UART port originally intended for the cable modem. If the commands are used on a mesh AP that does not have a cable modem (or any other device connected to the UART), the commands are accepted, however, but they do not produce any returned output. No errors are explicitly flagged.

Configuration

Enter the following command from the privileged mode of the MAP:

```
AP#send cmodem timeout-value modem-command
```

The modem command is any command or text to send to the cable modem. The range of timeout value is 1 to 300 seconds. However, if the captured data equals 9600 characters, any text beyond that is truncated and the response, irrespective of the timeout value and is immediately displayed on the AP console.

Figure 56: Cable Modem Console Access Command

```
RAP-CM-N1#send ?
*          All tty lines
<0-16>    Send a message to a specific line
cmodem    Enter cable modem command
console   Primary terminal line
log       Logging destinations
vty       Virtual terminal

RAP-CM-N1#send cmodem ?
LINE      Enter modem command string
<cr>
```

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Figure 57: Cable Modem Console Access Command

```
RAP-CM-N1#send cmodem ls
ls
CM>
CM> ls

!                ?                REM                cd                dir
find_command     help                history            instances         ls
man              pwd                sleep             syntax            system_time
usage
----
mbufShow        memShow            mutex_debug       ping              read_memory
reset           routeShow         run_app           shell             stackShow
start_idle_profiling  stop_idle_profiling  taskDelete
taskInfo        taskPrioritySet    taskResume       taskShow         taskSuspend
taskTrace       usfsShow          version           write_memory     zone
----
[HeapManager] [SA] [cm_hal] [docsis_ctl] [embedded_target] [enet_hal]
[event_log] [flash] [forwarder] [ip_hal] [msgLog] [non-vol] [pingHelper]
[snmp] [snoop] [usb_hal]

CM>
RAP-CM-N1#send cmodem cd docsis
cd
CM>
CM> cd docsis
CM> cd docsis

Active Command Table:  CM DOCSIS Control Thread Commands (docsis_ctl)

CM -> docsis_ctl

CM/DocsisCtl>
RAP-CM-N1#
```

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**Caution**

The question mark (?) and the exclamation point (!) should not be used in the **send cmodem** command. These characters have immediate interpreted use in the Cisco IOS CLI. Therefore, they cannot be sent to the modem.

Enabling the Cable Modem Console Port

By default, the Cable Modem console port is disabled. This is to prevent users from accessing the console through their residential cable modem. In the AP1572IC, AP1572EC, and AP1552C model, the cable modem console is connected directly to the access point. The console port is required for signaling between the AP and the cable modem. There are two methods to enable the cable modem console port, either through SNMP or by adding the command to the configuration .cm file on the CMTS.

**Note**

For the AP1572EC, AP1572IC, AP1552C, and AP1552CU, the cable modem must be enabled.

- Enable the cable modem console port through SNMP by entering this command to the IP address of the cable modem:

```
snmpset -c private IP_ADDRESS cmConsoleMode.0 i N
```

Using the OID, enter this command:

```
snmpset -c private IP_ADDRESS
1.3.6.1.4.1.1429.77.1.4.7.0 i N
```

Where IP_ADDRESS is any IPv4 address and N is an integer, 2 to enable read-write, 1 for read-only, or 0 to disable.

Example:

```
snmpset -c private 209.165.200.224 cmConsoleMode.0 i 2
```

- Enable the cable modem console port through the configuration file. The configuration file (with a .cm extension) is loaded into the cable modem head end. It is pushed to the cable modem as part of the join process. Enter the following line to the cable modem configuration file:

```
SA-CM-MIB::cmConsoleMode.0 = INTEGER: readWrite(2)
```

Using the OID, enter this line:

```
SA-CM-MIB::cmConsoleMode.0 = INTEGER: readWrite(2)
```

Resetting the AP1572xC/AP1552C Through the Cable Modem

An AP can be reset by entering an SNMP command to the Cable Modem, which resides inside the access point. For this feature to work, you must enable the cable modem console port.

