



ExtremeCloud Appliance User Guide

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Preface

This section discusses the conventions used in this guide, ways to provide feedback, additional help, and other Extreme Networks® publications.

Conventions

This section discusses the conventions used in this guide.

Text Conventions

The following tables list text conventions that are used throughout this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons





Icon	Notice Type	Alerts you to...
	General Notice	Helpful tips and notices for using the product.
	Note	Important features or instructions.
	Caution	Risk of personal injury, system damage, or loss of data.
	Warning	Risk of severe personal injury.
<i>New!</i>	New Content	Displayed next to new content. This is searchable text within the PDF.

Table 2: Text Conventions

Convention	Description
Screen displays	This typeface indicates command syntax, or represents information as it appears on the screen.
The words enter and type	When you see the word “enter” in this guide, you must type something, and then press the Return or Enter key. Do not press the Return or Enter key when an instruction simply says “type.”
[Key] names	Key names are written with brackets, such as [Return] or [Esc] . If you must press two or more keys simultaneously, the key names are linked with a plus sign (+). Example: Press [Ctrl]+[Alt]+[Del]
<i>Words in italicized type</i>	Italics emphasize a point or denote new terms at the place where they are defined in the text. Italics are also used when referring to publication titles.

Documentation and Training

To find Extreme Networks product guides, visit our documentation pages at:

Current Product Documentation	www.extremenetworks.com/documentation/
Archived Documentation (for earlier versions and legacy products)	www.extremenetworks.com/support/documentation-archives/
Release Notes	www.extremenetworks.com/support/release-notes
Hardware/Software Compatibility Matrices	https://www.extremenetworks.com/support/compatibility-matrices/
White papers, data sheets, case studies, and other product resources	https://www.extremenetworks.com/resources/

Training

Extreme Networks offers product training courses, both online and in person, as well as specialized certifications. For more information, visit www.extremenetworks.com/education/.

Providing Feedback to Us

Quality is our first concern at Extreme Networks, and we have made every effort to ensure the accuracy and completeness of this document. We are always striving to improve our documentation and help you work better, so we want to hear from you! We welcome all feedback but especially want to know about:

- Content errors or confusing or conflicting information.
- Ideas for improvements to our documentation so you can find the information you need faster.
- Broken links or usability issues.

If you would like to provide feedback to the Extreme Networks Information Development team, you can do so in two ways:

- Use our short online feedback form at <https://www.extremenetworks.com/documentation-feedback/>.
- Email us at documentation@extremenetworks.com.

Please provide the publication title, part number, and as much detail as possible, including the topic heading and page number if applicable, as well as your suggestions for improvement.

Getting Help

If you require assistance, contact Extreme Networks using one of the following methods:

Extreme Portal	Search the GTAC (Global Technical Assistance Center) knowledge base, manage support cases and service contracts, download software, and obtain product licensing, training, and certifications.
The Hub	A forum for Extreme Networks customers to connect with one another, answer questions, and share ideas and feedback. This community is monitored by Extreme Networks employees, but is not intended to replace specific guidance from GTAC.
Call GTAC	For immediate support: 1-800-998-2408 (toll-free in U.S. and Canada) or +1 408-579-2826. For the support phone number in your country, visit: www.extremenetworks.com/support/contact

Before contacting Extreme Networks for technical support, have the following information ready:

-
- Your Extreme Networks service contract number and/or serial numbers for all involved Extreme Networks products
 - A description of the failure
 - A description of any action(s) already taken to resolve the problem
 - A description of your network environment (such as layout, cable type, other relevant environmental information)
 - Network load at the time of trouble (if known)
 - The device history (for example, if you have returned the device before, or if this is a recurring problem)
 - Any related RMA (Return Material Authorization) numbers

Subscribing to Service Notifications

You can subscribe to email notifications for product and software release announcements, Vulnerability Notices, and Service Notifications.

- 1 Go to www.extremenetworks.com/support/service-notification-form.
- 2 Complete the form with your information (all fields are required).
- 3 Select the products for which you would like to receive notifications.



Note

You can modify your product selections or unsubscribe at any time.

- 4 Click **Submit**.

AP Regulatory Information

For regulatory information for the ExtremeCloud Appliance supported access point models and appliances, refer to the appropriate *Installation Guide*.

1 Welcome to ExtremeCloud Appliance

The Appliance
Wireless AP Overview
Navigating the User Interface
Network Configuration Steps

ExtremeCloud Appliance offers a streamlined customer experience with a common platform and operating system across multiple Extreme Networks products. Get the power of ExtremeWireless and Extreme Management Center with the flexibility of ExtremeCloud in one easy-to-use platform. ExtremeCloud Appliance offers the following features:

- Integrated Access Control
- Integrated Maps
- Historical data charts
- Programmable REST API
- On-premise standalone deployment with integration into Cloud/XMC and on-premise services
- Clustered support for load sharing and resilience

The Appliance

The appliance is a network device designed to integrate with an existing wired Local Area Network (LAN). The ExtremeCloud Appliance provides both distributed and centralized management, network access, and routing to wireless devices that use Wireless APs to access the network.

The appliance provides the following functionality:

- Controls and configures wireless APs, providing distributed or centralized management.
- Authenticates wireless devices that contact a wireless AP.
- Assigns each wireless device to a network service when it connects.
- Routes traffic from wireless devices, using a network service, to the wired network.
- Applies filtering roles to the wireless device session.
- Provides session logging and accounting capability.

ExtremeCloud Appliance supports the use of both a virtual appliance and a physical appliance.

Related Links

[Appliance Product Family](#) on page 8

Appliance Product Family

ExtremeCloud Appliance supports the VE6120 virtual appliance and the following hardware appliances:

- E1120
- E2120

Wireless AP Overview

Extreme Networks APs use the 802.11 wireless standards (802.11a/b/g/n/ac) for network communications, and bridge network traffic to an Ethernet LAN. In addition to the wireless APs that run proprietary software and communicate with an appliance only, Extreme Networks offers a Cloud-enabled AP. The AP39xx series are Cloud-enabled APs that inter-operate fully with ExtremeCloud™ and other ExtremeWireless products.

The following AP39xx series APs are supported:

- AP3917i/e/k
- AP3916ic
- AP3915i/e
- AP3912i
- AP3935i/e
- AP3965i/e

The following ExtremeWireless WiNG APs are supported:

- AP7522
- AP7532
- AP7562
- AP7612
- AP7632
- AP7662
- AP8432
- AP8533

The Extreme Networks Defender Adapter SA201 is supported.

A wireless AP physically connects to a LAN infrastructure and establishes an IP connection to ExtremeCloud Appliance, which manages the AP configuration through the Wireless Assistant. The appliance provides both distributed and centralized management (verification and upgrade) of the AP firmware image.

ExtremeWireless AP39xx support a Centralized site. ExtremeWireless WiNG APs support a Distributed site.

For a Centralized site using AP39xx access points, a UDP-based protocol enables communication between an AP and ExtremeCloud Appliance. The UDP-based protocol encapsulates IP traffic from the AP and directs it to the appliance. The appliance decapsulates the packets and encrypts (IPSec)[Default AP and appliance communication] and routes them to the appropriate destinations, while managing sessions and applying roles.

For a Distributed site using AP76xx and AP8xxx access points, the communication is handled through the WebSocket protocol for configuration and through HTTPS POSTs for statistical data.

Navigating the User Interface

The ExtremeCloud Appliance user interface is divided into workbenches that correspond to the network administration workflow. ExtremeCloud Appliance Sites are the building blocks on which your network configuration is based. Start with the **Sites** workbench and work your way down the left menu as you configure your network. The **Overview** is the first workbench. Once the network is up and running, use the **Overview** dashboard to monitor your network activity and performance.

The ExtremeCloud Appliance user interface can be accessed using the HTTPS protocol on the TCP port 5825. For example, if your ExtremeCloud Appliance has the IP address, 192.168.10.10, you can manage it in a browser by typing `https://192.168.10.10:5825/` into the URL field.

The factory preset credentials are Username: "admin", Password: "abc123". These values are case-sensitive.

ExtremeCloud Appliance offers the following workbenches:

- **Overview.** Monitor your network activity and performance on the **Overview** dashboard.
- **Sites.** Network segmentation based on geographical location. Use sites to define boundaries for fast roaming and session mobility without interruption. Sites are comprised of Device Groups that organize network devices by platform, offering common configuration and RF Management.
- **Networks.** Configure network services that bind a wireless LAN service (WLANS) to a default role.
- **Devices.** Configure access points, radio settings, switches, and adoption rules.
- **Clients.** Manage client lists with support for whitelists and blacklists.
- **Onboard.** Configure network access, including AAA configuration, captive portal configuration, access control groups, and a rules engine.
- **Policy.** Define policy rules to specify network access settings for a specific user role.
- **Admin.** Configure the system, work with utilities, manage upgrades, apply system licenses, and manage accounts.

ExtremeCloud Appliance offers a context-sensitive Online Help system. Click the drop-down **admin** menu on any page to access the topic-based Help System.

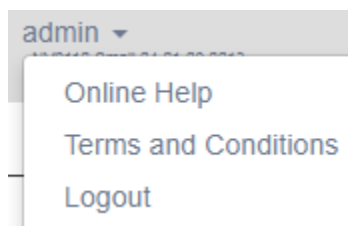


Figure 1: ExtremeCloud Appliance admin menu

Additionally, click  on each dialog to display Help content for that dialog.

The Online Help file organization corresponds to the workbench structure of ExtremeCloud Appliance. The Online Help file offers a Table of Contents, Search Facility, and Index so you can find the information that you need.

Also on the **admin** menu, you will find the **Terms and Conditions** and **Logout** options.

Related Links


[Overview Dashboard](#) on page 13

Search Facility

Each list page in ExtremeCloud Appliance offers a search facility so you can easily find what you are looking for based on specific criteria. Regular expression search, including wild cards is not supported.

Configuring Column Display

Configure which columns display on a list screen. To configure the column display:

- 1 Select  to display the list of columns.
- 2 Select a column to display. Or, clear the check mark to hide the column.

You can also export the data to a .csv file (Comma Separated Value). Select **Export all Data to CSV** or **Export Visible Data to CSV**. A spreadsheet with data is created in your Downloads folder.

Understanding Date and Time

The dates and times that you see displayed in the user interface represent the local time zone of your browser. This can be different from the time zone of the appliance where ExtremeCloud Appliance is installed.

For example, if ExtremeCloud Appliance is installed on an appliance in EDT time zone, and your browser is installed on a machine in PDT time zone, the time represented in the detail views and logs will be in PDT, the time zone of the browser.

In this scenario, if you register a client with ExtremeCloud Appliance at 8:30 EDT, the Event Logs and Client Detail values show the time as 5:30.

Network Configuration Steps

The following is the basic workflow for setting up your network using ExtremeCloud Appliance:

Note



To ensure the devices discover ExtremeCloud Appliance, configure DHCP, NPS, and DNS Services for ExtremeCloud Appliance discovery. For more information, see the *ExtremeCloud Appliance Deployment Guide* located in the Extreme Networks documentation portal: <https://extremenetworks.com/documentation/extremecloud-appliance>.

- 1 Create one or more sites.
Define the site as Centralized or Distributed and select a Country for the site. These options affect the AP models and licensing domains associated with the site.
- 2 Configure one or more device groups for each site.
A device group is defined by the AP platform. It contains APs with the same model type. The configuration Profile and RF Management profiles are defined at the device group level. The available configuration options depend on the site definition: Centralized or Distributed and the AP platform definition of the device group.

- 3 Configure one or more networks. When configuring a network, you will do the following:
 - a Define network authentication.
 - b Configure roles associated with the network.
 - c Configure VLANs associated with the network.
- 4 Configure Adoption Rules so that new APs are automatically assigned to the appropriate device group based on factors such as AP platform, IP address, host name, or serial number.
- 5 (Optional) Configure additional roles.
- 6 Go back to each device group and associate the configured networks and the defined roles by editing the assigned Profile.
- 7 Install and add devices.

Access Points and switches are automatically added to an ExtremeCloud Appliance configuration via the cloud-connector when the DHCP and DNS prerequisites have been met. However, you can use the Add function to pre-provision any AP or switch before they connect, allowing them to be added to the correct site.

AP discovery behavior depends on your site configuration and whether or not you are using adoption rules:

- If you have a device group with a valid profile and a valid adoption rule, the APs are automatically added to the proper device group.
- If you have a device group with a valid profile, but no adoption rules, the APs are listed in the device group where you can manually add them to the group.
- If you do not have a valid device group for the AP, the AP is listed on the **Devices** list with an *In-Service Trouble* status. Once a valid device group is created, the AP is automatically listed within the device group, where you can manually add it to the group.

- 8 (Optional) Add one or more floor plans for each site.
- 9 Set up access control and captive portal.

Related Links

[Sites](#) on page 18

[Adding Device Groups to a Site](#) on page 26

[Network Service Settings](#) on page 74

[Policy](#) on page 135

[Floor Plans](#) on page 51

[Onboard](#) on page 107

2 Overview Dashboard

Adding a New Dashboard
Modifying a Dashboard
Availability Link Status

Monitor your network activity and performance on the **Overview** dashboard. The Overview dashboard displays widgets that can help you proactively monitor and troubleshoot your network. The dashboard provides a graphical representation of information related to devices, clients, and network traffic. Depending on the report, the widget represents historical data or a combination of historical and the latest data from shared memory.



Note

Historical data is persistent after system restarts and software upgrades, but not if the system is restored to the factory defaults or from a backup.



ExtremeCloud Appliance is installed with a Default dashboard. You can customize the default dashboard and add additional dashboards with custom layouts and a unique set of widgets. The maximum number of supported dashboards is 10. The free-form dashboard can have a maximum of 10 widgets.


The Overview dashboard widgets are classified according to the type of data they access:

- Network utilization metrics including top and bottom values for clients, APs, switches, and networks
- Radio Frequency metrics
- Switches with top and bottom throughput levels
- Client distribution and client count for the top and bottom manufacturer, network, and operating system
- Captive Portal metrics that include details on guests associated with the network and dwell time for each guest
- Application Visibility metrics categorize applications and application groups by throughput, client count, usage, and unique users
- System metrics that indicate network health.

Combine widgets from any of the categories to create one or more unique dashboards.

Additionally:

- Click  to set the **Duration** value for the time period reported. Valid duration values are:
 - Last 3 hours
 - Last 3 days
 - Last 14 days
- Click  to refresh the data on demand.

- Filter data by radio band on each chart, individually. Click  to show radio band filters on each chart. Then select the 2.4GHz or 5GHz radio button to display data for that band.
- Hover the mouse over a widget to display tool tip information.

Note



The datasets are sampled at different intervals. Therefore, it is possible that data from the 14-day dataset will not include data from the 3-day dataset or from the 3-hour dataset. It is possible that a new client will not appear in a dataset if the dataset has not been recently updated.

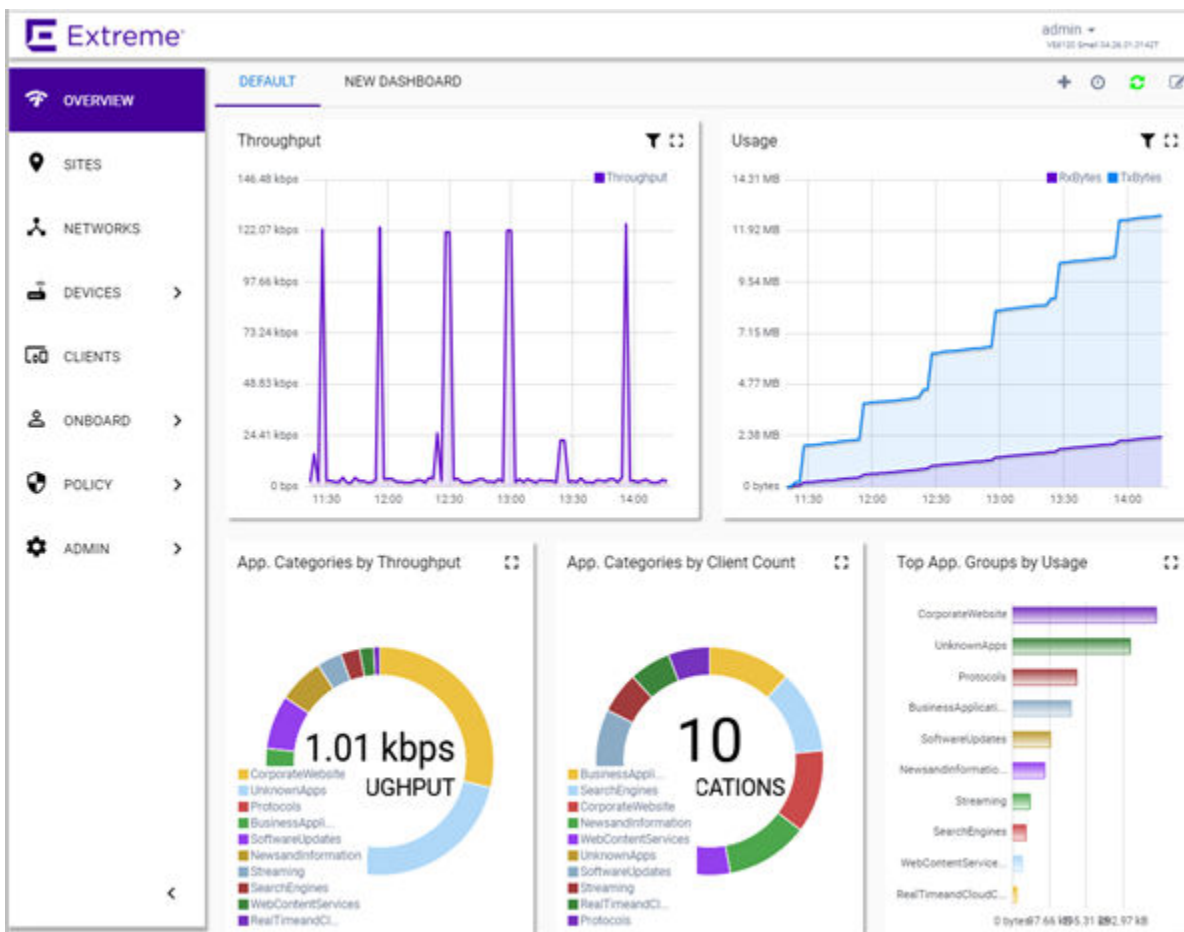


Figure 2: Main Dashboard

Related Links

[Adding a New Dashboard](#) on page 14

[Modifying a Dashboard](#) on page 15

[Understanding Date and Time](#) on page 11

[Availability Link Status](#) on page 17

Adding a New Dashboard

Create additional dashboards to organize network data.

To add a new dashboard:

- 1 From the default dashboard, click the plus sign.

The **Layout** tab displays.

- 2 In the **Name** field, enter a name for the dashboard.
- 3 Select a layout option for the dashboard.

Each layout option has a set configuration. Choose the layout that matches the number of widgets you want to display. The last widget option allows you to display up to 10 widgets.