Reset the AP by entering this snmpset command:

```
Snmpset -v2c -c public IP ADDRESS 1.3.6.1.4.1.1429.77.1.3.17.0 i 1
```

Where the IP ADDRESS is the IPv4 address of the cable modem.

Mesh Access Point CLI Commands

You can enter these commands directly on the mesh access point using the AP console port or you can use the remote debug feature from the controller:

```

H1 #show mesh ?
  adjacency      l'ESH Adjacency
  astools        l'ESH Anti-strand tools
  backhaul       l'ESH backhaul
  channel        l'ESH channel
  canfig         l'ESH config parameter
  dfs            l'ESH dfs information
  ethernet       show mesh Ethernet bridging
  forwarding     l'ESH Forwarding
  inventory      platform inventory
  linktest       l'ESH linktest stats
  module         l'ESH module detail
  nplrf          l'ESH NBN tool
  security       l'ESH Security show      12
  simulation     show simulated configuration 12
  status         l'ESH status
  
```

```

H1 #show mesh config
  rtsfhreshhold1 la 0, efs 0, a.1lin 0, c.1lex 0
  rtsfhreshhold1 lbg 0, aifs 0, a.1Hin 0, a.1lax 0
  huRetries 0. 1lri<Rate 0 qDepth 0
  802.11MAt Client Statistics Push Int. ....al: 3
  range parameter: 12000
  mesh security node: 0
  Universal Client Access: disabled
  public safety global state: enabled
  Battery backup state: enabled
  multicast node: in-out
  Full Sector DFS: enabled
  
```

```

HJRAP111lehou caplo1Bp client mb
AdminState          ADHIN ENABLED
SuVer               S. 2.98.0
NumFl1 ledSlots    2
Name              HJRAP1
Location         default location
Huarllame          SEYf-CliffROLLER
Huarrlp            209.165.200.227
Huartt.Ner        0.0.0.0
ApHocle           Brl d!JE!
ApSubl'lode       Not f mfigured
OperationState     UP
CAPllN' Path nru  1485
Link!U:liting     disabled
ApRole            RootAP
ApBac:khaul       802.11a
ApBac:khaulthanel 5805
ApBac:khaulSlot   1
ApBac:khaul1lgEnabled 0
ApBac:l<haul1xRate 24000
Ethernet Brl dglrg State 0
Public Safety State enabled

```

```

HJHAP111lehoi.I mesh adjacency ?
alI      HESH Adjacency AlI
child    HESH Adjacency Child
parent   MESH Adjacency Parent

```

```

HJMap4#show mesh status ^
show MESH Status
MeshAP in state Maint
Uplink Backbone: Virtual-Dot11Radio0
Downlink Backbone: Dot11Radio1
Configured BGN: HuckJr
rxNeighReq 129790 rxNeighRep 66976 txNeighReq 33938 txNeighRep 129790
rxNeighReq 1147275 txNeighUpd 202060
nextChan 0 nextAnt 0 downAnt 0 downChan 0 curAnts 0
nextNeigh 1. malformedNeighPackets 4.poorNeighSnr 1
blacklistPackets 0.insufficientMemory 0. authenticationFailures 0
Parent Changes 3, Neighbor Timeouts 0
Vector through 0017.94fe.c3bf:
Vector ease 1 -1, FWD: 0017.94fe.c3bf

```

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```

HJNap4#show mesh forwarding link
Current mesh links:
-----
End Point   : 0017.94fe.c3bf
Adjacency   : Exists
Channel     : 161 on Dot11Radio1
Type        : 2
State       : 4
Bundle      : member
Bridge      : 1
swidb       : Virtual-Dot11Radio0
port state  : OPEN
273960

```

Mesh Access Point Debug Commands

You can enter these commands directly on the mesh access point using the AP console port or you can use the remote debug feature from the controller.

- **debug mesh ethernet bridging**—Debugs Ethernet bridging.
- **debug mesh ethernet config**—Debugs access and trunk port configuration associated with VLAN tagging.
- **debug mesh ethernet registration**—Debugs the VLAN registration protocol. This command is associated with VLAN tagging.
- **debug mesh forwarding table**—Debugs the forwarding table containing bridge groups.
- **debugs mesh forwarding packet bridge-group**—Debugs the bridge group configuration.

Defining Mesh Access Point Role

By default, AP1500s are shipped with a radio role set to MAP. You must reconfigure a mesh access point to act as a RAP.

Backhaul Algorithm

A **backhaul** is used to create only the wireless connection between mesh access points.

The backhaul interface by default is 802.11a. You cannot change the backhaul interface to 802.11b/g.

The "auto" data rate is selected by default for AP1500s.

The backhaul algorithm has been designed to fight against stranded mesh access point conditions. This algorithm also adds a high-level of resiliency for each mesh node.

The algorithm can be summarized as follows:

- A MAP always sets the Ethernet port as the **primary backhaul** if it is UP; otherwise, it is the 802.11a radio (this feature gives the network administrator the ability to configure it as a RAP the first time and recover it in-house). For fast convergence of the network, we recommend that you do not connect any Ethernet device to the MAP for its initial joining to the mesh network.
- A MAP failing to connect to a WLAN controller on an Ethernet port that is UP, sets the 802.11a radio as the **primary backhaul**. Failing to find a neighbor or failing to connect to a WLAN controller via any

neighbor on the 802.11a radio causes the **primary backhaul** to be UP on the Ethernet port again. A MAP gives preference to the parent which has the same BGN.

- A MAP connected to a controller over an Ethernet port does not build a mesh topology (unlike a RAP).
- A RAP always sets the Ethernet port as the **primary backhaul**.
- If the Ethernet port on a RAP is DOWN, or a RAP fails to connect to a controller on an Ethernet port that is UP, the 802.11a radio is set as the **primary backhaul**. Failing to find a neighbor or failing to connect to a controller via any neighbor on the 802.11a radio makes the RAP go to the SCAN state after 15 minutes and starts with the Ethernet port first.

Keeping the roles of mesh nodes distinct using the above algorithm greatly helps to avoid a mesh access point from being in an unknown state and becoming stranded in a live network.

Passive Beacons (Anti-Stranding)

When enabled, passive beacons allows a stranded mesh access point to broadcast its debug messages over-the-air using a 802.11b/g radio. A neighboring mesh access point that is listening to the stranded mesh access point and has a connection to a controller, can pass those messages to the controller over CAPWAP. Passive beacons prevents a mesh access point that has no wired connection from being stranded.

Debug logs can also be sent as distress beacons on a nonbackhaul radio so that a neighboring mesh access point can be dedicated to listen for the beacons.

The following steps are automatically initiated at the controller when a mesh access point loses its connection to the controller:

- Identifies the MAC address of a stranded mesh access point
- Finds a nearby neighbor that is CAPWAP connected
- Sends commands through remote debug
- Cycles channels to follow the mesh access point

You only have to know the MAC address of the stranded AP to make use of this feature.

A mesh access point is considered stranded if it goes through a lonely timer reboot. When the lonely timer reboot is triggered, the mesh access point, which is now stranded, enables passive beacons, the anti-stranding feature.

This feature can be divided into three parts:

- Strand detection by stranded mesh access point
- Beacons sent out by stranded mesh access point
 - Latch the 802.11b radio to a channel (1,6,11)
 - Enable debugs
 - Broadcast the standard debug messages as distress beacons
 - Send Latest Crash info file
- Receive beacons (neighboring mesh access point with remote debugging enabled)

Deployed mesh access points constantly look for stranded mesh access points. Periodically, mesh access points send a list of stranded mesh access points and SNR information to the controller. The controller maintains a list of the stranded mesh access points within its network.