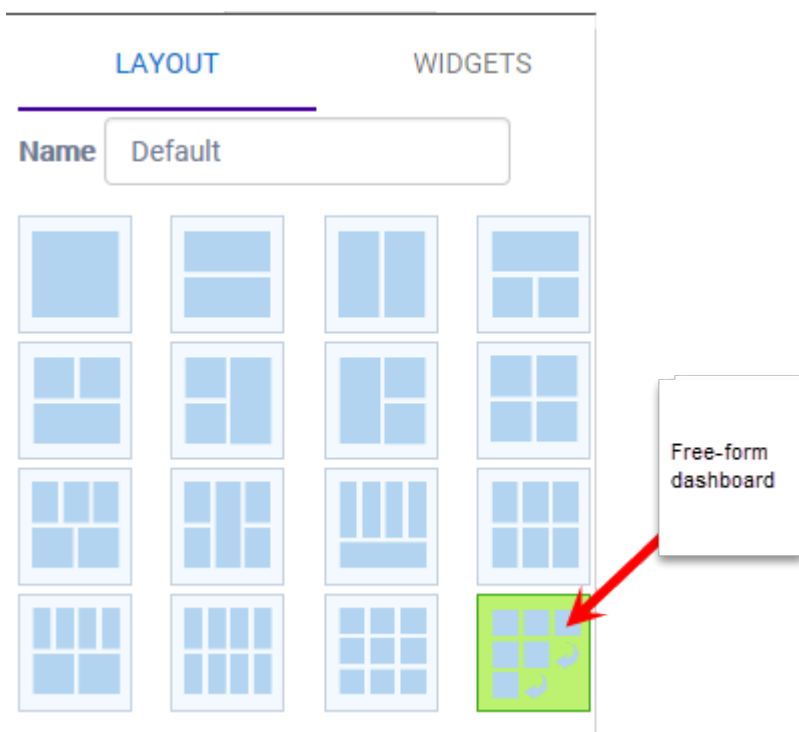


Figure 3: Widget Layout Options

- 4 Select the **Widgets** tab.
The list of widgets by category is displayed.
- 5 Expand the list of widgets in each category.
- 6 Drag and drop a widget onto the dashboard, within the layout that you have selected.
- 7 Click **Save**.

Modifying a Dashboard

You can customize the default dashboard views to fit your network's analytic requirements, such as monitoring the topology, component health, and device performance.

To modify a dashboard:

- 1 From the **Overview Dashboard** page or from the dashboard page of a specific entity, such as a device, select **Edit**.

The **Layout** and **Widgets** tabs display on the far right.

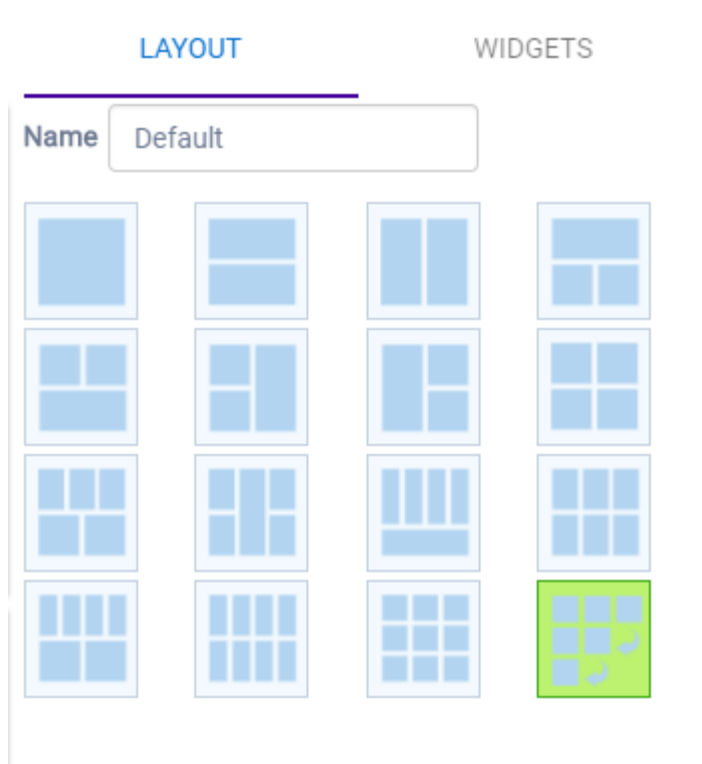


Figure 4: Dashboard - Edit Mode

- 2 From the **Layout** tab, select a layout.
- 3 From the **Widgets** tab, expand the categories that you want to use. Select the widgets that you want included in the layout. The following widget categories are available:

Utilization	Provides utilization metrics such as client count, and various top 10 and bottom 10 counts.
RF	Provides Radio Frequency metrics such as RF quality, RF health, channel utilization, and various top 10 and bottom 10 metrics. This group also includes various Smart RF metrics.
Switch	Tracks top and bottom switches by throughput.
Clients	Tracks client distribution based on different parameters.
Application Visibility	Provides application visibility metrics.
System	System metrics indicate network health.

- 4 Click **Save**.

Availability Link Status

Once an Availability Pair is configured, the synchronization status between the paired appliances is displayed on the Dashboard Network Health chart. [Table 3](#) describes each possible link status.



Note

Both client and AP statistics remain available on both sides of an availability pair. However, cross-appliance statistical data can be affected if a mobile user is roaming across multiple APs when the availability pair connection between the appliances is down.

Table 3: Synchronization Status for an Availability Pair

Status	Description
Unknown	Link is down.
Synchronized	<p>All changes are pushed to the peer appliance.</p> <p>Note: There may be a brief period when a change on the first appliance has not yet been pushed to the second appliance. During this time, you could see "Changed" on one appliance and "Synchronized" on the other appliance. This will be resolved as soon as the change has successfully been pushed to the second appliance.</p>
Synchronizing	Changes are being pushed to the peer.
Changed	Not synchronized. There are pending changes that have not been pushed to the peer appliance.
Failed	Synchronization failed.

Related Links

[Availability](#) on page 160

3 Sites

Centralized Site
Distributed Site
Understanding Site Status
Adding a Site
Network Snapshot: Sites
Site Dashboard
Modifying Site Configuration
Site Location
Device Groups
Profiles
RF Management
Floor Plans

Use sites to define boundaries for fast roaming and session mobility without interruption. A site represents a physical, geographic area in your network, and defines a roaming domain. As the top-level element in the ExtremeCloud Appliance data model, the site runs Sessions Manager and RF Manager functions for all RF Domains in the site. Define the licensing domain for the site by selecting the **Country** option, and define the AP platforms available to the site by selecting the site configuration, either **Distributed** or **Centralized**.

A site in ExtremeCloud Appliance is composed of one or more device groups. Each device group holds one or more APs. The APs in a device group must have the following in common:

- AP Model
- Configuration Profile
- RF Domain
- Regulatory domain and configuration type, which is defined at the site level.

A Centralized site can include multiple device groups all in a single RF domain, or multiple device groups, each group in a unique RF domain. A Distributed site can only have a single RF domain.

A site also includes the following:

- One or more floor plans. Floor plans are unique to each site.
- Site metadata used to place the site on a Google map.
- List of switches associated with the site.

Related Links

[Centralized Site](#) on page 19

[Distributed Site](#) on page 20

[Adding a Site](#) on page 21

[Site Dashboard](#) on page 24

[Modifying Site Configuration](#) on page 24

[Site Location](#) on page 25

[Configuring Column Display](#) on page 11

Centralized Site

A Centralized configuration uses ExtremeWireless AP models AP39xx. Each Wireless AP opens an IPSec tunnel to ExtremeCloud Appliance, and the Session Manager and RF Management policy run on ExtremeCloud Appliance.

A Centralized site topology allows seamless roaming within one geographic location. A single site supports multiple device groups with a total of 200 to 4,000 APs [in appliance High Availability mode] for the site. With a Centralized site, ExtremeCloud Appliance performs as the management server and the session manager. The RF domain manager resides locally on ExtremeCloud Appliance.

Although session management is centralized at the appliance, users can select the best topology for network access:

- Bridged@AC (Tunneled for VLAN, attached at ExtremeCloud Appliance)
- Bridged@AP
- Fabric Attach (Bridge@AP with an I-SID mapping).

The following AP models can be deployed in a Centralized site:

- AP3917i/e/k
- AP3916ic
- AP3915i/e
- AP3912i
- AP3935i/e
- AP3965i/e

Related Links

[Use Case: Large Centralized Site](#) on page 19
Example of a Centralized Site.

Use Case: Large Centralized Site

Scenario: A large centralized site is composed of two separate buildings. Each building supports a unique configuration with its own policy requirements. Clients need the ability to roam between buildings without session interruption.

Solution: Create a Centralized site, defining multiple device groups. Each device group will support a unique profile configuration.

Distributed Site

A Distributed configuration uses ExtremeWireless WiNG APs. Each WiNG AP opens a WebSocket to ExtremeCloud Appliance and Session Manager and Smart RF Manager run on one of the APs in the site. All APs in a Distributed site have one RF Domain.

A Distributed site topology allows seamless roaming. Sites support multiple device groups with up to 200 APs associated with each site. With a Distributed site, ExtremeCloud Appliance performs as the management server, and one AP has the elected role of session manager and RF domain manager.

Network traffic is bridged locally at the AP, no traffic forwarding back to ExtremeCloud Appliance.

The Fabric Connect network is supported by the AP, and switches can be managed from ExtremeCloud Appliance over HTTP.

The following AP models can be deployed in a Distributed site:

- AP7522
- AP7532
- AP7562
- AP7612
- AP7632
- AP7662
- AP8432
- AP8533

Use Case: Distributed Site





Scenario: A site offers remote clinics with 10 APs each. This requires consistent configuration across all clinics.

Solution: Create a separate site for each clinic location. Each site includes a unique device group. Create one profile configuration and share the configuration profile for all sites and device groups.

Understanding Site Status

The following table lists possible status for sites.

Table 4: Site Status

Status	Description
	In-Service. All devices in this site are currently active.
	In-Service trouble. Some devices in this site are inactive.
	Unknown. The site does not contain device groups.
	Critical. None of the configured devices in this site are active.

Adding a Site

To add a site to ExtremeCloud Appliance, take the following steps:

- 1 Go to **Sites** > **Add**.
- 2 Configure the Site parameters.

Related Links

[Site Parameters](#) on page 21

Site Parameters

Configure the following parameters for site configuration.

Table 5: Site Configuration Parameters

Field	Description
Name	Determines the name of the site.
Centralized	Specifies a Centralized Site.
Distributed	Specifies a Distributed Site.
Country	Define the regulatory country for the site. The regulatory domain of the AP must match the Country setting for the site. This field provides automatic search capabilities. Begin typing in the field to display the country.
Time Zone	Indicates the time zone for the selected country. This field provides automatic search capabilities. Begin typing in the field to display the time zone.

Related Links

[Distributed Site](#) on page 20
[Centralized Site](#) on page 19
[Access Points](#) on page 86
[Floor Plans](#) on page 51
[Site Location](#) on page 25
[Device Groups](#) on page 25
[Switches](#) on page 95
[SNMP Configuration](#) on page 165

Network Snapshot: Sites

To view network details from the **Sites** screen:

- 1 Go to **Sites** and select a site.
The **Site Dashboard** displays.
- 2 Select any of the tabs described in the following table.

Table 6: Tabs on the Sites Screen

Tab	Description
Dashboard	Site dashboard that displays network metrics for the site.
Networks	Lists the network services associated with the site. Select a network to display network details.
Access Points	List of access points associated with the site. For more information, see: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP Actions on page 22 • Radio Settings Button on page 23
Switches	List of switches associated with the site.
Clients	List of clients associated with the site.
Troubleshooting	Offers packet capture at the AP and remote console access to the AP.
Floor Plans	Floor plans associated with the site.

Related Links

[Site Dashboard](#) on page 24
[Network Service Settings](#) on page 74
[Access Points](#) on page 86
[Switches](#) on page 95
[Clients](#) on page 101
[Opening Live SSH Console to a Selected AP](#) on page 91
[Packet Capture](#) on page 92
[Floor Plans](#) on page 51

AP Actions

From the **Access Points** tab on the site, take the following actions from the **AP Actions** button.

Table 7: AP Actions

Field	Description
Image Upgrade	<p>Select from the list of AP version images and apply to selected APs. If more than one AP is selected, the upgrade image must be common between the selected APs. If not, a message displays indicating that there is no common image. Download appropriate image or select different APs. For information on downloading an upgrade image, see Software Upgrade on page 155.</p> <p>Minimize service impact. Check this box to upgrade APs without impacting AP service to clients. When this option is enabled, APs upgrade in batches allowing clients to roam to other APs during an AP upgrade. The order for AP upgrade is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 APs without clients. 2 APs with < 1kB per second traffic via the APs wired port. 3 APs grouped by channel. APs serving the same channel are upgraded together. 4 APs serving DFS and Weather channels. <p>There is a delay of 180 seconds between upgrading each set of APs. APs serving DFS and Weather channels are upgraded within a 9-minute interval.</p>
Upgrade Camera	Applies to AP3916ic only.
Delete	Delete the selected APs.
Reboot	Restart the selected APs .

Related Links

[Radio Settings Button](#) on page 23

Radio Settings Button

The following radio settings are available for 5GHz and 2.4GHz radios.

Table 8: Radio Settings

Field	Description
Set Tx Power	
Channel Width	<p>Determines the channel width used by the channel on the selected radio. Available options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 MHz • 40 MHz • 80 MHz • Automatic – Channel width is calculated automatically. This is the default value.
Channel	Select from the list of available channels.
Max Tx Power (dBm)	Determines the maximum power level that can be used by the radio in dBm. The values are governed by compliance requirements based on the country, radio, and antenna selected, and will vary by AP.

Table 8: Radio Settings (continued)

Field	Description
Set Channel Width	
Channel Width	Set the default channel width for the selected radio. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 MHz • 40 MHz • 80 MHz • Automatic – Channel width is calculated automatically. This is the default value.
Auto Channel Select	ACS optimizes channel arrangement based on the current situation in the field if it is triggered on all APs in a deployment. ACS only relies on the information observed at the time it is triggered. Once an AP has selected a channel, it remains operating on that channel until the user changes the channel or triggers ACS.

Site Dashboard

The Site Dashboard offers report information on the following topics:

- Site Utilization. Provides metrics on the amount of traffic passing through the site.
- RF Management. Provides metrics on radio frequency quality and channel utilization.
- Switches. Provides metrics on switch throughput.
- Clients. Provides metrics on client distribution by protocol and client count by manufacturer, operating system, and network.
- Captive Portal. Provides metrics on users who access the network through captive portal.
- Application Visibility. Provides metrics on application groups related to throughput, client count, and usage.
- Location. (Positioning) Provides metrics identifying visitor traffic by floor or area. (Supported on AP39xx only.)

Related Links

[Adding a New Dashboard](#) on page 14

[Modifying a Dashboard](#) on page 15

Modifying Site Configuration

Once a site is created, you can modify the configuration settings, clone the site, or delete the site. To get started:

- 1 Go to **Sites**.
- 2 Select a site from the list.
The sites dashboard displays.
- 3 Click **Configure Site** and modify the configuration settings.
- 4 To clone a site, click **Clone** and provide a name for the new site.
A message indicates if the site was successfully cloned. To open the new site, click **OK**.

- 5 To delete a site, click **Delete**.

A delete confirmation message displays. Click **OK**.

Related Links

[Site Parameters](#) on page 21

[Floor Plans](#) on page 51

[Site Location](#) on page 25

[Device Groups](#) on page 25

[Switches](#) on page 95

Site Location

To display your site location on a physical map from the Site workbench, provide site metadata including map coordinates. To access Site metadata:

- 1 Go to **Sites**.
- 2 Select a site and click **Configure Site > Location**.
- 3 Provide the following optional information:
 - Site Manager Name
 - Site Manager Email
 - Site Manager Contact
 - Region
 - City
 - Campus
 - Map Coordinates. Select a location on the map to automatically populate the map coordinates.
- 4 Click **Save**.

Related Links

[Site Parameters](#) on page 21

Device Groups

The device group is composed of APs with the same model, configuration Profile, and RF Management profile. The device group is defined within a site, so device groups within a site also share the configuration type and licensing domain that is defined for the site.

If you have created a default device group for a specific AP model, upon discovery, the APs that match that AP model are available on the **Create Device Group** dialog. Manually select each AP to add it to the group. To automatically assign APs to a device group configure Adoption Rules before APs connect for the first time.

If the device group is not yet created upon AP discovery, the AP is listed in the **Access Points** List with a status of *in-service trouble*. After you create the device group and specify the configuration Profile for that AP model, APs that match the configuration Profile are available on the **Create Device Group** dialog. Manually select each AP to add it to the group.

Each device group contains the following elements:

- AP devices included in the group. An AP can only be a member of one device group at a time. You can manually move a device from one group to another.
- A configuration Profile, which includes:
 - Networks
 - Roles
 - Radios
 - Wired Ports
 - Air Defense integration parameters
 - ExtremeLocation integration parameters
 - Profiles for Centralized APs support the following features:
 - IoT configuration
 - Positioning
 - Analytics
- An RF Management policy.

**Note**

RF Management and configuration Profiles can be shared across device groups.

**Note**

Most AP radio properties depend on a regulatory domain; which is defined at the site level. Devices that are connected to ExtremeCloud Appliance but not assigned to a device group have the status of *In-Service Trouble*. Devices that have not discovered ExtremeCloud Appliance have the status of *Unknown*.

Related Links

[Adding Device Groups to a Site](#) on page 26

[Device Group Settings](#) on page 27

[AP Adoption Rules](#) on page 84

[Understanding Site Status](#) on page 20

[Floor Plans](#) on page 51

[Site Parameters](#) on page 21

Adding Device Groups to a Site

Create the site, then add device groups to the site. To understand the relationship between sites, device groups, and access points, see [Device Groups](#) on page 25.

To add a device group to an existing site:

- 1 Go to **Sites** and select a site from the list.
- 2 Click **Configure Site**.
- 3 Select **Device Groups**, then click **Add**.
- 4 Configure the device group settings.

Related Links

[Device Groups](#) on page 25

[Device Group Settings](#) on page 27

[Profiles](#) on page 27



[RF Management](#) on page 43

[AP Adoption Rules](#) on page 84

Device Group Settings

Configure the following parameters:

Table 9: Device Group Settings

Field	Description
Name	Device Group name.
Profile	The configuration profile associated with the device group. Each AP platform has a default configuration profile. Select the default profile from the list or click  to create a unique profile.
RF Management	<p>The RF Management profile associated with the device group. ExtremeCloud Appliance includes a default RF policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the site is Centralized, the device group is composed of APs that use Default ACS. • If the site is Distributed, the device group is composed of APs that use Default Smart RF. <p>Select the default profile from the list or click  to create a unique RF policy.</p>
APs	<p>List of APs that match the configuration Profile and Site regulatory domain. In order for an AP to be included in a device group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulatory domain of the AP must correspond with the site Country value. • The configuration Profile of the device group must match the AP model number. <p>Select each AP to include in the device group. Then, click OK. To organize your AP deployment automatically, create Adoption Rules.</p> <p>Note: You may need to create more than one configuration Profile per AP model, depending on the configuration settings you enable.</p>

Related Links

[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29

[Advanced Configuration Profile Settings](#) on page 32

[Configuring Smart RF Policy](#) on page 47

[AP Adoption Rules](#) on page 84

Profiles

Configuration profiles in ExtremeCloud Appliance offer consistency and simplicity. Use a profile to associate configuration parameters to a device group, and to apply configured network policy roles to

the group. You can associate a single profile to one or many device groups within a single site or across multiple sites.

Profiles are used to configure APs and individual radios. The available configuration options depend on the AP model. The full list of configuration settings are as follows:

- Network configuration
- Policy configuration
- Radio settings
- Port assignment
- IoT configuration
- AirDefense Service Platform (ADSP) integration
- ExtremeLocation integration
- Position Awareness configuration
- Analytics
- Real-Time Location System (RTLS) integration

Figure 5 illustrates a single site, composed of multiple device groups, in different RF domains, using unique configuration Profiles. This model offers seamless roaming between APs of all device groups.

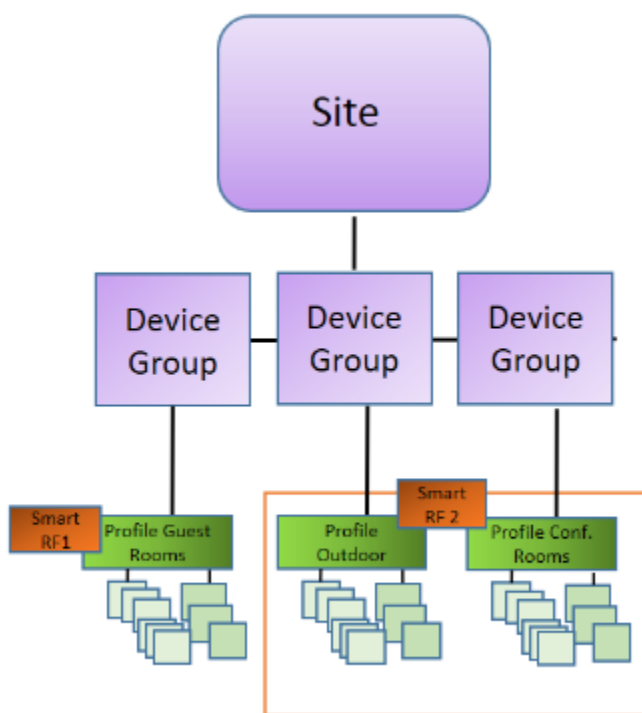


Figure 5: Centralized Site Data Model: Unique Profile Per Device Group

Figure 6 illustrates multiple sites with individual device groups, in one RF domain, sharing a common configuration profile.

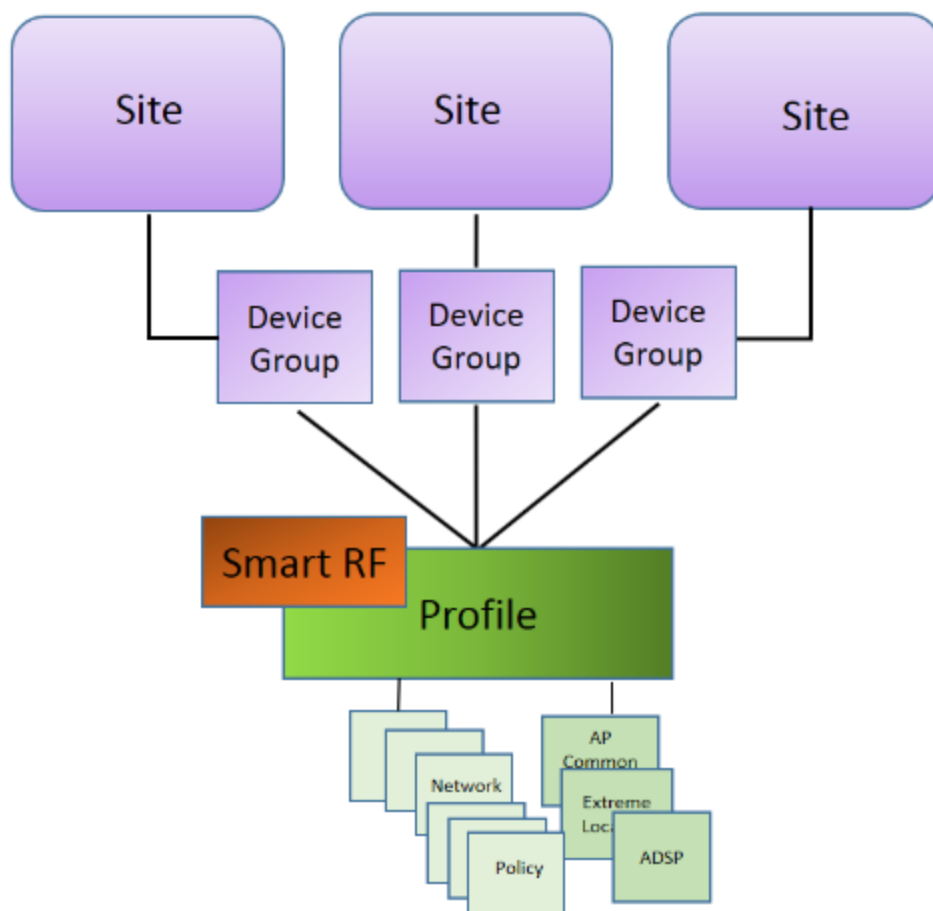


Figure 6: Distributed Site Data Model: One Shared Profile

Related Links

[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29

[RF Management](#) on page 43

Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile

ExtremeCloud Appliance is installed with a default configuration profile for each AP platform. You can modify the default profile or create a new profile, but default profiles cannot be deleted.

New profiles display the configuration settings that were delivered with your initial ExtremeCloud Appliance installation. After making changes, if you need to return to a base ExtremeCloud Appliance configuration, create a new profile for the AP platform. The new profile will consist of the initial settings. Before configuring a unique configuration profile, configure the networks and roles associated with the new profile.

- 1 From the **Configure Sites** page, select the **Device Groups** tab and click **Add** to add a new device group. Or,

Select a device group from the list.















- 2 From the **Profile** field, click  to configure a new profile or click  to edit the profile.
- 3 Configure the following parameters:

Table 10: Profile Configuration Settings

Field	Description
Name	Name of the configuration profile.
AP Platform	Select the AP Platform on which to base the new configuration profile. Then, click Save . The profile settings appear.
Advanced	Click Advanced to view or modify Advanced Configuration Profile Settings.
Networks	Lists configured networks. Select a radio band and port (if applicable) for a configured network.
Roles	List of configured policy roles. Select a policy role. You can also add a new policy role, edit a policy role, or delete a policy role. For more information, see: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preconfigured Policy Roles on page 136 • Adding Policy Roles on page 138
Radios	Configure radio mode and advanced radio settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admin Mode - Determines the radio mode. Select On to enable the radio. Select Off to disable the radio. • Mode - Radio mode. Values depend on the radio band: Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5GHz radio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a/n/ac ac-strict sensor - Converts the radio to a sensor for ADSP, ExtremeLocation, and Positioning. For more information, see Radio as a Sensor on page 31. • 2.4 GHz radio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b/g g/n b/g/n g/n-strict sensor - Converts the radio to a sensor for ADSP, ExtremeLocation, and Positioning. For more information, see Radio as a Sensor on page 31. <p>For each radio band. Click Advanced to configure Advanced AP Radio Settings.</p>
Wired Ports	If the AP supports wired ports, configure port speed for each port. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auto • 1G • 100M • 10M

Table 10: Profile Configuration Settings (continued)

Field	Description
AirDefense	Select a configured air defense profile. Or, Click  to add a new profile. Click  to edit the selected profile.
ExtremeLocation	Select a configured ExtremeLocation profile. Or, Click  to add a new profile. Click  to edit the selected profile.
IoT	Select a configured IoT profile. Or, Click  to add a new profile. Click  to edit the selected profile. Note: Supported on all except AP7612, AP3935, and AP3965.
Positioning	Select a configured Positioning profile. Or, Click  to add a new profile. Click  to edit the selected profile. Note: Supported on AP39xx only.
Analytics	Select a configured ExtremeAnalytics profile. Or, Click  to add a new profile. Click  to edit the selected profile. Note: Supported on AP39xx only.
RTLS	Select a configured RTLS profile. Or, Click  to add a new profile. Click  to edit the selected profile.

Related Links

[Advanced Configuration Profile Settings](#) on page 32

[Advanced AP Radio Settings](#) on page 33

[AirDefense Profile Settings](#) on page 35

[ExtremeLocation Profile Settings](#) on page 36

[IoT Profile Settings](#) on page 37

[Positioning Profile Settings](#) on page 41

[Analytics Profile Settings](#) on page 41

[RTLS Settings](#) on page 42

Radio as a Sensor

From the configuration Profile screen, set the AP radio mode to **Sensor** for supported APs. In Sensor mode, the radio does not service clients. The radio changes channels and functions as a sensor for ADSP, ExtremeLocation, and Positioning. ExtremeLocation and Positioning can co-exist with any radio

mode. The AP scans all channels that are allowed by the selected country. When the configuration Profile includes an ADSP profile, the ADSP server controls the channels, and ExtremeLocation and Positioning report the MAC addresses and RSS values that the radio receives.

ADSP is supported on AP39xx, AP76xx, and AP8xxx. On AP39xx and AP76xx, both radios must be configured as sensors at the same time. On AP8xxx, one radio can be configured as a sensor, while the other one can be configured to pass wireless traffic.

Related Links

[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29

Advanced Configuration Profile Settings

From the **Edit Profile** page, click **Advanced** and configure the following parameters:

Table 11: Advanced Configuration Profile Settings

Field	Description
Band Steering	<p>Band steering is intended to relieve congestion by encouraging dual-band client devices to use the higher capacity 5 GHz band. To make use of this feature, ensure that networks are assigned to both radios. The system always enables both radios when Band Steering is enabled.</p> <p>For band steering to work effectively, the coverage areas for the 2.4 and 5 GHz bands should be similar. Design your network for both 5 GHz and 2.4 GHz coverage. For networks where coverage quality differs between bands, disable band steering.</p> <p>Enable or disable band steering for the entire device group.</p>
Secure Tunnel	<p>Note: Supported on Centralized sites only.</p> <p>Provides encryption, authentication, and key management between the APs and/or the appliance.</p> <p>Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off — Secure Tunnel is turned off and no traffic is encrypted. All SFTP/SSH/HTTP traffic works normally. Control — An IPSEC tunnel is established from the AP to the appliance and all SFTP/SSH/HTTP/WASSP control traffic is encrypted. The AP skips the registration and authentication phases and when selected, the Secure Tunnel Lifetime feature can be configured. Control & Data — This mode only benefits bridged@AC VLAN Topologies. An IPSEC tunnel is established from the AP to the appliance and all SFTP/SSH/HTTP/WASSP control and data traffic is encrypted. The AP skips the registration and authentication phases, and when selected, the Secure Tunnel feature can be configured. This is the default setting. Debug — An IPSEC tunnel is established from the AP to the appliance, no traffic is encrypted, and all SFTP/SSH/HTTP/WASSP traffic works normally. The AP skips the registration and authentication phases and when selected, the Secure Tunnel feature can be configured.

Table 11: Advanced Configuration Profile Settings (continued)

Field	Description
Enable SSH	Determines if the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol is enabled. Enable SSH for direct access to an AP. When enabling SSH, configure a password. To configure an SSH password, go to Admin > System > Maintenance . You can enable SSH for each AP profile. By default, this setting is disabled.
Session Persistence	Note: Supported on Centralized sites only. Determines if session persistence is enabled. A persistent session directs a client's requests to the same backend server for the duration of a session or the time it takes to complete a task or transaction. Enable this option to improve request response times.
Mgmt VLAN ID	Separating management traffic from user data traffic is a recommended practice. The Management VLAN ID is 1 by default. AP will accept wireless client even without active connection to ExtremeCloud Appliance on WLANs where ExtremeCloud Appliance is not required.
Tagged	Check this option to tag the VLAN. Tagged VLAN packets include header information that identifies which VLAN the packet is coming from. You can configure Tagged VLANs for all APs in a device group from the device group Advanced Settings dialog. And you can override the device group setting for one or more individual APs from the AP Advance Settings > Override dialog.
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit in bytes. Determines the maximum size of each packet in transmission.
AP Log Level	Specify the message level you want included in the AP log. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergencies — System is unusable. • Alerts — Take action immediately. • Critical — Critical condition. • Errors — Error condition. • Warnings — Warning condition. • Notifications — Normal but significant condition. • Informational — Information only. • Debugging — Debug-level messages.

Related Links

[Advanced AP Settings](#) on page 89

Advanced AP Radio Settings

The purpose of advanced radio settings for an AP is to improve data packet throughput. Frame aggregation is a feature of the IEEE 802.11e, 802.11n and 802.11ac wireless LAN standards that increases throughput by sending multiple data frames in a single transmission. Frame transmission by an 802.11 device includes significant overhead. In fact, the overhead can consume more bandwidth than the payload itself. To address the overhead issue, the 802.11n standard offers MAC Service Data Unit (MSDU) aggregation and MAC Protocol Data Unit (MPDU) aggregation. Both types of aggregation result in a

single frame. Management information is specified only once per frame; therefore, the ratio of payload data to the total volume of data is higher, resulting in greater throughput.



Note

You can configure radio settings for all APs in a device group from the device group **Radio** tab and **Advanced Radio** dialog. And you can override radio settings for one or more individual APs from the AP **Advance Settings > Override** dialog.

Table 12: Advanced Radio Settings

Field	Description
Aggregate MPDUs	Determines MAC Protocol Data Unit (MPDU) aggregation. Enable to increase the maximum frame transmission size, providing a significant improvement in throughput.
LDPC	Increases the reliability of the transmission resulting in a 2dB increased performance compared to traditional 11n coding.
STBC	Space Time Block Coding. A simple open loop transmit diversity scheme. When enabled, STBC configuration is 2x1 (two spatial streams combined into one spatial stream). TXBF overrides STBC if both are enabled for single stream rates. Enable this setting when you anticipate single stream clients with lower RSS power.
TX Beam Forming	Tx Beam Forming is a technique of re-aligning the transmitter multipath spatial streams phases in order to get better signal-to-noise ratio on the receiver side. For the 39xx APs, this setting is only available on the 5GHz radio. The valid values are: MU_MIMO and Disabled. For AP76xx and AP8xxx, this setting is available on both radios. The valid values are: SU_MIMO and MU_MIMO.
Radio Share Mode	Radio operates as a sensor and a traffic forwarder. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off. When the radio mode is set to Off, the Radio Share capability is disabled. Inline. AP reports to the ADSP server only multicast / broadcast traffic such as beacons and probe requests. Inline mode has minimal impact on AP performance, because the AP reports to the ADSP server only traffic that it processes. Promiscuous. AP receives all packets seen on its operating channel and forwards them to the ADSP server. Promiscuous mode loads the AP resources, because AP has to process all traffic in the channel. In high-density, wireless deployments, use dedicated sensors instead of Radio Share in Promiscuous mode. <p>Note: Set AP to Promiscuous mode when AP is required to perform Termination.</p>
ADDBA Support	Block acknowledgment. Provides acknowledgment of a group of frames instead of a single frame. ADDBA Support must be enabled if Aggregate MPDU is enable.
Aggregate MSDU	Determines MAC Service Data Unit (MSDU) aggregation. Enable to increase the maximum frame transmission size.

Table 12: Advanced Radio Settings (continued)

Field	Description
802.11g protection mode	<p>Enable this rate limit to prioritize 802.11g (ERP-OFDM) transmission allowing the 802.11g device to transmit unhindered. Protection is used when the packet rate is greater than the configured protection limit rate. For example, if the protection rate is set to 11Mbps, protection will be used when sending at rates greater than 11Mbps, which means 802.11g rates.</p> <p>To maintain compatibility between the older (802.11b (HR-DSSS) and the newer 802.11g (ERP-OFDM)) technologies, a mechanism was devised to allow the older 802.11b device to understand the newer 802.11g device without significantly lowering the data rate of the 802.11g client. The 802.11g device sends an RTS/CTS frame sequence (Request To Send/Clear To Send) that should be heard by all stations, it may also use only "CTS-to-self." This sequence is understood by the 802.11b station that reads the duration field from the frame and sets its NAV timer to hold off the medium until this timer expires. This allows the 802.11g to transmit unhindered. An AP notifies all clients within its service area that there are 802.11b devices present via a bit set in its beacons. Note: It is the newer protocol (802.11g) being protected from the older (802.11b) protocol.</p> <p>The protection rate limit threshold determines when to use protection.</p>
Minimum Basic Rate	<p>Defines the minimum data rate that must be supported by all stations in a BSS (Base Station Subsystem):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select 1, 2, 5.5, or 11 Mbps for 11b and 11b+11g modes.
Aggregate MPDU Max # of Subframes	Maximum number of sub-frames of the MAC Protocol Data Unit (MPDU) aggregation.. The value range is 2-64.
DTIM	When any single wireless client associated with an access point has 802.11 power-save mode enabled, the access point buffers all multicast frames and sends them only after the next DTIM (Delivery Traffic Indication Message) beacon, which may be every one, two, or three beacons (referred to as the "DTIM interval").

Related Links

[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29

[Advanced AP Settings](#) on page 89



AirDefense Profile Settings

The AP integrates with the Extreme AirDefense (AirDefense), offering an additional profile option that allows the AP to function as an AirDefense sensor or to act as a sensor and retain the ability to forward traffic.

In dedicated sensor mode, the AP operates independently from the ExtremeCloud Appliance while the ExtremeCloud Appliance continues to see the AP and display the AP Role as a dedicated AirDefense sensor. In its role as a dedicated sensor, the AP does not report statistics to the ExtremeCloud Appliance.

- 1 Configure the following settings:

Table 13: AirDefense Profile Settings

Field	Description
Name	Name of AirDefense profile.
Add Server IP Address	The IP address of the AirDefense servers. Provide the FQDN or IPv4 string, maximum 255 characters. Enter the IP address, then click  . The IP address is added to the Server IP Addresses list.
Server IP Addresses	List of IP addresses for servers. Click  to remove an IP address from the list.

- 2 Click **Save**.

Related Links

[Radio as a Sensor](#) on page 31

[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29

ExtremeLocation Profile Settings

Configure the AP to integrate with ExtremeLocation. ExtremeLocation is a premier location tracking and analytics solution by Extreme Networks. Using HTTPS with self-signed certificates, an AP opens WebSocket connections to the ExtremeLocation Server and reports RSS signal strength readings based on the ExtremeLocation configuration. An ExtremeLocation user associates the Tenant ID and Site information with the AP MAC address over AP WebSocket.

The AP can be the RSS source for both ExtremeCloud Appliance Positioning and ExtremeLocation at the same time. RSS information travels both through the WASSP tunnel to the ExtremeCloud Appliance and through WebSocket to ExtremeLocation.

- 1 Configure the following parameters:

Table 14: ExtremeLocation Profile Settings

Field	Description
Name	Name of the ExtremeLocation Profile.
Tenant ID	The Tenant ID links the ExtremeCloud Appliance to the tenant, ensuring that your assets cannot inadvertently be deployed on sites that belong to other ExtremeLocation accounts. Any modification made to sites managed by this ExtremeCloud Appliance, such as adding new access points or sites, is tagged by the ExtremeLocation Tenant Account Number automatically. The location Tenant ID is saved to, and retrieved from, the data plane by websocket client, then sent as session data to the ExtremeLocation server once a session is established. The Tenant ID can be up to 32 characters.
Server Address	The FQDN (fully-qualified domain name) of the LocationEngine Server.
Minimum RSS	RSS threshold for reporting location data. Valid values are -90 to -70 dBm.
Report Frequency	Reporting interval in seconds.

- 2 Click **Save**.

Related Links

[Radio as a Sensor](#) on page 31

[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29

IoT Profile Settings

ExtremeCloud Appliance supports the IoT applications listed in [Table 15](#).

Table 15: IoT Application Support

Application	AP Models Supported
iBeacon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP391x AP76xx AP8xxx <p>Note: AP3935, AP3965, and AP7612 do not support IoT.</p>
iBeacon Scan	AP39xx
Eddystone-url Beacon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP39xx AP76xx AP8xxx
Eddystone-url Scan	AP39xx
Thread Gateway	AP39xx

Configure a separate IoT profile for each IoT application:

- 1 Specify a profile name.
- 2 Select the IoT application.

The resulting parameters depend on the application you select.

Related Links

[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29

[iBeacon Settings](#) on page 37

[iBeacon Scan Settings](#) on page 38

[Eddystone-url Beacon Settings](#) on page 39

[Eddystone-url Scan Settings](#) on page 39

[Thread Gateway Settings](#) on page 40

iBeacon Settings

Table 16: iBeacon IoT Settings

Parameter	Description
Application	Determines application type. Select iBeacon
Advertising Interval	The advertising interval for the beacon application. Valid values are: Min (100ms) and Max (10240ms). The default value is Min (100ms).