When the **debug mesh astools troubleshoot *mac-addr* start** command is entered, the controller runs through the list to find the MAC address of the stranded mesh access point.

A message is sent to the best neighbor to start listening to the stranded access point. The listening mesh access point gets the distress beacons from the stranded mesh access point and sends it to the controller.

Once a mesh access point takes the role of a listener, it does not purge the stranded mesh access point from its internal list until it stops listening to the stranded mesh access point. While a stranded mesh access point is being debugged, if a neighbor of that mesh access point reports a better SNR to the controller than the current listener by some percentage, then the listener of the stranded mesh access point is changed to the new listener (with better SNR) immediately.

End-user commands are as follows:

- **config mesh astools [enable | disable]**—Enables or disables the astools on the mesh access points. If disabled, APs no longer sends a stranded AP list to the controller.
- **show mesh astools stats**—Shows the list of stranded APs and their listeners if they have any.
- **debug mesh astools troubleshoot *mac-addr* start**—Sends a message to the best neighbor of the *mac-addr* to start listening.
- **debug mesh astools troubleshoot *mac-addr* stop**—Sends a message to the best neighbor of the *mac-addr* to stop listening.
- **clear mesh stranded [all | *mac of b/g radio*]**—Clears stranded AP entries.

The controller console is swamped with debug messages from stranded APs for 30 minutes.

Misconfiguration of the Mesh Access Point IP Address

Although most Layer 3 networks are deployed using DHCP IP address management, some network administrators might prefer the manual IP address management and allocating IP addresses statically to each mesh node. Manual mesh access point IP address management can be a nightmare for large networks, but it might make sense in small to medium size networks (such as 10 to 100 mesh nodes) because the number of mesh nodes are relatively small compared to client hosts.

Statically configuring the IP address on a mesh node has the possibility of putting a MAP on a wrong network, such as a subnet or VLAN. This mistake could prevent a mesh access point from successfully resolving the IP gateway and failing to discover a WLAN controller. In such a scenario, the mesh access point falls back to its DHCP mechanism and automatically attempts to find a DHCP server and obtains an IP address from it. This fallback mechanism prevents a mesh node from being potentially stranded from a wrongly configured static IP address and allows it to obtain a correct address from a DHCP server on the network.

When you are manually allocating IP addresses, we recommend that you make IP addressing changes from the furthest mesh access point child first and then work your way back to the RAP. This recommendation also applies if you relocate equipment. For example, if you uninstall a mesh access point and redeploy it in another physical location of the mesh network that has a different addressed subnet.

Another option is to take a controller in Layer 2 mode with a RAP to the location with the misconfigured MAP. Set the bridge group name on the RAP to match the MAP that needs the configuration change. Add

the MAP's MAC address to the controller. When the misconfigured MAP comes up in the mesh access point summary detail, configure it with an IP address.

Misconfiguration of DHCP

Despite the DHCP fallback mechanism, there is still a possibility that a mesh access point can become stranded, if any of the following conditions exist:

- There is no DHCP server on the network.
- There is a DHCP server on the network, but it does not offer an IP address to the AP, or if it gives a wrong IP address to the AP (for example, on a wrong VLAN or subnet).

These conditions can strand a mesh access point that is configured with or without a wrong static IP address or with DHCP. Therefore, you must ensure that when a mesh access point is unable to connect after exhausting all DHCP discovery attempts or DHCP retry counts or IP gateway resolution retry counts, it attempts to find a controller in Layer 2 mode. In other words, a mesh access point attempts to discover a controller in Layer 3 mode first and in this mode, attempts with both static IP (if configured) or DHCP (if possible). The AP then attempts to discover a controller in Layer 2 mode. After finishing a number of Layer 3 and Layer 2 mode attempts, the mesh access point changes its parent node and re-attempts DHCP discovery. Additionally, the software exclusion-lists notes the parent node through which it was unable to obtain the correct IP address.