Table 16: iBeacon IoT Settings (continued)

Parameter	Description
UUID	Identifier used to differentiate a large group of related beacons. A company can have a network of beacons with the same UUID.
Major	Identifies a <i>subset of beacons</i> within the larger set. This value could represent a venue specific attribute, such as a specific store or wing in a building. Valid values are 0 to 65635.
Minor	Identifies an <i>individual beacon</i> . Used to more precisely pinpoint beacon location. This value complements the UUID and Major values to provide more granular identification of a specific location, such as a particular shelf, door-way, or item. Valid values are 0 to 65635.

Related Links

[iBeacon Scan Settings](#) on page 38

[Eddystone-url Beacon Settings](#) on page 39

[Eddystone-url Scan Settings](#) on page 39

[Thread Gateway Settings](#) on page 40

iBeacon Scan Settings**Table 17: iBeacon Scan Settings**

Field	Description
Application	Determines application type. Select iBeacon Scan .
Destination IP Address	IP address of the customer Application Server that receives the beacon report.
Destination Port	Destination Port on the customer Application Server that presents the beacon report.
Scan Interval	Determines how long to wait between scans. Valid values are: Min (100ms) and Max (10240ms). The default value is Min (100ms).
Scan Window	Determines how long to scan per channel. Valid values are Min (100ms) and Max (10240ms). Value must be less than Scan Interval value. Default value is 100ms.
UUID	Identifier used to differentiate a large group of related beacons. A company can have a network of beacons with the same UUID. Used for filtering data. ExtremeCloud Appliance forwards data with matching UUID to the Application Server and filters out all other UUID data. If UUID configured value is all zeros, no filtering occurs.
Min RSSI	This is the signal strength required to include the packet in the BLE report. Valid values: -10 to -100. Default value is -100. Data from beacons with an RSSI that is less than the Min RSSI configured value is filtered out.

Related Links

[iBeacon Settings](#) on page 37

[Eddystone-url Beacon Settings](#) on page 39

[Eddystone-url Scan Settings](#) on page 39

[Thread Gateway Settings](#) on page 40

Eddystone-url Beacon Settings

Table 18: Eddystone-url Beacon Settings

Field	Description
Application	Determines application type. Select Eddystone-url Beacon .
URL	The URL that is included with the Eddystone-url beacon. The URL is limited to 17 characters. The 17 characters does not include the protocol, but it does include the domain name. A secure protocol (HTTPS address) is required. The URL is compressed, effectively allowing more than a 17-character input. See https://github.com/google/eddystone/tree/master/eddystone-url for the Eddystone-url compression rules to more accurately judge the length of your URL. If necessary, also find third-party URL Shortening Services available on the internet.
Advertise Interval	The advertising interval for the beacon application. Valid values are: Min (100ms) and Max (10240ms). The default value is Min (100ms).

Related Links

[iBeacon Settings](#) on page 37

[iBeacon Scan Settings](#) on page 38

[Eddystone-url Scan Settings](#) on page 39

[Thread Gateway Settings](#) on page 40

Eddystone-url Scan Settings

Table 19: Eddystone-url Scan Settings

Parameter	Description
Application	Determines application type. Select Eddystone URL Scan .
Destination IP Address	IP address of the customer Application Server that receives the beacon report.
Destination Port	Destination Port on the customer Application Server that presents the beacon report.
Scan Interval	Determines how long to wait between scans. Valid values are: Min (100ms) and Max (10240ms). The default value is Min (100ms).
Scan Window	Determines how long to scan per channel. Valid values are Min (100ms) and Max (10240ms). Value must be less than Scan Interval value. Default value is 100ms.
Min RSSI	This is the signal strength required to include the packet in the BLE report. Valid values: -10 to -100. Default value is -100. Data from beacons with an RSSI that is less than the Min RSSI configured value is filtered out.

Related Links

[iBeacon Settings](#) on page 37

[iBeacon Scan Settings](#) on page 38

[Eddystone-url Beacon Settings](#) on page 39

[Thread Gateway Settings](#) on page 40

Thread Gateway Settings



Note

Thread Gateway is supported by access point models AP39xx only.

Table 20: Thread Gateway Settings

Parameters	Description
Application	Determines application type. Select Thread Gateway .
Name	Thread Network name. Default value is the AP serial number. Each AP creates a separate Thread Network identified with separate Short PAN ID and Extended PAN ID.
Channel	The IEEE Standard: 802.15.4 AP channel number.
Short PAN ID	A 16-bit, MAC-layer addressing field used in RF data transmissions between devices in a Thread Network. The Short PAN ID identifies the APs Thread Network.
Extended PAN ID	A 64-bit, MAC-layer addressing field used in RF data transmissions between devices in a Thread Network. This value must be unique. It is used for a more specific network identification.
Master Key	Indicates the Network Master Key used to encrypt communication between nodes in a Thread Network.

Related Links

[Configuring IoT Whitelist](#) on page 40

[iBeacon Settings](#) on page 37

[iBeacon Scan Settings](#) on page 38

[Eddystone-url Beacon Settings](#) on page 39

[Eddystone-url Scan Settings](#) on page 39

Configuring IoT Whitelist

Create a whitelist of approved nodes for the Thread Network. The IoT whitelist applies to all APs that are configured for Thread Gateway associated with the ExtremeCloud Appliance.




If your whitelist is empty, all sensors with the default password THREAD have access to the Thread Network. Once you configure at least one node on the whitelist, network access is limited to only nodes configured on the whitelist.



Note

Once a whitelist is configured, only nodes configured on the whitelist gain access to the Thread Network.

- 1 Go to the **IoT** tab in the device group profile for an AP39xx.

- 2 Click  to add an IoT profile.
- 3 In the Application field, select **Thread Gateway**.
- 4 Click the **Whitelist** button.
- 5 Click  to add a node and provide the EUI (Extended Unique Identifier) and shared-password for the node.
- 6 To delete a node, click .

Positioning Profile Settings

A Positioning profile is part of the larger device configuration profile. The Positioning profile enables position-aware services for the APs. You can configure tracking for all clients or only clients that are actively associated with the AP.

As part of the device group's configuration profile, the Positioning profile applies to all devices in the specific device group.



Note

Supported on AP39xx only.

- 1 Configure the following parameters:

Name Name for the Positioning Profile.

Collection Determines the level of client data collection. Valid values are:

- Off. Disable Positioning Services.
- Active Clients. Track associated clients to the selected AP. When you select this option, you will not be able to view un-associated clients on a floor plan.
- All Clients. Track both associated and unassociated clients.

- 2 Click **Save**.

Related Links

[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29

[Position Aware Services](#) on page 52

[Positioning Heatmaps](#) on page 72

Analytics Profile Settings

Configure the AP to integrate with the Extreme Networks premier analytics solution ExtremeAnalytics.

- 1 Configure the following settings:

Table 21: Analytics Profile Settings

Field	Description
Name	Name of Analytics profile.
Netflow Collector Address	The IP address of the ExtremeAnalytics server.
Netflow Export Interval	Report update in seconds.

- 2 Click **Save**.

Related Links

[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29

RTLS Settings

A Real-Time Location System (RTLS) profile must be configured and enabled within ExtremeCloud Appliance before ExtremeCloud Appliance will communicate with the location-based server and before the APs will perform location-based functionality. ExtremeCloud Appliance supports the following location-based solutions:

- AeroScout
- Ekahau
- Centrak.

Configure the AP to integrate with a Real-Time Location System (RTLS).


- 1 Click the plus sign to create a new profile (.
- 2 Configure the following parameters:

Table 22: RTLS Parameters

Field	Description
Name	Provide a name for the RTLS profile.
Application	Select a supported RTLS application. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AeroScout • Ekahau • Centrak. Supported on AP39xx only.
Server IP Address	The IP address of the RTLS application server.
Server Port	Server port of the RTLS application server.
Multicast MAC	Multicast MAC address for the RTLS application server.
Note: Centrak and Ekahau configuration offer a default port number and multicast address. You can modify the default values if necessary.	

- 3 Click **Save**.

Consider the following information related to Real-Time Location System (RTLS):

- Ensure that your location-based service tags are configured to transmit on all non-overlapping channels 1, 6 and 11 (and on channels above 11 where allowed). For information about proper deployment of the location-based solution, refer to the third-party documentation (AeroScout/ Ekahau/Centrak).
- Within an Availability Pair, tag report transmission pauses on fail-over APs until the APs are configured and notified by the location-based server. With an availability pair, it is good practice to configure each ExtremeCloud Appliance with the same location-based service.

Related Links

[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29

RF Management

Self Monitoring At Run Time (SMART) RF Management is designed to simplify RF configurations for new deployments, while optimizing radio performance.

An RF policy can reduce deployment costs by scanning the RF environment to determine the best channel and transmit power configuration for each radio, allowing APs to respond dynamically to changing RF conditions. Apply RF Management policies to specific RF Domains.

After gathering information from the RF environment, RF Management makes intelligent configuration choices. It monitors the network for external interference, neighbor interference, non-WiFi interference, and client connectivity. It then intelligently applies algorithms determining optimal channel and power selection for all APs in the network and constantly reacts to changes in the RF environment.

Real-time network monitoring allows RF Management to provide self-healing functions, providing automatic mitigation from potentially problematic events such as radio interference, non-WiFi interference (noise), external WiFi interference, coverage holes, and radio failures. Self-healing is used to enable a WLAN to better maintain wireless client performance and site coverage during dynamic RF environment changes, which would otherwise require manual reconfiguration to resolve.

Related Links

[Configuring RF Management](#) on page 43

[Configuring ACS RF Policy](#) on page 46

[Configuring Smart RF Policy](#) on page 47

Configuring RF Management

RF Management profiles are AP model dependent and reusable. Default profiles are intended to make RF Management easy, getting you up and running without having to configure an RF policy. However, you can always create additional profiles based off of default RF Management profiles.

Centralized sites support AP39xx access points, which use ACS Policy for RF Management. Distributed sites support AP76xx and AP8xxx access point models, which use Smart RF Policy for RF Management.

Related Links

[Configuring ACS RF Policy](#) on page 46

[Configuring Smart RF Policy](#) on page 47

Basic RF Management Settings

From the **Basic** tab, set the RF Management policy for both Centralized and Distributed sites. The following settings are available for Distributed Sites only:

- Sensitivity
- Coverage Hole Recovery

Table 23: Basic RF Management Settings

Field	Description
Name	Name of the RF Management policy.
Sensitivity Note: Available for Smart RF policy only, which is used in a Distributed site.	<p>Determines pre-defined thresholds for Smart RF, which is used in a Distributed site. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low — Interference recovery 30 dBm. Coverage Hole Recovery 20 dBm Medium — Interference recovery 20 dBm. Coverage Hole Recovery 20 dBm High — Interference recovery 5 dBm. Coverage Hole Recovery 20 dBm Custom. Select Custom to modify Smart RF settings. <p>Note: If the sensitivity setting is too low, you may be tolerating channel congestion, impacting network performance. If the sensitivity setting is too high, you may have difficulty finding an optimal channel. The default Smart RF policy that is delivered with ExtremeCloud Appliance is configured with Medium sensitivity.</p>
Interference Recovery	Determines optimum channel due to noise thresholds, client count and other factors that influence channel switching algorithms. To avoid channel flapping, a defined hold-timer disables interference avoidance for a specific period of time upon detection. Interference Recovery is enabled for the default Smart RF policy.
Coverage Hole Recovery Note: Available for Smart RF policy only, which is used in a Distributed site.	Determines radio power adjustments to react to holes in RF coverage in an AP deployment area. Smart RF determines the radio power adjustments required based on a reporting client's signal to noise (SNR) ratio. If a client's SNR is above the administrator threshold, the connected AP's transmit power increases until the noise rate falls below the threshold. Coverage Hole Recovery is enabled for the default Smart RF policy.
Neighbor Recovery	Determines coverage behavior when a radio failure is detected within the Smart RF supported coverage area. Smart RF provides automatic recovery by instructing neighboring APs to increase their transmit power to compensate for the coverage loss. Neighbor recovery is enabled for the default Smart RF policy.

Select the **Channel and Power** tab to modify radio channel and power settings.

Related Links

[Channel and Power Settings](#) on page 44

[Scan Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 48

[Neighbor Recovery Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 50

[Interference Recovery Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 51

Channel and Power Settings

Modify Channel and Power settings to fine-tune Automatic Channel Selection (ACS) within a Smart RF policy. Channel and Power settings are supported on both ExtremeWireless and ExtremeWireless WiNG APs.

Table 24: Channel and Power Settings

Field	Description
Channel Width	Determines the channel width used by the channel on the selected radio. Available options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 MHz • 40 MHz • 80 MHz • Automatic – Channel width is calculated automatically. This is the default value.
Min TX Power dBm	Determines the minimum power level for the radio. Use the lowest supported value in order to not limit the potential Tx power level range that can be used for the radio. The Min Tx Power setting cannot be set higher than the Max Tx Power setting.
Max TX Power dBm	Determines the maximum power level that can be used by the radio in dBm. The values are governed by compliance requirements based on the country, radio, and antenna selected, and will vary by AP.
Channel Plan	Select a Channel Plan option. See Configuring a Channel Plan on page 45.

Related Links

[Configuring a Channel Plan](#) on page 45

[Basic RF Management Settings](#) on page 43

[Scan Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 48

[Neighbor Recovery Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 50

[Interference Recovery Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 51

Configuring a Channel Plan

If ACS or Smart RF is enabled you can define a channel plan for the AP. Defining a channel plan allows you to control which channels are available for use during an ACS or Smart RF scan. For example, you may want to avoid using specific channels because of low power, regulatory domain, or radar interference.

- For 5 GHz Radio nodes, click one of the following:
 - All channels — ACS or Smart RF scans all channels for an operating channel and, when ACS or Smart RF is triggered, the optimal channel is selected from all available channels.
 - All Non-DFS Channels — ACS or Smart RF scans all non-DFS channels for an operating channel. The AP selects the best non-DFS channel.
 - Custom — To configure individual channels from which to select an operating channel, click **Configure**. The **Custom Channel Plan** dialog displays. Click the individual channels you want to include in the channel plan. To select contiguous channels, use the Shift key. To select multiple, non-contiguous channels in the list, use the CTRL key. Click **OK** to save the configuration.
 - Extended Channel with Weather— ACS or Smart RF selects the best channel from the available channels list. Selected channel may be DFS, weather-radar DFS or non-DFS. Weather-radar channels are approved for selected AP models in selected countries. Consult the compliance information for the selected AP.

The weather channel includes 5600-5650MHz sub-bands and requires a listening period before the AP can provide wireless service. During the listening period, the Current Channel field for DFS channels displays the value *DFS Timeout*, and the weather channel fields display *DFS Timeout*. In Europe, the listening period can be up to 10 minutes. In the U.S., this period is 1 minute.

- For 2.4 GHz Radio nodes, click one of the following:
 - 3 Channel Plan — ACS scans the following channels: 1, 6, and 11 in North America, and 1, 7, and 13 in the rest of the world.
 - 4 Channel Plan — ACS scans the following channels: 1, 4, 7, and 11 in North America, and 1, 5, 9, and 13 in the rest of the world.
 - Auto — ACS scans the default channel plan channels: 1, 6, and 11 in North America, and 1, 5, 9, and 13 in the rest of the world.
 - Custom — If you want to configure individual channels from which the ACS or Smart RF selects an operating channel, click **Configure**. The **Add Channels** dialog is displayed. Click the individual channels you want to add to the channel plan while pressing the CTRL key, and then click **OK**.

Related Links

[Channel and Power Settings](#) on page 44

Configuring ACS RF Policy

The ExtremeCloud Appliance RF Management policy depends on your AP model and site type. Centralized sites that support AP39xx access points support Automatic Channel Selection (ACS) as the RF Management policy. ExtremeCloud Appliance is installed with a default ACS policy.

A Centralized site can support multiple ACS RF policies. Different AP device groups can use different ACS RF policies. You can modify the default policy or create a new policy. Policies that are being used by a device group cannot be deleted, but if the policy is not being used, you can delete it.

To configure ACS:


- 1 Go to **Sites**.
- 2 Select a Centralized site, then click **Configure Site** > **Device Groups**.
- 3 Select a device group or click **Add**.

The **RF Management** value is ACS for Centralized sites.

- 4 Select  next to RF Management, to edit the ACS policy.

Note



After modifying the default ACS policy settings, if you need to return to the initial settings, create a new ACS policy. New policies are comprised of the ACS settings that are delivered with the initial installation. Click  to create a new policy.

Note



Interference Recovery and Neighbor Recovery should be enabled to allow ACS RF Policy to adjust/change channels automatically. You can use Interference Recovery only, or Neighbor Recovery only.

Related Links

[Basic RF Management Settings](#) on page 43

[Channel and Power Settings](#) on page 44

[Configuring a Channel Plan](#) on page 45

[Interference Recovery Settings for ACS](#) on page 47

Interference Recovery Settings for ACS

The following settings define thresholds for the ACS policy Interference Recovery plan supported on ExtremeWireless APs, which compose a Centralized site. The default ACS policy enables Interference Recovery.

Click **Interference Recovery** and configure the following parameters.

Table 25: ACS Interference Recovery Settings

Field	Description
Channel Occupancy Threshold %	Defines the channel utilization level, measured as a percentage. If the threshold is exceeded, ACS scans for a new operating channel for the AP.
Noise Threshold (dBm)	Defines the noise interference limit, measured in dBm. If the noise interface exceeds this threshold, ACS scans for a new operating channel for the AP.
Update Period (Minutes)	Defines a period of time, in minutes, where the average values for DCS Noise and Channel Occupancy are measured. If the average value for either setting exceeds the defined threshold for that setting, then the AP triggers Automatic Channel Scan (ACS).
Wait Time (Seconds)	Length of the delay (in seconds) before logging an alarm. Default setting is 10 seconds.
Detect Bluetooth	Enable this setting to detect Bluetooth channels.
Detect Constant Wave	Enable this setting to detect Constant Wave channels.

Configuring Smart RF Policy

The ExtremeCloud Appliance RF Management policy depends on your AP model and site type. Distributed sites that support AP76xx and AP8xxx access points support Smart RF as the RF Management policy. ExtremeCloud Appliance is installed with a default Smart RF policy.

You can modify the default policy or create a new policy. Policies that are being used by a device group cannot be deleted, but if the policy is not being used, you can delete it.



Note

Only one Smart RF Policy can be used per site.

To configure Smart RF:

- 1 Go to **Sites**.
- 2 Select a Distributed site, then click **Configure Site** > **Device Groups**.
- 3 Select a device group or click **Add**.


The **RF Management** value is Smart RF for Distributed sites.

- 4 Select  next to RF Management, to edit the Smart RF policy.

ExtremeCloud Appliance is installed with a default Smart RF policy. You can modify the default policy or create a new policy, but you cannot delete a Smart RF policy.



Note

After modifying the default RF policy settings, if you need to return to the ExtremeCloud Appliance initial settings, create a new Smart RF policy. New policies are comprised of the Smart RF settings that are delivered with the initial ExtremeCloud Appliance installation. Click  to create a new policy.

Related Links

- [Basic RF Management Settings](#) on page 43
- [Channel and Power Settings](#) on page 44
- [Scan Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 48
- [Neighbor Recovery Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 50
- [Interference Recovery Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 51

Scan Settings for WiNG APs

A Smart RF policy can reduce deployment costs by scanning the RF environment to determine the best channel and transmit power configuration for each radio. Scan settings define the quality and duration of the RF scan. Scanning and recovery parameters have a defined sensitivity: Low, Medium, or High. ExtremeWireless WiNG AP models AP76xx and AP8xxx also support custom sensitivity settings.

To set custom sensitivity:

- 1 Go to **Basic Settings > Sensitivity**, and select **Custom**.
- 2 From the **Scanning** tab configure the following parameters:

Table 26: ExtremeWireless WiNG AP Scan Settings

Field	Description
Smart Monitoring Enabled	When enabled, detector radios monitor their coverage areas for potential failed peers or coverage area holes requiring transmission adjustments for coverage compensation.
OCS Monitoring Awareness Override	Overrides OCS scanning. Smart RF relies on Off-Channel Scanning (OCS) to monitor the RF environment in real-time, allowing managed radios to adapt to changes in the RF environment. OCS can negatively impact some devices. When enabled, OCS checks for sensitive clients (for example, Voice and Power Save clients). If sensitive clients are found, OCS is skipped, and the Number of Threshold Awareness Hits counter is incremented.

Table 26: ExtremeWireless WiNG AP Scan Settings (continued)

Field	Description
Number of Threshold Awareness Hits	Enabled once you enable OCS Monitoring Awareness Override . When OCS is skipped, the OCS Awareness Hits counter is incremented. When it reaches the Number of Threshold Awareness Hits , OCS starts, even if sensitive clients may be negatively affected. This is because information about other channels is vital. This setting indicates when channel jumping for OCS will begin regardless of the OCS Monitoring Awareness Override setting. If you increase this value, channel jumping will wait, resulting in better service to sensitive clients but presenting limited information about other channels. The default value is 10.
Scan Duration [Milliseconds]	The length of time the scan occurs in milliseconds. Valid values are 20-150. The default value is 50 for both radios.
Scan Period [Seconds]	The scan frequency interval in seconds. Valid values are 1-120. The default value is 6 seconds.
Extended Scan Frequency	The frequency that radios scan on channels other than their peer radios. Valid values are 0 - 50. The default setting is 5 for both the 5 GHz and 2.4 GHz bands.
Scan Sample Count	A client awareness count (number of clients 1 - 255) for Off Channel Scans of either the 5 GHz or 2.4 GHz band. Channel scanning is avoided when the number of clients associated with the AP radio is greater than or equal to the value configured here.
Client Aware Scanning	A client awareness count (number of clients 1 - 255) for Off Channel Scans of either the 5 GHz or 2.4 GHz band. Channel scanning is avoided when the number of clients associated with the AP radio is greater than or equal to the value configured here.
Power Save Aware Scanning	Defines scanning for power save clients. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic. Disables smart monitoring when buffered data exists at the radio for a power save client. The default setting is Dynamic for both the 5 GHz and 2.4 GHz bands. Strict. Disables smart monitoring when a power save capable client is associated to a radio. Disable. Do not use the Power Save Aware Scan option.
Voice Aware Scanning	Defines how voice aware recognition is configured for Smart RF. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic. Disables smart monitoring when buffered data exists at the radio for a voice client. The default setting is Dynamic for both the 5 GHz and 2.4 GHz bands. Strict. Disables smart monitoring when a voice client is associated to a radio. Disable. Do not use the Voice Aware Scanning option.
Transmit Load Aware Scanning [%]	Defines the threshold for channel load. Channel scanning is avoided when channel load is greater than or equal to this value.

Related Links

[Basic RF Management Settings](#) on page 43

[Channel and Power Settings](#) on page 44

[Neighbor Recovery Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 50

[Interference Recovery Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 51

Neighbor Recovery Settings for WiNG APs

Neighbor recovery involves automatic recovery for failed or faulty access points or faulty antennas by instructing neighboring APs to increase their transmit power to compensate for the coverage loss. The default Smart RF policy enables Neighbor Recovery for ExtremeWireless WiNG APs and requires a minimum of four APs to function.



Note

Before you can edit these parameters, select **Custom** Sensitivity from the **Basic** Smart RF configuration tab.

Click **Recovery** > **Neighbor Recovery** and configure the following parameters.

Table 27: Neighbor Recovery Settings

Field	Description
Power Hold Time (seconds)	The number of seconds Smart RF waits before changing radio channels in response to channel noise. This hold timer definition avoids channel flapping. Range is 0 to 3600 seconds.
Neighbor Recovery	
2.4 GHz Neighbor Power Threshold (dBm)	Defines the maximum power the 2.4 GHz radio will emit to compensate for a failed neighbor radio. Valid values are -85 to -55 dBm. Default value is -65 dBm.
5 GHz Neighbor Power Threshold (dBm)	Defines the maximum power the 5GHz radio will emit to compensate for a failed neighbor radio. Valid values are -85 to -55 dBm. Default value is -65 dBm.
Dynamic Sample Recovery	
Dynamic Sample Enabled	Enables an administrator to define how Smart RF adjustments are triggered by locking retry and threshold values.
Dynamic Sample Retries (1-10)	Define the number of Dynamic Sample Retries.
Dynamic Sample Threshold (1-30)	Define the Dynamic Sample Threshold.

Related Links

[Basic RF Management Settings](#) on page 43

[Channel and Power Settings](#) on page 44

[Scan Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 48

[Interference Recovery Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 51

Interference Recovery Settings for WiNG APs

The following settings define thresholds for the Smart RF policy Interference Recovery plan supported on ExtremeWireless WiNG APs, which compose a Distributed site. The default Smart RF policy enables Interference Recovery.



Note

Before you can edit these parameters, select **Custom** Sensitivity from the **Basic** Smart RF configuration tab.

Click **Recovery > Interference Recovery** and configure the following parameters.

Table 28: Smart RF Interference Recovery Settings

Field	Description
Noise	When enabled Smart RF policy scans for excess noise from wireless devices. When detected, Smart RF-supported devices can change their channel and move to a cleaner channel. This feature is enabled in the default Smart RF policy.
Noise Factor	Define the level of network interference the Smart RF policy considers when calculating interference recovery. The default setting is 1.50. The range is 1.0 to 3.0.
Channel Hold Time	Defines the minimum time between channel changes during neighbor recovery. Set the time in either Seconds (1- 86,400).
Client Threshold	Defines the number of clients that must be associated with a radio channel to initiate a interference recovery override. When the client threshold is met, the associated channel remains fixed regardless of the interference level on the channel. Valid values are 1 - 255. The default is 255.
5 GHz Channel Switch Delta (dBm)	Defines the threshold for initiating a channel switch on the 5GHz radio. Smart RF compares the difference between interference levels on the current channel and a prospective channel. If the difference is below the configured threshold, the channel does not change. Valid values are 5 - 35 dBm. The default setting is 5 dBm.
2.4 GHz Channel Switch Delta (dBm)	Defines the threshold for initiating a channel switch on the 2.4 GHz radio. Smart RF compares the difference between interference levels on the current channel and a prospective channel. If the difference is below the configured threshold, the channel does not change. Valid values are 5 - 35 dBm. The default setting is 5 dBm.

Related Links

[Basic RF Management Settings](#) on page 43

[Channel and Power Settings](#) on page 44

[Scan Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 48

[Neighbor Recovery Settings for WiNG APs](#) on page 50

Floor Plans

Use Floor Plans to visualize a wireless deployment, plan device placement, and troubleshoot network performance issues. The floor plan illustrates how the location of the AP affects network performance,

and illustrates AP location within a floor plan. Floor plans retrieve a list of all APs and associated clients on the system with their current configurations. Use the floor plan to visualize AP performance based on signal strength and channel assignment, and to verify network readiness within a floor plan. Floor plan statistics are refreshed with a manual page refresh.

A floor plan is associated with the site. Work with floor plans under site configuration to import, export, or configure a floor plan. View a configured floor plan from the **Site** dashboard page. You can also view floor plans from the **Client** and **Devices** workbenches.

Toggle between floor plan **Configuration** and floor plan **View**:

- From the floor plan **View** page, click **Configure Site** > **Floor Plans** to open the floor plan **Configuration** page.
- From the floor plan **Configuration** page, click  to display the floor plan **View**.

Related Links

[Site Parameters](#) on page 21

[Configuring a Floor Plan](#) on page 54

[Floor Plan View](#) on page 63

[Positioning Profile Settings](#) on page 41

Position Aware Services

Client location tracking is designed to manage a wireless environment and its resources. The Positioning Engine works in conjunction with the ExtremeCloud Appliance floor plans to define specific areas for Position Aware Services.

The Positioning Engine determines location based on measured Received Signal Strength (RSS) of the client stations at the AP. The location algorithm uses RF fingerprinting based on a Path Loss model and determines location by triangulating RSS reported from one or more APs.

Client Location Tracking is supported on AP39xx models only. Estimating location using readings from multiple APs provides a more accurate location estimate. Estimating location using RSS from a single AP is sufficient to determine the location of client in terms of proximity to the associated AP. The client location is indicated on the map with an icon that is representative of the specific client type. The Positioning Engine tracks location of multiple clients simultaneously and returns position relative to the floor plan. The Positioning Engine can be configured to track associated users (active clients) or all users.

- **Associated User.** An associated user is an authenticated client. An associated user joins the SSID provided by the AP by simply associating to the open or protected SSID. Positioning Engine can track location for every associated client up to the ExtremeCloud Appliance model limit of associated clients.
- **Un-Associated User.** An unassociated user is a client that is not authenticated but is in the designated area. Positioning Engine can track these clients.



Note

AP models AP76xx and AP8xxx support heat maps for Location Readiness but do not support Foot Traffic heat maps. Use ExtremeLocation integration for client tracking support with these APs.

Related Links

[Positioning Profile Settings](#) on page 41

[Position Aware Deployment](#) on page 53

Position Aware Deployment

Deploying APs for location tracking requires additional consideration above the standard AP deployment guidelines for coverage and capacity. The following are best practices for AP deployment:

- Minimum Received RSS. No fewer than three APs should be detecting and reporting the RSS of any client station. Only RSS readings stronger than -75 dBm are used by the Location Engine.
- Use the same AP model for the entire floor plan.
- Design your floor plan with the APs installed at the corners of the floor plan, along the perimeter of the location area. (An area is considered a closed polygon.) Do not cluster APs in the center of the location area. The following illustration shows a recommended AP placement.

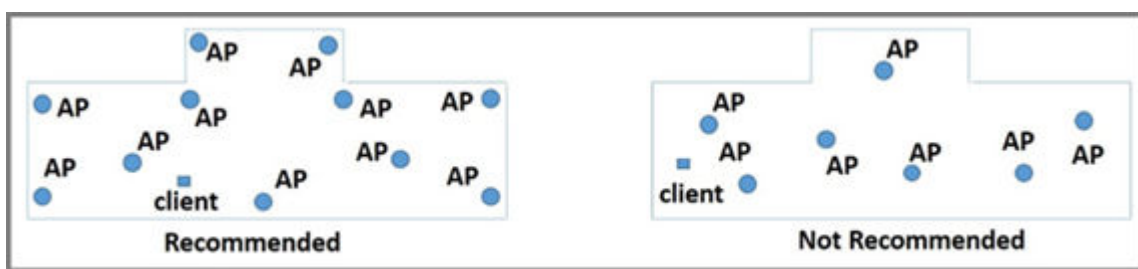


Figure 7: Recommended AP Placement

- The maximum distance between APs depends on environmental factors such as the presence of walls and structures, but as rule of thumb, in a location-aware deployment, place the APs 10 to 20 meters apart.
- Install APs at the same height on the wall, and do not install APs behind walls or ceilings.
- Install APs away from metal structures like poles or racks, because metal can affect the radiated pattern.

Related Links

[Position Aware Services](#) on page 52

[Positioning Heatmaps](#) on page 72

[Placing Devices](#) on page 60

Floor Plan Limits

[Table 29](#) outlines the floor plan limits for each type of ExtremeCloud Appliance appliance.

Table 29: Floor Plan Limit per Appliance

Appliance	Maximum Floor Plan Limit	Maximum Number of APs Per Floor
E1120	50	500
E2120	400	1,000
VE6120	200	1,000

Related Links

[Floor Plans](#) on page 51

Configuring a Floor Plan

Use the floor plan tool to visualize a wireless deployment, plan device placement for APs and switches, and troubleshoot network performance issues. The floor plan illustrates the location of the devices and how the devices affect network performance. You can visualize device performance based on signal strength and channel assignment, and verify network readiness within a floor plan.

A site can have multiple floor plans, usually a plan for each floor of a building. The devices represented in the map must come from the same site.

**Note**

Floor plan limits depend on the appliance. See [Table 29](#) on page 54.

Badges provide real-time statistics for APs. (APs can also be excluded from a simulation.)

To use the floor plan feature for the first time, follow this process:

- 1 Click the plus sign to add a new floor plan.
- 2 Upload a background image.
- 3 Set the environment and scale.
- 4 Draw the boundary walls.
- 5 Draw the inner walls.
- 6 Place the devices.
- 7 Assign badges, and view the heat maps and device coverage.

Related Links

[Floor Plan Limits](#) on page 53

[Adding a New Floor Plan](#) on page 57

[Setting a Background Image](#) on page 58

[Setting Floor Plan Scale](#) on page 58

[Drawing Boundary Walls](#) on page 59

[Drawing Inner Walls](#) on page 60

[Placing Devices](#) on page 60

[Assigning Badges](#) on page 65

[Floor Plans](#) on page 51

[Floor Plan View](#) on page 63

Displaying an Existing Floor Plan

To display an existing floor plan in configuration mode:

- 1 Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.



Note

You can view existing floor plans without accessing Configure Site. Simply, select a site and click the **Floor Plans** tab.

- 2 Click the first field to display a list of available device groups within the site.
- 3 Select one or more device groups.
- 4 Select a floor from the list of floors to the right of the map panel.
See [Use Case: Device Group Filtering](#) on page 55 for a use case scenario.
The floor plan displays.
- 5 Use the **Draw Tools** to modify the floor plan.

Related Links

[Use Case: Device Group Filtering](#) on page 55

[Setting Floor Plan Scale](#) on page 58

[Drawing Boundary Walls](#) on page 59

[Drawing Inner Walls](#) on page 60

[Placing Devices](#) on page 60

[Assigning Badges](#) on page 65

[Floor Plans](#) on page 51

[Floor Plan View](#) on page 63

Use Case: Device Group Filtering

View your devices on a floor plan to gain information about network readiness. Floor plans are associated with the site. Each site can have one or more floor plans — typically, one plan per floor. Devices that are displayed on the floor plan belong to a selected device group. All devices in a device group must share the same platform (as well as profile configuration and RF Management).

The example site has four device groups and three floor plans:

- The site has two floors and an outdoor courtyard.
- Each floor and courtyard has a separate floor plan:
 - First floor map
 - Second floor map
 - Outdoor courtyard map
- The site includes a device group for each AP platform:
 - DG-3915
 - DG-3935
 - DG-3917
 - DG-3965
- Floors 1 and 2 have a combination of AP models AP3935 and AP3915.
- The courtyard has AP Models AP3965 and AP3917.

To show all APs on the first floor, select device groups DG-AP3935 and DG-AP3915. Then, select the First floor map.

To show all APs on the second floor, select device groups DG-AP3935 and DG-AP3915. Then, select the Second floor map.

To show all APs in the outdoor courtyard, select device groups AP3965 and AP3917. Then, select Outdoor courtyard map.

When working in the **Floor Plan View** you can toggle floor plan maps from the map panel.

Displaying Floors with Non-Assigned APs and Empty Floors

Before you can display a floor plan, you must select one or more device groups that include the devices that are associated with the floor plan. If you have imported or created a floor plan that is not yet associated with devices or if you are using a floor plan for an empty floor, you can still display the floor plan:

- To display a floor plan with place-holder icons, select the device group **Non-Assigned APs**.
- To display a floor plan for an empty floor, select the device group **Empty Floor**.

Use Case: Importing A Floor Plan with Unknown APs

You have the option to create a floor plan map with a third-party tool and import the map to ExtremeCloud Appliance. Upon import, the AP place holder icon displays (❓).

You may want to create a floor plan before you have the APs installed. Or you may be reusing a floor plan that incorporated different APs from those that you are using now. In either case, the APs are unknown to ExtremeCloud Appliance.


To import an existing floor plan and update the associated APs:

- 1 From the floor plan **Configure** page, click **Import** and select the floor plan file to import.
The map is displayed with unknown AP icons (❓).
- 2 From the map, right-click each icon (❓) and select the serial number for the AP that will be installed in that location.



Note

The list of available APs is populated from the selected device groups.

- 3 To edit the AP placement, click the AP selector  next to the **Place APs** field, then click the AP icon and drag it to a new location.

Related Links

[Adding a New Floor Plan](#) on page 57

[Placing Devices](#) on page 60

Adding a New Floor Plan

A floor plan map begins with a new floor. You can draw a new floor or import a complete floor plan. Additionally, you can export floors or delete floors. Add floor plans when adding a new site or add a floor plan to an existing site



Note

Floor plan limits depend on the appliance. See [Table 29](#) on page 54.

To add a new floor plan:

- 1 Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.
- 2 In the **Manage Floor Plans** pane, select **+** to add a new floor plan.
- 3 Enter a unique name for the new floor plan and the height of the floor ceiling. Then, select **OK**.
- 4 Draw a floor plan or import an existing plan.
 - a To import an existing plan, click **Import**.
 - b Navigate to the floor plan file and click **Open**.
- 5 Before you can save a floor plan, at a minimum, draw a boundary or set a background image.

The floor plan displays.

Next, go to [Setting a Background Image](#) on page 58.

Related Links

[Floor Plan Settings](#) on page 57

[Importing or Exporting a Floor Plan](#) on page 57

Floor Plan Settings

- 1 Configure the following parameters for a floor plan.

Table 30: New Floor Plan Settings

Field	Description
Floor Name	Unique name for the floor plan.
Floor Height	Floor height in meters.

- 2 Click **OK**.

Related Links

[Adding a New Floor Plan](#) on page 57

[Importing or Exporting a Floor Plan](#) on page 57

Importing or Exporting a Floor Plan

ExtremeCloud Appliance supports the following floor plan file formats:

- Zip
- ExtremeCloud Appliance
- Ekahau

To import or export a floor plan file, take the following steps:

- 1 Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.
- 2 From the **Manage Floor Plans** pane, do the following:

To import a file:

- 1 Select **Import**.
- 2 Select the file format and navigate to the floor plan file.
- 3 Click **Open**. Then, click **Save**.

To export a file:


- 1 Select **Export**.
- 2 Select the floor plan file.

The floor plan file is downloaded to your local machine.

Setting a Background Image

When creating a new floor plan, the first step is to set the background image.

To set the background image:

- 1 Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.
- 2 Click **Draw Tools** to display floor plan tools.
- 3 Under **Floor Image**, click  to upload an image.
- 4 Navigate to the background image file.

The following image file formats are supported: .jpg, .png, .svg




Note

.svg is not supported with Internet Explorer version 11.

- 5 Click **Open**.

The background image is displayed.

- 6 Click **Save** to save the floor plan.

To remove the image: display the image on the map and click the **Floor Image** delete icon . Then, click **OK**.

Next, go to [Setting Floor Plan Scale](#) on page 58

Setting Floor Plan Scale

Scale the floor plan based on actual floor plan measurements. You can scale a floor plan using a doorway measurement, or by representing any known distance in the room.



Note

The following procedure corresponds to the callout numbers in [Figure 8](#) on page 59


To scale a floor plan:

- 1 Display the floor plan.

Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.

- 2 Select a floor plan to edit from the drop-down list.

- 3 Under **Scale / Measures**:

- Click  to enter a known length in the Length field that displays.
 - 1 Draw the physical line on the map.
 - 2 In the field, enter a numeric value that represents the physical distance and that corresponds to the line drawing. The pixel value for the line drawing displays.
 - 3 Select the units of measure and click **Apply**.

In the following figure, the floor plan scale is set (65px = 20 Meters).