Identifying the Node Exclusion Algorithm

Depending on the mesh network design, a node might find another node “best” according to its routing metric (even recursively true), yet it is unable to provide the node with a connection to the correct controller or correct network. It is the typical honeypot access point scenario caused by either misplacement, provisioning, design of the network, or by the dynamic nature of an RF environment exhibiting conditions that optimize the AWPP routing metric for a particular link in a persistent or transient manner. Such conditions are generally difficult to recover from in most networks and could blackhole or sinkhole a node completely, taking it out from the network. Possible symptoms include, but are not limited to the following:

- A node connects to the honeypot but cannot resolve the IP gateway when configured with the static IP address, or cannot obtain the correct IP address from the DHCP server, or cannot connect to a WLAN controller.
- A node ping-pongs between a few honeypots or circles between many honeypots (in worst-case scenarios).

Cisco mesh software resolves this difficult scenario by using a sophisticated node exclusion-listing algorithm. This node exclusion-listing algorithm uses an exponential backoff and advance technique much like the TCP sliding window or 802.11 MAC.

The basic idea relies on the following five steps:

1 Honeypot detection—The honeypots are first detected via the following steps:

A parent node is set by the AWPP module by:

- A static IP attempt in CAPWAP module.
- A DHCP attempt in the DHCP module.
- A CAPWAP attempt to find and connect to a controller fails.

- 2 Honeypot conviction—When a honeypot is detected, it is placed in a exclusion-list database with its conviction period to remain on the list. The default is 32 minutes. Other nodes are then attempted as parents in the following order, falling back to the next, upon failing the current mechanism:
 - On the same channel.
 - Across different channels (first with its own bridgegroupname and then with default).
 - Another cycle, by clearing conviction of all current exclusion-list entries.
 - Rebooting the AP.

- 3 Nonhoneypot credit—It is often possible that a node is not really a honeypot, but appears to be due to some transient back-end condition, such as the following:
 - The DHCP server is either not up-and-running yet, has failed temporarily, or requires a reboot.
 - The WLAN controller is either not up-and-running yet, has failed temporarily, or requires a reboot.
 - The Ethernet cable on the RAP was accidentally disconnected.

Such nonhoneypots must be credited properly from their serving times so that a node can come back to them as soon as possible.

- 4 Honeypot expiration—Upon expiration, an exclusion-list node must be removed from the exclusion-list database and return to a normal state for future consideration by AWPP.

- 5 Honeypot reporting—Honeypots are reported to the controller via an LWAPP mesh neighbor message to the controller, which shows these on the Bridging Information page. A message is also displayed the first-time an exclusion-listed neighbor is seen. In a subsequent software release, an SNMP trap is generated on the controller for this condition so that Cisco Prime Infrastructure can record the occurrence.

Figure 58: Excluded Neighbor

All APs > sjc10-p1012-map1:62:40:d0 > Bridging Details < Back

Bridging Details		Bridging Links	
AP Role	MeshAP	Mesh Type	AP Name/Radio M
Bridge Group Name	betamesh	Parent	sjc14-41a-rap3-5e:9
Backhaul Interface	802.11a	Excluded Neighbor	00:0B:85:53:4B:30
Switch Physical Port	29	Neighbor	00:0B:85:5C:B8:A0
Routing State	Maintenance	Neighbor	00:0B:85:5C:B9:80
Malformed Neighbor Packets	0	Neighbor	00:0B:85:5F:FA:50
Poor Neighbor SNR reporting	1	Neighbor	00:0B:85:5F:FE:E0
Blacklisted Packets	212	Neighbor	00:0B:85:5F:FF:40
Insufficient Memory reporting	0	Neighbor	00:0B:85:5F:FF:E0

Because many nodes might be attempting to join or rejoin the network after an expected or unexpected event, a hold-off time of 16 minutes is implemented, which means that no nodes are exclusion-listed during this period of time after system initialization.

This exponential backoff and advance algorithm is unique and has the following properties:

- It allows a node to correctly identify the parent nodes whether it is a true honeypot or is just experiencing temporary outage conditions.

- It credits the good parent nodes according to the time it has enabled a node to stay connected with the network. The crediting requires less and less time to bring the exclusion-list conviction period to be very low for real transient conditions and not so low for transient to moderate outages.
- It has a built-in hysteresis for encountering the initial condition issue where many nodes try to discover each other only to find that those nodes are not really meant to be in the same network.