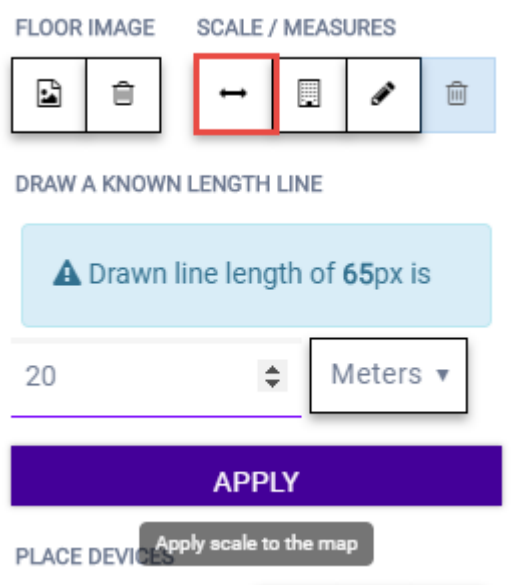




Figure 8: Setting Floor Plan Scale

- Click  to draw a doorway.
 - 1 Draw a line to represent a doorway.
 - 2 Click **Apply**.
- Click  to draw the floor length. Draw a line on the map that represents an actual physical distance. On the map, double-click the beginning and ending points of the line. The length of the wall (based on the set scale) is displayed on the map.

Drawing Boundary Walls

Draw the outside boundary of the building. The area within the boundary is used to determine device location and coverage. The area outside the boundary is ignored.



To draw boundary lines:

- 1 Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.
- 2 Click **Draw Tools** to display floor plan tools.

- 3 To anchor the beginning of the boundary line, click a corner of the outside boundary.
- 4 Click each corner to anchor the line. The drawing line zigzags across the image as you anchor each corner.



Note

If you make a mistake, you can click  to edit the boundary or click  to delete the boundary and start over.

- 5 When you finish the boundary, double-click the last corner to disable the pen tool.

Next, go to [Drawing Inner Walls](#) on page 60.

Drawing Inner Walls

Wall materials affect the propagation of the signal and estimation models. An accurate representation of the walls is essential to the accuracy of the model.

We recommend that you draw inner walls for a custom environment and choose material types, such as concrete around stairwells. It is important that you draw inner walls that are made of concrete or brick because these materials have a strong affect on the propagation. If installation requires that an AP be placed within a walled area, then define both walls on either side of the AP.



Note



If you do not want to create a custom environment and draw the inner walls, you can select basic inner wall types from the **Environment** drop-down list instead, such as office drywalls or cubicle walls. Office drywall has minimal impact on the RF signal propagation.

To draw inner walls for a custom environment:

- 1 Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.
- 2 Click **Draw Tools** to display floor plan tools.
- 3 Select **Custom** from the **Environment** drop-down.
- 4 Under **Draw Walls** field, select a wall type.
The pen icon is enabled.
- 5 To anchor the line drawing, click a corner of the inner wall.
- 6 Click each corner of the inner wall to anchor the line, and progress to the next corner.
- 7 When you reach the end of your inner wall boundary, double-click the last corner to anchor the final line and disable the pen tool.



Note

Right-click on a wall to change its type or to delete it. You can also click  to modify a wall or click  to delete it.



Next, go to [Placing Devices](#) on page 60.

Placing Devices

As long as an AP is a member of a device group within the site, it can be placed on any map that is associated with that site. From the floor plan **Configuration**, you must first select the device groups to work with, then select a floor plan that includes APs from the selected device groups.

Switches associated with the site can be placed on a floor plan.

To place device on a floor plan:


- 1 Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.
- 2 Click **Draw Tools** to display floor plan tools.
- 3 Click the **Place Devices** field, and click an AP or switch from the drop-down list. The **Place Devices** field is populated with APs that are part of a selected device group and switches that are part of the site.
This field supports auto-complete. You can type one or more characters in the *Select a device* to find devices.
- 4 Click the device from the list.
The cursor changes to an device icon .
- 5 Click on the floor plan to place the device.
- 6 If you need to move the device on the floor plan, first click the selector tool, then select the device icon and move it on the map.
- 7 To save the floor map, click **Save**.
- 8 Click  to display the floor plan **View** page.

Next, go to [Assigning Badges](#) on page 65.

Configuring AP Orientation

APs can be mounted on a wall or ceiling. When mounted on a wall, the AP direction can be adjusted. Configure the AP orientation from the floor plan **Configuration** page, then view the orientation displayed on the floor plan **View** page.

To set AP orientation:


- 1 From the floor plan **Configuration** page, right-click the AP icon on the map and select .
- 2 Select the **Ceiling** or **Wall** picture to set orientation.

If you select **Wall**, set the AP height in meters. Height is the distance from the AP to the floor.

From the floor plan **View**, a black arrow displays on the map, indicating the AP orientation. Select the black arrow and drag to a new orientation.

Configuring Camera AP Angle

Set the camera angle for an AP3916ic directly from the floor plan map:

- 1 Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.
- 2 Click **Draw Tools** to display floor plan tools.
- 3 Place the AP3916ic on the floor plan map.
- 4 Right-click the camera icon and select  to adjust the camera viewing angle.

A large purple arrow displays.

- 5 Drag the large purple arrow around until it is pointing in the direction that you need.



Related Links

[User Interface Controls](#) on page 64

Configuring Floor Plan Zones

Configure zones on a floor plan to support Location Engine generation of area change events.



Define up to 16 specific zones per floor to determine whether a client position is inside or outside of each zone. Additionally, you can create areas located inside of other areas. A client can only be located in one area at a time.



Note

You must have a floor plan displayed to enable the Draw Zones feature.

To draw a zone on the floor plan map:

- 1 Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.
- 2 Click **Draw Tools** to display floor plan tools.
- 3 Under **Draw Zones**, select , then click the map and draw the first line.
- 4 Click again to draw a second line and so forth.
- 5 When you are finished drawing the zone, double-click to release your cursor.
- 6 Right-click the zone to configure Zone Name and Zone ID.
- 7 To edit an existing zone, select , and click one of the lines of the zone.
- 8 Drag your cursor to change the zone area.
- 9 Double-click to release your cursor.
- 10 Click **Save** to save the floor plan.

Related Links

[User Interface Controls](#) on page 64

Deleting APs from the Map

To delete an AP from a floor map:

- 1 Go to **Sites**. Add a new site or select a site and click **Configure Site** to display the **Floor Plans** tab.
- 2 Right-click on an AP icon on the map.
- 3 Select **Delete**.

The selected AP is removed from the map.

- 4 To delete all APs from the map at once, next to the **Place APs** field, select .

Floor Plan View

Once the floor plan is configured, view the floor plan from the **Sites** dashboard. From the floor plan **View** page, you can view and filter information related to the placed devices.

Go to **Sites** and select a site. Then click **Floor Plans**. From the floor plan, **View** page you can:

- View the following map information across the top of the screen:
 - Map area, network coverage, environment, and scale.
 - Number of ceiling mounted APs.
 - Number of wall mounted APs.
 - Number of devices in each status.
- Control which device badges appear on the map based on the selected device group or statistical thresholds.
- View status, details, and statistics for each device.
- View clients associated with a selected device.
- View map zones for AP location.

Related Links

[Viewing a Floor Plan](#) on page 63

[Floor Plans](#) on page 51

[Configuring a Floor Plan](#) on page 54

Viewing a Floor Plan

Once the floor plan is configured, view it from a selected site's dashboard. The floor plan represents placed devices and associated badges that show configuration and performance data for the device. From the **Floor Plans** view, you can toggle between floors, filter data, and further fine-tune the map display.

To access **Floor Plans** view, go to **Sites**, select a sight and click **Floor Plans**.

If one or more floor plans exist, available floor plans display in the right-side pane.

Here are a few things you can do with a floor plan:












- To search for devices:
 - Click the search icon .
 - Click on the search field and select device from the drop-down list.
- To zoom in and out, do one of the following:
 - Click  to zoom in.
 - Click  to zoom out.
 - Double-click on the map to zoom in. Use the mouse scroll wheel to zoom out.
 - Click the map and use the mouse scroll wheel to zoom in and out.
- Check device Status:

Table 31: Device Status from the Floor Plans View

Status	Description
	AP is in-service, operating.
	In-service, trouble.
	Critical. Indicates that ExtremeCloud Appliance cannot communicate with the AP.
	Unknown. AP is unknown to the displayed floor plan based on floor plan filter settings. Typically occurs when the device group for the AP is not selected.
	Unknown. The AP serial number is unknown to the floor plan. Typically occurs when you import a floor plan with AP place holders. For more information, see Use Case: Importing A Floor Plan with Unknown APs on page 56.
	Sensor device
	Switch
	Camera AP displayed as circular icon.

Related Links



[Device Context Menu](#) on page 66

[Filtering Floor Plan By Badge Information](#) on page 67



[Understanding Readiness Maps](#) on page 69

User Interface Controls

The **Floor Plan View** offers user interface controls in a pane to the right of the map display.

- Floors. Click  to display the floor maps associated with the selected device group. Double-click a floor map in the right pane to display the full map.
- Maps. Click  to display a list of possible maps:
 - Heatmap. Use heat maps to represent network connectivity based on one or more AP attributes.
 - Channels. Show APs by channel.
 - Link Speed. Device performance based on link speed.
 - RFQI. Device performance based on radio frequency performance.
 - BLE Coverage. Device performance based on BLE coverage. For a list of supported devices, see [Table 15](#) on page 37.

You can also select all APs or deselect all APs in one click.

- Positioning. Use heat maps to indicate Location Readiness and Foot traffic.
- Filters. Click  to display filter options. Filter the floor map by AP attributes to focus on network attributes that need attention.
- Options. Click  to display the following options:
 - Select Badges. Opens the **AP Badge Configuration** window.
 - Show/Hide Badges. Toggles the AP badge display on the active floor plan.
 - Show/Hide Grid. Toggles grid line display on the active floor plan.
 - Show/Hide Cameras. Display or hide camera APs. Camera APs are displayed with a circular icon.
 - Show Orientations. Show AP orientation on the active map. Wall-mounted APs display a black triangle on the map indicating their orientation.
 - Show/Hide Zones. Display or hide zones that are configured for Location Engine area change event support.

Related Links

[Placing Devices](#) on page 60

[Configuring AP Orientation](#) on page 61

[Configuring Floor Plan Zones](#) on page 62

[Configuring Camera AP Angle](#) on page 61

Assigning Badges

Badges display real-time statistics that can be configured for each AP. If a metric is not assigned to a badge position, it is not shown on the user interface. By default, all the badges are assigned to an AP. The following metrics can be assigned to badges:

- RSS. Filter range: [-100, -10] dBm
- SNR. Filter range: [0, 50] dB
- TX Power. Filter range: [0, 30] dBm
- Radio Status
 - Green. Radio is on and providing service.
 - Red. Radio is on but *not* providing service.
 - Blue. Radio is off.
- Channel. Filter range: [1, 200]
- Clients. Filter range: [0, 200]
- Throughput.
 - Select min/max for the filter range. Available ranges:
 - [0, 1000] Kbps
 - [1, 50] Mbps
 - [50, 1000] Mbps
 - [1, 10] Gbps
 - Delta throughput since last statistics collection.
- Retries:
 - Filter range: [0, 100] %
 - Delta retries since last stats collection

To configure badges on APs manually:

- 1 From the right panel, select **Options** > **Select Badges**.
- 2 In the **Badge Configuration** dialog, drag and drop the badges from the left panel to the AP.

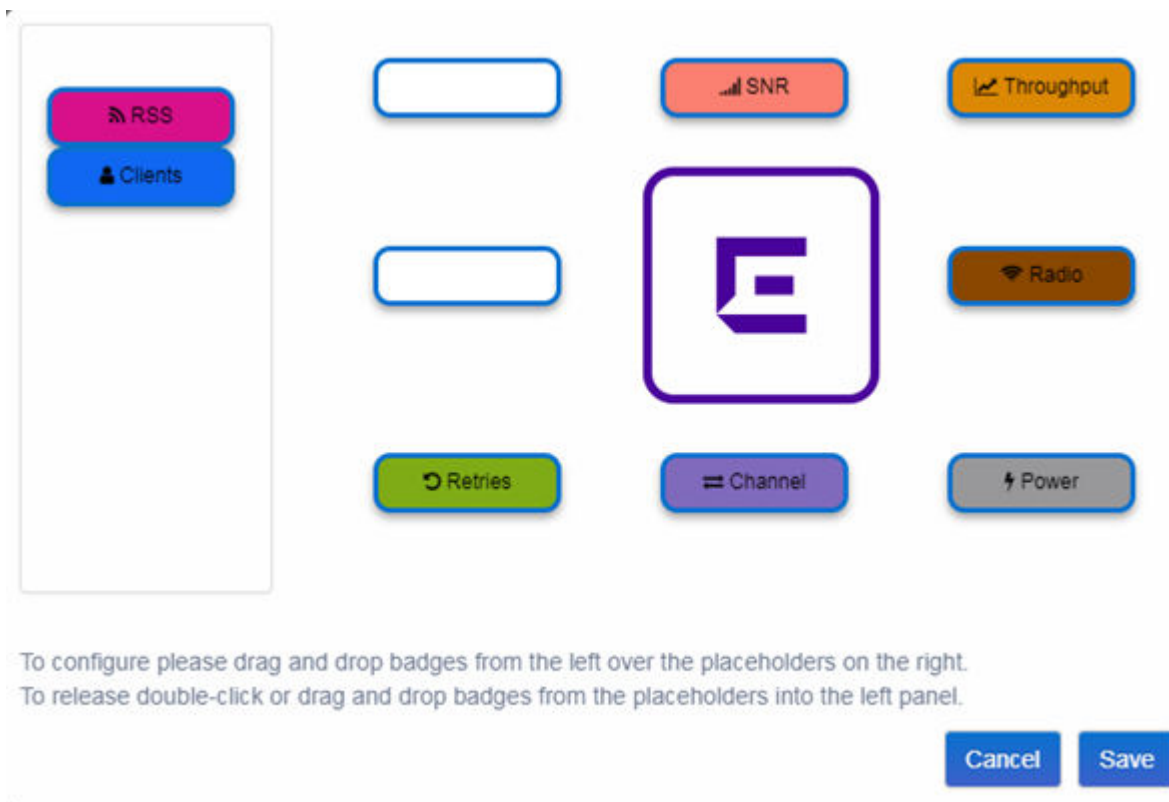
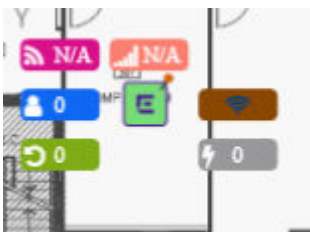


Figure 9: Badge Configuration Dialog

The badges display around the AP and are visible when you zoom in on the map.



Related Links

[Filtering Floor Plan By Badge Information](#) on page 67

Device Context Menu

Right-click a device icon to view the following information:

- A link to the device configuration page.
- A link to the device details page.
- A link to the list of clients associated to the AP.

Select the **Exclude** check box to exclude a device from simulations. If excluded, data from this device will not be considered when generating heat maps.



Figure 10: Device Context Menu

Related Links

[Network Snapshot: AP Dashboard](#) on page 90

Filtering Floor Plan By Badge Information

The floor plan can be filtered by the badge information that you configure for each device. Set the filter criteria from the **Filters** panel on the right side of the screen. A device badge displays on the floor plan when its value meets the selected filter criteria. Use map filtering to troubleshoot the network, displaying device badges that meet specific thresholds.

For example, when looking for APs with 20 clients, set the Client filter to 20 and look for APs with blue Client badges displayed.

To filter by AP statistics:

- 1 From the panel on the right side of the screen, select the Filters icon .

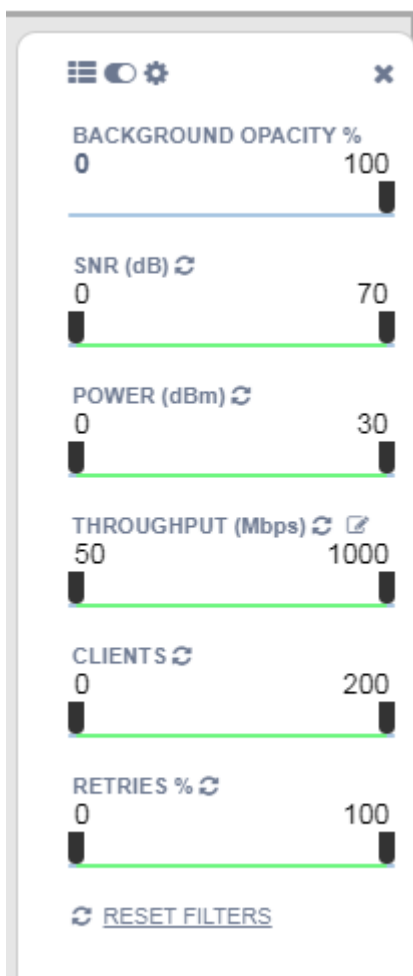


Figure 11: Map Filters Panel

- 2 Use the slide bar on each filter to set criteria for the map display.
The AP badges that meet the filter criteria appear on the map.

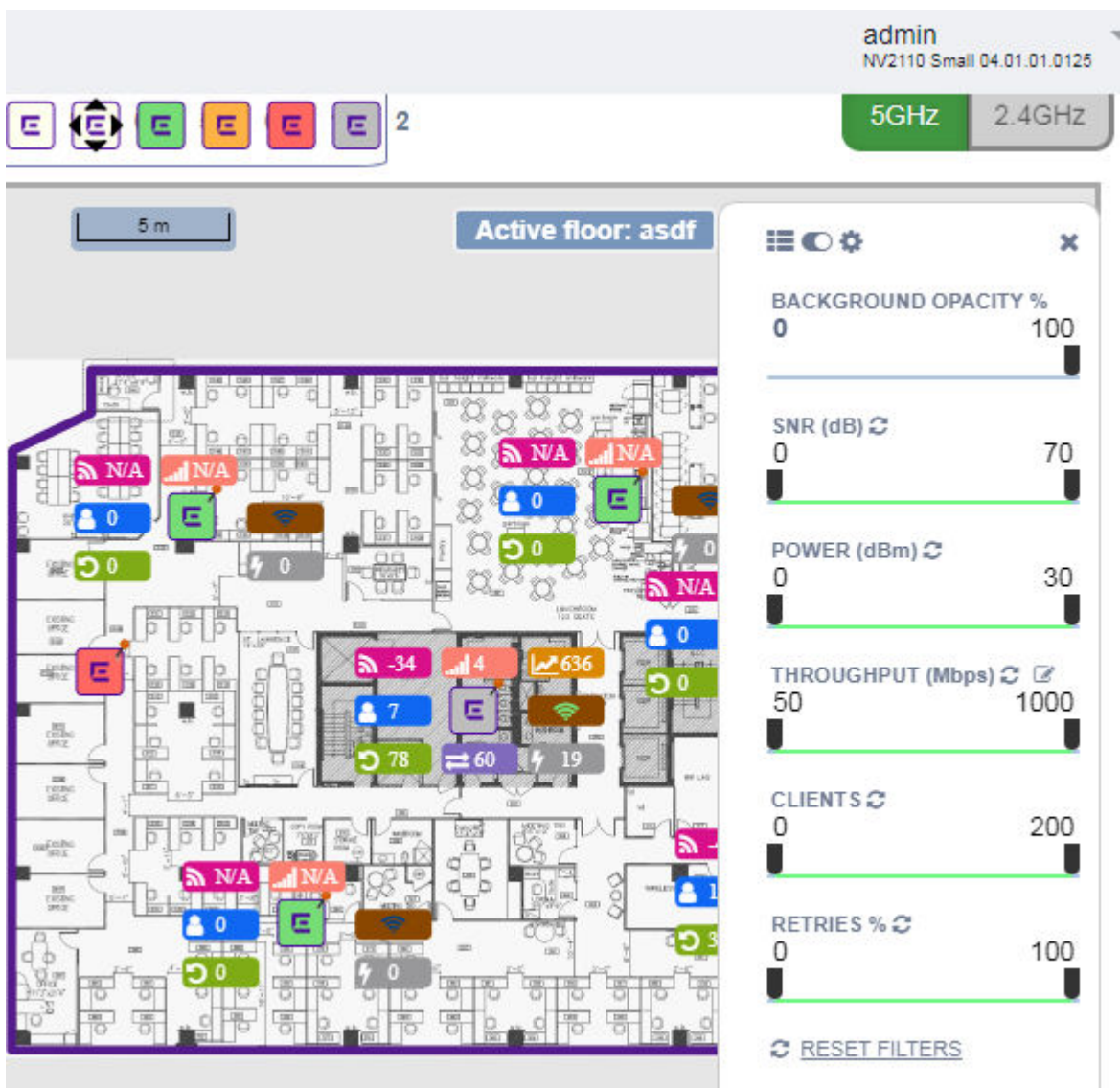


Figure 12: Badges that meet filter criteria appear on map

Understanding Readiness Maps

ExtremeCloud Appliance **Floor Plans** view offers heat maps to illustrate network readiness, performance, and optimum positioning. The following readiness maps are available:

- Heat map. RSS signal strength.
- Heat map: BLE. Indicates expected coverage of Bluetooth Low Energy. Supported on the 2.4 GHz band for APs with a BLE radio.
- Channels map. Indicates AP channel with the strongest RSS.
- Link Speed.
- RFQI (RF Quality Index) of the radios allows you to quickly identify APs with poor RF quality. The labels themselves are color coded to indicate overall RF quality of the AP based on the signal

strength of the clients connected to them and the retry rates. If there are no clients, there is no measurement.

In addition, see [Positioning](#) for details about heat maps that indicate optimal positioning of an AP.

To access the maps:

- 1 From the right panel, click **Maps** to display a list of map types.
- 2 To activate a map, click the ball and drag to the right.

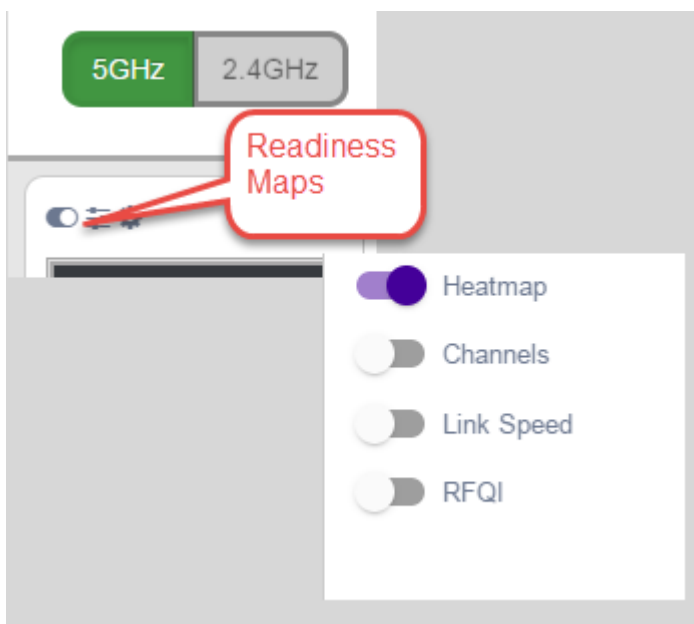


Figure 13: Network Readiness Maps

Right-click anywhere on a heatmap to view the numeric value at that location on the map.

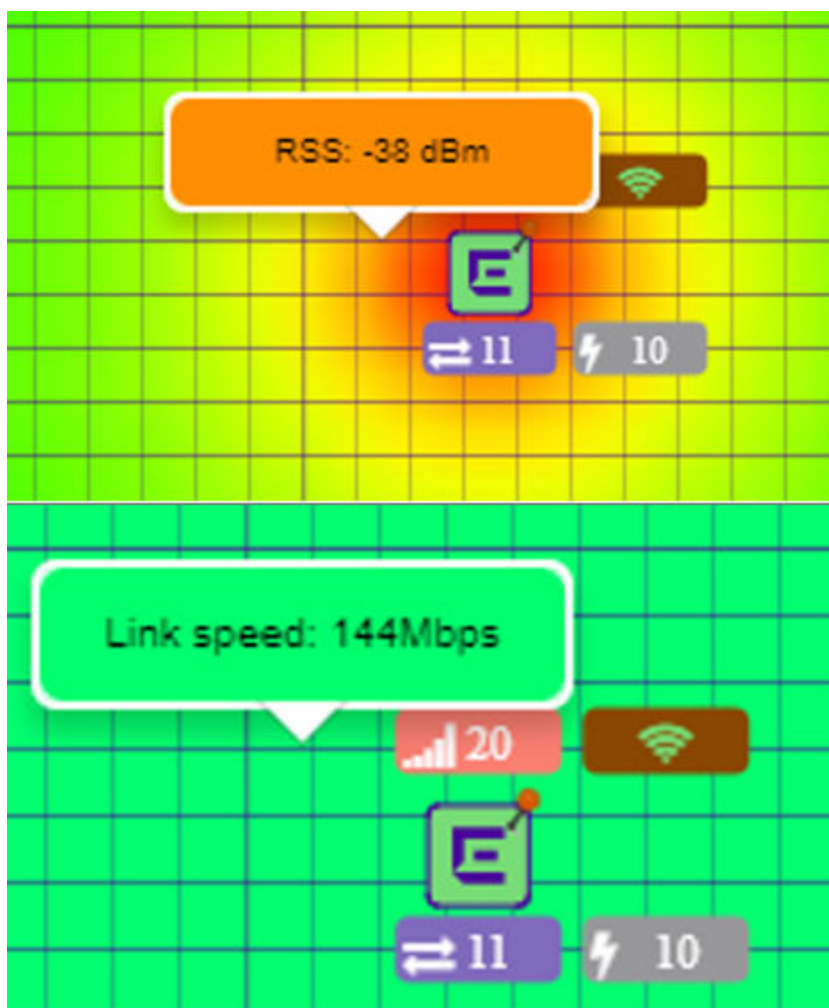


Figure 14: Push-Pin Reading for Heatmap Values

You also have the option to **Select All APs** or **Deselect All APs**. Use these options in addition to individual AP selection to more easily control which APs are selected.

Use Cases: If you want all but one AP selected:

- 1 Click **Select All**.
- 2 Right-click on the AP that you *don't* want.
- 3 Click **Exclude AP from Simulations**.

If you only want one AP selected:

- 1 Click **Deselect All APs**.
- 2 Right-click the AP that you *do* want selected.
- 3 Clear the check box **Exclude AP from Simulations**.

Related Links

[Positioning Heatmaps](#) on page 72

Positioning Heatmaps

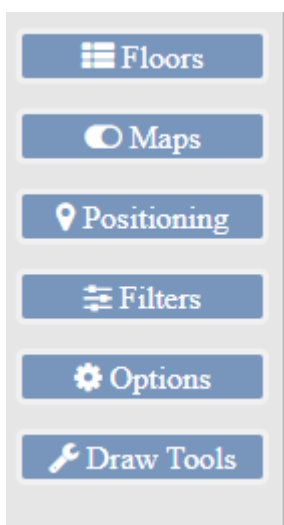
ExtremeCloud Appliance **Floor Plans** view offers **Positioning** heat maps to illustrate optimal device location and client foot traffic. The following Positioning maps are available:

- Location Readiness. Predicted location quality.
- Foot Traffic (Supported on AP39xx only).

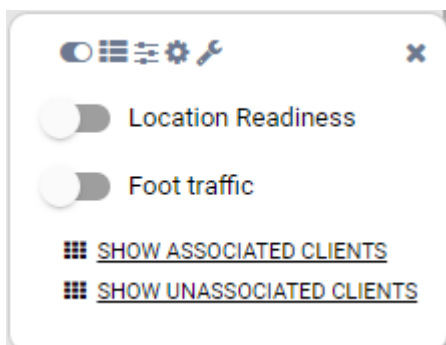
Manage Location Tracking with AP76xx and AP8xxx using ExtremeLocation. For more information, see [ExtremeLocation Profile Settings](#) on page 36.

To access the Positioning maps from the floor plan view:

- 1 Display an available floor plan.
- 2 From the right panel, click **Positioning**.



- 3 To activate a map, click the ball and drag to the right.



- 4 To show clients, select either **Show Associated Clients** or **Show Unassociated Clients**.



Note

If your Positioning Profile is configured to track only active clients, you will not be able to see unassociated clients on the map.

Related Links

[Understanding Readiness Maps](#) on page 69

[Positioning Profile Settings](#) on page 41

[Position Aware Services](#) on page 52

4 Networks

Network Service Settings
Captive Portal Settings
Advanced Network Settings
Managing a Network Service
Network Snapshot: Network Dashboard

Configure network services that bind a wireless LAN service (WLANS) to a default role. Roles are typically bound to topologies. Applying roles assigns user traffic to the corresponding network point of attachment, and the WLANS handles authentication and QoS for the network. Network configuration involves the following tasks:

- Defining SSID and privacy settings for the wireless link.
- Configuring the method of credential authentication for wireless users (Open/WPAv2 with PSK/WPAv2 Enterprise w/ RADIUS).

To add a network, go to **Networks > Add**.

Related Links

[Network Service Settings](#) on page 74
[Managing a Network Service](#) on page 81
[Network Snapshot: Network Dashboard](#) on page 82
[Configuring Column Display](#) on page 11

Network Service Settings

Table 32: Network Service Configuration Settings

Field	Description
Network Name	Enter a unique, user-friendly value that makes sense for your business. Example: Staff
SSID	Enter a character string to identify the wireless network. Must be a maximum of 32 characters. Upper and lowercase allowed. Example: PermanentStaff
Status	Enable or disable the network service. Disabling the network service shuts off the service but does not delete it.

Table 32: Network Service Configuration Settings (continued)

Field	Description
AuthType	<p>Define the authorization type. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open. Anyone is authorized to use the network. This authorization type has no encryption. The Default Unauth role is the only supported policy role. • WPAv2 with PSK Network access is allowed to any client that knows the pre-shared key (PSK). All data between the client and the AP is AES encrypted using the shared secret. Privacy is based on the IEEE standard, and privacy settings are editable. If MAC-based authentication (MBA) is enabled, you can assign different roles to different devices with a PSK because MBA distinguishes between different devices. If MBA is not enabled, then devices with a PSK use the Default Auth role only. <p>Privacy Settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Management Frames — Management Frames are the signaling packets used in the 802.11 wireless standard to allow a device to negotiate with an AP. PMF adds an integrity check to control packets being sent between the client and the access point. This setting is enabled by default. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled. Supports PMF format but does not require it. Disabled. Does not address PMF format. Clients connect regardless of format. Required. Requires all devices use PMF format. This could result in older devices not connecting. • WPAv2Key. The password to access this wireless network. • WPA2 Enterprise w/ RADIUS Supports 802.1X authentication with a RADIUS server, using AES encryption. This is the highest level of network security, particularly when used in conjunction with client certificate-based authentication (EAP-TLS). All 802.1X protocols are supported. <p>Note: MBA and Captive Portal are not supported when using WPA2 Enterprise w/ RADIUS. The devices with 802.1X use Default Auth role only.</p> <p>Privacy Settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Management Frames — Management Frames are the signaling packets used in the 802.11 wireless standard to allow a device to negotiate with an AP. PMF adds an integrity check to control packets being sent between the client and the access point. This setting is enabled by default. Valid values are: Enabled. Supports PMF format but does not require it. Disabled. Does not address PMF format. Clients connect regardless of format. Required. Requires all devices use PMF format. This could result in older devices not connecting.

Table 32: Network Service Configuration Settings (continued)

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast Transition — Provides faster roaming by authenticating the device before roaming occurs. This setting is enabled by default. Mobility Domain ID —
Enable Captive Portal	Check this option to enable captive portal support on the network service.
MAC-based Authentication	<p>The following parameter appears when MAC-based Authentication is enabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MBA Timeout Role. Select the role that will be assigned to a wireless client during MAC-based authentication (MBA) if the RADIUS server access request times out. If no MBA Timeout Role is selected, then a RADIUS server timeout is treated like an Access-Reject, which prevents the client from accessing the network. Select the plus sign to create a new role.
Authentication Method	<p>Select from the following authentication values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Default. Click Configure Default AAA. RADIUS. Look up on a remote RADIUS Server. This option enables the primary and backup RADIUS fields. Local. Look up in the local password repository. LDAP. Look up on a remote LDAP server. This option enables LDAP Configuration.
Default AAA Authentication Method	Indicates the default authentication method that is configured when you select Configure Default AAA .
Primary RADIUS	IP address of primary RADIUS server.
Backup RADIUS	IP address of backup RADIUS server.
LDAP Configuration	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol. Select a configuration or select the plus sign to add a new configuration.
Authenticate Locally for MAC	Authenticate the MAC address on ExtremeCloud Appliance. Do not authenticate MAC address on the RADIUS server.
Default Auth Role	<p>The default network policy roles for an authenticated client. Select the plus sign to create a new role.</p> <p>Configure this setting if you want to override the default accept policy role with your own default authentication policy role. By default, Enterprise User is the Default Auth Role.</p> <p>To configure a different role as the Default Auth Role:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Configure the role under Policy > Roles and indicate that it is the Default Auth Role here. 2 Go to Onboard > Rules and edit a policy rule, specifying Default Auth Role in the Accept Policy field.
Default VLAN	<p>The default network topology. A topology can be thought of as a VLAN (Virtual LAN) with at least one egress port, and optionally include: sets of services, exception filters, and multicast filters. Examples of supported topology modes are Bridged at AP and Bridged at AC. Click the plus sign to create a new VLAN.</p>

Related Links

[Captive Portal Settings](#) on page 77

[LDAP Configurations](#) on page 112

[Adding Policy Roles](#) on page 138

[Configuring VLANs](#) on page 147

Captive Portal Settings

Go to **Networks** to enable captive portal. Select the portal type: Internal or External. The configuration settings depend on the portal type.



Note

By default, when captive portal is enabled, HTTP, DNS and DHCP access is provided to ExtremeCloud Appliance for redirection.

Related Links

[Internal Captive Portal Settings](#) on page 77

[External Captive Portal Settings](#) on page 78

Internal Captive Portal Settings

An internal captive portal resides on ExtremeCloud Appliance. Configure the following parameters for an internal captive portal.

Table 33: Internal Captive Portal Settings

Field	Description
Portal name	Select an icon to add, edit, or delete a captive portal. When you add or edit a captive portal, the portal configuration dialog displays.
Portal Connection	Indicates the Interface/Topology that is used for the portal communication.
Use FQDN for connection	Use the Fully-Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the VLAN instead of its IP address when redirecting clients to the captive portal. This is required for OpenID Connect.
Walled Garden Rules	Click Walled Garden Rules to configure policy rules for the internal captive portal.
Use HTTPS for connection	(Optional) Indicates that the connection will be secure with HTTPS.
Authentication method	Select the authentication method for the captive portal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default. Click Configure Default AAA for pop up. • RADIUS. Look up on a remote RADIUS Server. This option enables the primary and backup RADIUS fields. • Local. Look up in the local password repository. • LDAP. Look up on a remote LDAP server. This option enables LDAP Configuration.
LDAP Configuration	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol. Select a configuration or select the plus sign to add a new configuration.

Related Links

[Portal Website Configuration](#) on page 116

[Portal Network Configuration](#) on page 125

[Portal Administration Configuration](#) on page 125

[Default Rules for Captive Portal](#) on page 133

[Interfaces](#) on page 153

External Captive Portal Settings

An external captive portal resides on a separate server. Configure the following settings for an external captive portal.

Table 34: External Captive Portal Settings

Field	Description
ECP URL	URL address for the external captive portal.
Walled Garden Rules	Click Walled Garden Rules to configure policy rules for the external captive portal.
Identity	Determines the name common to both the ExtremeCloud Appliance and the external Web server if you want to encrypt the information passed between the ExtremeCloud Appliance and the external Web server. Required for signing the redirected URL. If you do not configure the Identity, the redirector on the AP drops the traffic.
Shared Secret	The password that is used to validate the connection between the client and the RADIUS server.
Use HTTPS for connection	Indicates that the connection will be secure with HTTPS.
Send Successful Login To	Indicates destination of authenticated user. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original Destination. The destination of the original request. • Custom URL. Provide the URL address.

Related Links

[Configuring L2 Rules](#) on page 140

[Configuring L7 Application Rules](#) on page 143

[Walled Garden Rules](#) on page 78

Walled Garden Rules

When authenticating with third-party credentials such as Facebook or Google, the ExtremeCloud Appliance unregistered access policy must allow access to the third-party site (either allow all SSL or make allowances for third-party servers). The Portal Configuration must have the specific site registration enabled and include the Application ID and Secret for the third-party site.

Third-party registration for networks redirecting HTTP traffic to the captive portal using DNS Proxy requires additional configuration.

Create a unique application to the third-party software. Refer to the following developer sites:

- Facebook Developers page at <https://developers.facebook.com/apps/>
- Google Developers page at <https://console.developers.google.com/projectselector/apis/library>
- Microsoft Developers page at <https://apps.dev.microsoft.com/#/appList>.
- Yahoo Developers page at <https://developer.yahoo.com/>
- Salesforce Developers page at <https://developer.salesforce.com/>

The Application ID and Application Secret assigned during the creation of the third-party application must be provided in the Portal Configuration page.



Note

With an Availability Pair, when configuring authentication in the portal, specify the URI (*Uniform Resource Identifier*) for both the Primary and Secondary appliance.

Related Links

[Adding Walled Garden Rules](#) on page 79

[Configuring L2 Rules](#) on page 140

[Configuring L7 Application Rules](#) on page 143

[Authentication with Third-party Credentials](#) on page 120

[Third-party Registration Requirements](#) on page 120

Adding Walled Garden Rules

Take the following steps to configure Walled Garden rules:

- 1 Go to **Networks** and select a network.
- 2 Click **Configure Network** and enable **Captive Portal**.
- 3 Click **Walled Garden Rules**.
- 4 Click drop-down to display settings for each OSI layer:
 - L2 (Mac Address) Rules
 - L3, L4 (IP and Port) Rules
 - L7 (Application) Rules
- 5 Configure the rule parameters.

Each application site requires specific rules to access their site domains. The following table lists the rule configuration parameters needed for each application site.



Note

The domain information for each application site is subject to change. Refer to specific application site documentation if necessary.

Table 35: FQDN Rules Required for Social Logins

Application Site	Rule Parameters
Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow FQDN to facebook.com, port HTTPS • Allow FQDN to fbcdn.net, port HTTPS
Google	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow FQDN to accounts.google.com, port HTTPS

Table 35: FQDN Rules Required for Social Logins (continued)

Application Site	Rule Parameters
Microsoft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow FQDN to login.live.com, port HTTPS Allow FQDN to gfx.ms, port HTTPS Allow FQDN to akadns6.net, port HTTPS
Salesforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow FQDN to login.salesforce.com Allow FQDN to sfdcstatic.com
Yahoo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow FQDN to login.yahoo.com, port HTTPS Allow FQDN to yimg.com, port HTTPS

Related Links

[Walled Garden Rules](#) on page 78

[Configuring L2 Rules](#) on page 140

[Configuring L3, L4 Rules](#) on page 141

[Configuring L7 Application Rules](#) on page 143

Advanced Network Settings

To configure advanced network settings:

- 1 Go to **Networks**.
- 2 Select **Add > Advanced**.
- 3 Configure the following parameters:

RADIUS Accounting	Indicates that the RADIUS server will also handle RADIUS accounting requests.
Hide SSID	Prevents the SSID from going in a beacon message but sends out the SSID when a device probes the APs.
Radio Management (11k) Support	Enabling this option helps improve the distribution of traffic in a wireless network by allowing a client to select an AP based on its active subscribers and overall traffic. (Dependent on the client's ability to support this option.) APs serving WLANs with 11k support enabled perform a background scan to collect neighbor AP information and determine alternatives to recommend to the client.
Quiet IE	When Quiet IE is enabled, the AP temporarily silences the clients by including a Quiet IE countdown (from 200 to 1) in the Beacons and Probe Responses. When Quiet Count reaches 1, all the clients have to be quiet for the Quiet Duration given in the Quiet IE.
U-APSD	Improves your use of Power Save mode.