- It has a built-in memory for nodes that can appear as neighbors sporadically so they are not accidentally considered as parents if they were, or are supposed to be, on the exclusion-list database.

The node exclusion-listing algorithm guards the mesh network against serious stranding. It integrates into AWPP in such a way that a node can quickly reconverge and find the correct network.

Throughput Analysis

Throughput depends on packet error rate and hop count.

Capacity and throughput are orthogonal concepts. Throughput is one user's experience at node N and the total area capacity is calculated over the entire sector of N-nodes and is based on the number of ingress and egress RAP, assuming separate noninterfering channels.

For example, 4 RAPs at 10 Mbps each deliver 40 Mbps total capacity. So, one user at 2 hops out, logically under each RAP, could get 5 Mbps each of TPUT, but consume 40 Mbps of the backhaul capacity.

With the Cisco Mesh solution, the per-hop latency is less than 10 msec, and the typical latency numbers per hop range from 1 to 3 msec. Overall jitter is also less than 3 msec.

Throughput depends on the type of traffic being passed through the network: User Datagram Protocol (UDP) or Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). UDP sends a packet over Ethernet with a source and destination address and a UDP protocol header. It does not expect an acknowledgement (ACK). There is no assurance that the packet is delivered at the application layer.

TCP is similar to UDP but it is a reliable packet delivery mechanism. There are packet acknowledgments and a sliding window technique is used to allow the sender to transmit multiple packets before waiting for an ACK. There is a maximum amount of data the client transmits (called a TCP socket buffer window) before it stops sending data. Sequence numbers track packets sent and ensure that they arrive in the correct order. TCP uses cumulative ACKs and the receiver reports how much of the current stream has been received. An ACK might cover any number of packets, up to the TCP window size.

TCP uses slow start and multiplicative decrease to respond to network congestion or packet loss. When a packet is lost, the TCP window is cut in half and the back-off retransmission timer is increased exponentially. Wireless is subject to packet loss due to interference issues and TCP reacts to this packet loss. A slow start recovery algorithm is also used to avoid swamping a connection when recovering from packet loss. The effect of these algorithms in a lossy network environment is to lessen the overall throughput of a traffic stream.

By default, the maximum segment size (MSS) of TCP is 1460 bytes, which results in a 1500-byte IP datagram. TCP fragments any data packet that is larger than 1460 bytes, which can cause at least a 30-percent throughput drop.

Wireless

All APs > Details for AP1562.EC4A.4D30

General | Credentials | Interfaces | High Availability | Inventory | Mesh | Advanced

General

AP Name: AP1562.EC4A.4D30
 Location: default location
 AP MAC Address: 00:62:ec:4a:4d:30
 Base Radio MAC: 00:62:ec:06:5d:40
 Admin Status: Disable
 AP Mode: **Bridge** (selected)
 AP Sub Mode: local
 Operational Status: monitor
 Port Number: Sniffer
 Venue Group: SE-Connect
 Venue Type: Unspecified

Versions

Primary Software Version	8.5.103.0
Backup Software Version	8.5.1.204
Predownload Status	None
Predownloaded Version	None
Predownload Next Retry Time	NA
Predownload Retry Count	NA
Boot Version	1.1.2.4
IOS Version	8.5.103.0
Mini IOS Version	0.0.0.0

IP Config

CAPWAP Preferred Mode	Ipv4 (Global Conf)
DHCP Ipv4 Address	10.70.0.129
Static IP (Ipv4/Ipv6)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Fabric

Fabric Status	Disabled
Fabric L2 Instance ID	0

Network Spectrum

Interface Key	9118035629CC881ADEFEE36B765B885A
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GPS Location

GPS Present	No
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Managing Mesh Access Points with Cisco Prime Infrastructure

Cisco Prime Infrastructure is a complete platform for enterprise-wide WLAN systems management. It provides a wide range of tools for visualizing and controlling the mesh, including histograms of signal-to-noise ratio, mesh detail information, mesh access point neighbor and link information, seven-day temporal link information, and tools to identify and avoid RF interference.

This section addresses the following Prime Infrastructure monitoring capabilities:

For complete details on Mesh Configuration and Monitoring on the Cisco Prime Infrastructure please the PI Users Guide at the link below. https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/3-2/user/guide/bk_CiscoPrimeInfrastructure_3_2_0_UserGuide.pdf



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