**Note**

U-APSD can interfere with device functionality.

Admission Control	Enable one or more of these options to prioritize traffic and provide enhanced multimedia support. When a client connects, it receives a reserved amount of time, which improves the reliability of applications by preventing over-subscription of bandwidth. If
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Admission Control is enabled, the clients must use it. If a client does not support it, that client's traffic will be downgraded.



Note

It is not recommended to enable Admission Control if all clients do not support it.

Admission Control for Voice (VO)	Forces clients to request admission to use the highest priority access categories in both inbound and outbound directions.
Admission Control for Video (VI)	Provides distinct thresholds for VI (video).
Admission Support for Best Effort (BE)	If the client does not support admission control for the access category that requires admission control, the traffic category will be downgraded to lower access category that does not have Mandatory Admission control.
Global Admission Control for Background (BK)	Provides global admission control for background bandwidth.
Pre-Authenticated idle timeout (seconds)	The amount of time (in seconds) that a mobile user can have a session on the controller in <i>pre-authenticated</i> state during which no active traffic is passed. The session is terminated if no active traffic is passed within this time.
Post-Authenticated idle timeout (seconds)	The amount of time (in seconds) that a mobile user can have a session on the controller in <i>authenticated</i> state during which no active traffic is passed. The session will be terminated if no active traffic is passed within this time.
Maximum session duration (seconds)	The maximum user session length in seconds.

Related Links

[Network Service Settings](#) on page 74

Managing a Network Service

Once a network service is created, you can modify the configuration settings or delete the network. To get started:

- 1 Go to **Networks**.
- 2 Select a network service from the list.
The network details for the selected service display.
- 3 Click **Configure Network**.
The Network Configuration settings display.
- 4 Modify configuration settings as needed and click **Save**.
- 5 To delete a network, click **Delete**.
A delete confirmation message displays. Click **OK**.

Related Links

[Network Service Settings](#) on page 74

Network Snapshot: Network Dashboard

To access **Network Services** screen:

- 1 Go to **Networks**.
- 2 Select a network service from the list.
The network details for the selected service appear.
- 3 Click **Configure Network** to modify network configuration settings. For more information, see [Network Service Settings](#) on page 74.

Table 36: Tabs on the Network Service Screen

Tab	Description
Dashboard	Network charts provide throughput and volume information for each network service. Use this information to understand network traffic and load.
Sites	List of sites associated with the network service.
Access Points	List of access points associated with the network service. Use the search facility to find a specific AP.
Switches	List of switches associated with the network service.
Clients	List of clients associated with the network service. Use the search facility to find a specific client. Add or remove clients from black and white lists directly from this client list.

Related Links

[Network Widgets](#) on page 82

Network Widgets

The following widget reports are available from the Networks dashboard:

- Client Utilization. Provides metrics on client throughput and data usage.
- RF Management. Provides metrics on radio frequency quality.
- Clients. Provides metrics on Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and Return Trip Time (RTT) per client.
- Expert: Client metrics for the expert user related to RFQI, RTT, RSS, and RX and TX Rates.
- Application Visibility. Provides details about applications the client is accessing and metrics on application groups related to throughput and usage.

To view widgets for an individual network:

- 1 Go to **Networks**.
- 2 Select a network from the list and review the widgets on the **Dashboard** page.

5 Devices

Understanding Access Point States
AP Adoption Rules
Access Points
Opening Live SSH Console to a Selected AP
Packet Capture
Switches

Manage access points (APs), switches, and adoption rules from the **Devices** workbench. See the ExtremeCloud Appliance Release Notes for a list of supported APs and switches.



Note

ExtremeCloud Appliance supports Extreme Defender Adapter SA201 for the Defender for IoT solution. For more information on Extreme Defender for IoT, refer to documentation located in the Extreme Networks documentation portal: <https://extremenetworks.com/documentation/defender-application>.

Related Links

[Understanding Access Point States](#) on page 83
[AP Adoption Rules](#) on page 84
[Adding APs](#) on page 87
[Adding or Editing a Configuration Profile](#) on page 29
[Advanced AP Radio Settings](#) on page 33
[Network Snapshot: AP Dashboard](#) on page 90

Understanding Access Point States

The following describes access point states on the **Access Points Device List**.

Table 37: AP State from the Device List





State	Description
	In-Service. Device has discovered ExtremeCloud Appliance and is providing service.
	In-Service Trouble. Device has discovered ExtremeCloud Appliance but it is not a member of a device group.

Table 37: AP State from the Device List (continued)

State	Description
	Unknown. Device is added to ExtremeCloud Appliance but the device has never discovered ExtremeCloud Appliance .
	Critical. After being Active, Discovered, and On-boarded, associated device is no longer connected to ExtremeCloud Appliance.

Note

Most AP radio properties depend on a regulatory domain; which is defined at the site level. Devices that are connected to ExtremeCloud Appliance but not assigned to a device group have the status of *In-Service Trouble*. Devices that have not discovered ExtremeCloud Appliance have the status of *Unknown*.

AP Adoption Rules

The AP adoption feature simplifies the deployment of a large number of APs. A set of rules defines the device group assignment for new APs, when they register for the first time. Without adoption rules defined, you must manually select each AP for inclusion in a device group.

Note

Without Adoption Rules, based on the AP license domain and model number, when a device group configuration matches this criteria, ExtremeCloud Appliance prompts you to add the APs, but you must manually select each AP for inclusion.

To avoid this manual process, create AP adoption rules before you register the devices. AP adoption rules organize your devices based on preset conditions or rules.

When you are ready to register one or more APs:

- 1 Create the logical device groups within a site.
- 2 Configure the adoption rules that populate the groups.
- 3 Register the APs.

The APs are automatically organized into the logical device groups based on the adoption rule definitions. Rules are evaluated from the top down. Use the up and down arrows to put adoption rules in a specific order. If the AP does not match the criteria of first adoption rule, then the next rule is evaluated.

Note

In addition to matching rule criteria, the site and device group configuration must match the AP for the adoption rule to take effect. The AP license domain must match the site Country, and the AP model number must match the site Type and device group Profile configuration.

Related Links

[Adding or Editing Adoption Rules](#) on page 85

[Deleting Device Groups and Adoption Rules](#) on page 86

Adding or Editing Adoption Rules

Create adoption rules that filter on one or more of the following network attributes:


- **AP Model** — Matching criteria is a sub-string. For example, if filter criteria is FCC, all APs with FCC in the model number will match.
- **Host Name** — Matching criteria is a sub-string.
- **IP Address / CIDR** — Enter a single IP address for each rule. The range for CIDR is 0 to 32. If the CIDR is 0, the IP address will not be used as a matching criteria.
- **AP Serial Number** — Matching criteria must be exact string. Enter a single serial number for each rule.



Note

To successfully match an adoption rule, all specified parameters must match.

To add or edit an adoption rule:

- 1 From the left pane, click **Devices > Adoption**.
- 2 To add a new rule, click **Add**.
- 3 To edit an existing rule, click on an adoption rule in the list and select .

Related Links

[Adoption Rule Settings](#) on page 85

[AP Adoption Rules](#) on page 84

[Deleting Device Groups and Adoption Rules](#) on page 86

Adoption Rule Settings

Configure the following parameters to create an adoption rule:

Device Group	Select a device group that will contain the APs that meet the filter criteria.
IP Address	Filter the APs by IP address, adopting APs into the specified device group based on their IP address.
CIDR	Filter the APs by the CIDR address, adopting APs into the specified device group based on the CIDR address. CIDR - CIDR field is used along with IP address field to find the IP address range.
Host Name	Filter the APs by host name, adopting APs into the specified device group based on their host name. This field matches on sub strings. The full host name is not required for a match.
Model	Model number on the AP. This field matches on sub strings. The full model number is not required for a match.
Serial Number	Serial number on the AP. Serial number requires an <i>exact</i> string match.

Related Links

[Adding or Editing Adoption Rules](#) on page 85


[AP Adoption Rules](#) on page 84

[Deleting Device Groups and Adoption Rules](#) on page 86

Deleting Device Groups and Adoption Rules

All device groups and AP adoption rules can be deleted. When a device group is deleted, all the AP adoption rules that reference that device group are deleted from ExtremeCloud Appliance.

To delete a device group:

- 1 Go to **Devices** > **Adoption** and click on an adoption rule in the list.
- 2 Click .
- 3 Click **OK**.

A confirmation dialog displays.

Related Links

[AP Adoption Rules](#) on page 84

Access Points

The model and licensing domain of the AP determines the site configuration type and site licensing domain. The configuration Profile and RF Management for a device group are specific to the AP platform.

The **Country** option on the site must support the AP licensing domain, and the site configuration type must support the AP model.

- A **Centralized** site supports the following AP39xx models:
 - AP3917i/e/k
 - AP3916ic
 - AP3915i/e
 - AP3912i
 - AP3935i/e
 - AP3965i/e
- A **Distributed** site supports the following access point models:
 - AP7522
 - AP7532
 - AP7562
 - AP7612
 - AP7632
 - AP7662
 - AP8432
 - AP8533

The Extreme Networks Defender Adapter SA201 is supported.

Note



Most AP radio properties depend on a regulatory domain; which is defined at the site level. Devices that are connected to ExtremeCloud Appliance but not assigned to a device group have the status of *In-Service Trouble*. Devices that have not discovered ExtremeCloud Appliance have the status of *Unknown*.

Related Links

- [Adding APs](#) on page 87
- [Adding a Site](#) on page 21
- [Device Groups](#) on page 25
- [Configuring Column Display](#) on page 11

Adding APs

Access Points and Switches are automatically added to ExtremeCloud Appliance via the cloud-connector when the DHCP and DNS prerequisites have been met. For full instructions on configuring DHCP, NPS, and DNS services, refer to the *ExtremeCloud Appliance Deployment Guide* located in the Extreme Networks documentation portal: <https://extremenetworks.com/documentation/extremecloud-appliance>. You can use the Add functionality to pre-provision any AP or switch before they connect.

Using the Add functionality, you can clone an existing AP or add a unique AP configuration. An AP that is discovered by ExtremeCloud Appliance, but is not yet a member of a device group, has a status of *In-Service Trouble*.

When you create device groups, then add APs, a list of discovered APs that match the site and device group configuration settings will display on the **Edit Device Group** page. You can then select each AP from the **Edit Device Group** page to add it to the device group.

Tip



If your APs are not displaying within the **Edit Device Group** page, verify the following:

- AP licensing domain matches the site Country value.
- AP model number matches the site Type and the device group Profile configuration.



Note

You can add several APs and then register them at one time.

- 1 Go to **Devices > Access Points**.
- 2 To add a new AP, click **Add**.
- 3 To add a clone, select the check box next to an AP in the list and click **Clone**.
- 4 Configure the following parameters.

Serial Number	Unique number that identifies the AP. Provide this number for new and cloned APs. This number is on the AP.
Model	Select an AP model number from the drop-down list. The model number is on the AP.
Name	Unique name for the AP. Provide a unique name for new and cloned APs.
Description	Text description to help identify the AP.

- 5 Click **OK**.



Note

Most AP radio properties depend on a regulatory domain; which is defined at the site level. Devices that are connected to ExtremeCloud Appliance but not assigned to a device group have the status of *In-Service Trouble*. Devices that have not discovered ExtremeCloud Appliance have the status of *Unknown*.

Related Links

[AP Adoption Rules](#) on page 84

Configure AP Radio Settings

To modify settings for an access point (AP) and its radio properties:

- 1 From the left menu, select **Devices > Access Points**.
- 2 Select an AP from the list.
- 3 Select **Configure Access Point**.
- 4 (Optional) Enter a description.
- 5 Configure the following parameters:

Table 38: Radio Properties

Field	Description
Admin Mode	Select On to enable the radio; select Off to disable the radio.
Use RF Management Policy	Indicates if settings from the RF Management policy that is associated with the device group are used. If you select Yes , links to the RF Management Policy and the site are present. If you select No , the radio settings are displayed. You can modify radio setting from here.
Channel Width	Determines the channel width for the radio. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 MHz 40 MHz 80 MHz Automatic – Channel width is calculated automatically. This is the default value.
Request New Channel	Specifies the primary channel of the wireless AP. Select Auto to request ACS to search for a channel using a channel selection algorithm. Depending on the licensed regulatory domain, channels may be restricted. ACS in the 2.4 GHz radio band with 40 MHz channels is not recommended due to severe co-channel interference.
Max Tx Power	Determines the maximum power level that can be used by the radio in dBm. The values are governed by compliance requirements based on the country, radio, and antenna selected, and will vary by AP.

- 6 Select **Save**.

Related Links

[Advanced AP Settings](#) on page 89

Advanced AP Settings

Table 39: Advanced AP Settings

Field	Description
Actions	
Reboot	Restart the AP.
Retrieve Trace	ExtremeCloud Appliance collects information from the AP, including logs and crash reports if applicable.
Download Trace	Download the trace report.
Overrides	
Management VLAN ID Override	Virtual Local Area Network Identifier. Enable VLAN tagging to insert a VLAN ID into a packet header identifying which VLAN the packet belongs to. You can configure Tagged VLANs for all APs in a device group from the device group Advanced Settings dialog. And you can override the device group setting for one or more individual APs from here.
Static MTU	A static Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU). When this option is enabled, the MTU is fixed at the value you specify. Otherwise, the default value of 1500 is used.
Radio Setting Overrides	You can configure radio settings for all APs in a device group from the device group Radio tab and Advanced Radio dialog. And you can override radio settings for one or more individual APs from here.

Related Links

[Advanced Configuration Profile Settings](#) on page 32

[Advanced AP Radio Settings](#) on page 33

Professional Install Settings

The Professional Install option is only available for AP models with external antennas. The fields and corresponding antenna value options that appear on the **Professional Install** dialog depend on the selected AP and the antenna models that are available. Select an antenna for each available port. By default, the two antennas must be identical. However, you have the option to select **No Antenna** for the second antenna port. The AP3915e and AP3917e access point models offer an external IoT antenna. Select the antenna model from the drop-down field. Choose the desired attenuation for each radio from the drop-down list. Selectable range is from 0 to 30 dBI.

Professional install

Radio 1/2 Port 2.4G/5G-1 Antenna Type

Radio 1/2 Port 2.4G/5G-2 Antenna Type

IoT Antenna Type

Radio 1 Attenuation

Radio 2 Attenuation

Figure 15: Professional Install Settings

Related Links

[Advanced AP Settings](#) on page 89

[Configure AP Radio Settings](#) on page 88

Network Snapshot: AP Dashboard

To view network details from the AP screen:

- 1 From the left pane, click **Devices > Access Points**.

The **Access Points** list displays.

- 2 Select an AP.

The network details for the selected AP appear. Details for a camera AP include the camera network address.

If the AP is configured on a mapped floor plan, a map displays showing the AP location with all associated clients. Click the on the map to open the floor plan view.

Table 40: Tabs on the AP Details Screen

Tab	Description
Dashboard	Network charts provide client count and radio channel data. Use this information to determine network traffic associated with the AP and channel statistics.
Sites	Sites that include this AP. Click the site to show details.

Table 40: Tabs on the AP Details Screen (continued)

Tab	Description
Networks	List of network services associated with the device. Click a network to show network details.
Clients	List of clients associated with the AP. Add or remove clients from black and white lists.
Troubleshooting	Offers packet capture at the AP and remote console access to the AP.

- 3 Click **Configure AP** to modify AP settings.

Related Links

- [AP Widgets](#) on page 91
- [Sites](#) on page 18
- [Opening Live SSH Console to a Selected AP](#) on page 91
- [Packet Capture](#) on page 92
- [Floor Plans](#) on page 51
- [Whitelisting and Blacklisting Clients](#) on page 102

AP Widgets

The following widget reports are available from the AP dashboard:

- Device Utilization. Provides metrics on throughput and data usage for each AP and clients associated with the AP.
- RF Management. Provides metrics on radio frequency quality, channel utilization, channel noise, load, and signal to noise ratio (SNR) levels.
- Clients. Provides metrics on client distribution by protocol, operating system, and manufacturer per AP.
- Expert: AP metrics for the expert user related to RFQI, RTT, RSS, and RX and TX Rates.
- Application Visibility. Provides details about applications the client is accessing and metrics on application groups related to throughput and usage per AP.

To view widgets for an individual client:

- 1 Go to **Devices > Access Points**.
- 2 Select an AP from the list and review the widgets on the **Dashboard** page.

Related Links

- [Adding a New Dashboard](#) on page 14
- [Modifying a Dashboard](#) on page 15

Opening Live SSH Console to a Selected AP

ExtremeCloud Appliance provides a remote console to enable diagnostic debugging of wired and wireless APs. Use the remote console to open a live SSH console session to an AP and troubleshoot using the built-in commands, such as ping and traceroute. You can initiate remote console on both local and remote APs configured behind a firewall.

To open a remote console to an AP:

- 1 Go to **Devices > Access Points**.
- 2 Select an access point (not the check box).
- 3 Select **Troubleshooting > AP Remote Console > Connect**.
The selected AP's SSH console appears.
- 4 Perform `ping` and `traceroute` at the SSH prompt.
- 5 To terminate the SSH console session, click **Disconnect**.

Packet Capture

Use Packet Capture to identify network inconsistencies by intercepting packets that travel from the APs to the ExtremeCloud Appliance. Packets are captured based on the parameter configurations that you specify.

The packets are logged in a PCAP file for each session. The PCAP file is temporarily stored on the ExtremeCloud Appliance that is associated with the AP. To view the PCAP file, export the file to a host running Wireshark.



Note

Live Packet Capture is available in addition to the saved file option. After starting Packet Capture, start Wireshark and add the remote interface using the ExtremeCloud Appliance management IP address. See the Wireshark documentation for details.

Packets can be captured from APs associated with either ExtremeCloud Appliance in an Availability Pair. Packet capture will continue after failover displaying packet results in one file.

With AP39xx, once packet capture has started, you can change the capture parameters and refresh the capture, continuing to capture without interruption. This feature allows you to modify parameters as you monitor the capture process. All parameters are represented in a single file, except when the Capture Location is changed between wired and wireless. Wired and wireless packets are always represented in separate PCAP files.

The following supported features depend on the AP model:

- Capture from 1 to 4 IP addresses and 1 or 2 MAC addresses, depending on the AP model.
- Capture wired and wireless packets simultaneously, or independently, depending on the AP model.
- Capture packet refresh is supported on AP39xx only.

Related Links

[Configuring AP Packet Capture](#) on page 92

[Packet Capture Parameters](#) on page 93

Configuring AP Packet Capture

To enable packet capture on an AP:

- 1 Go to **Devices > Access Points**.
- 2 Select an access point (not the check box).

- 3 Select **Troubleshooting > AP Packet Capture**.
- 4 Configure the packet capture parameters.
- 5 Click **Start** to start the packet capture.
- 6 Click **Stop** to stop the packet capture.

Packet capture stops when capture file size reaches 1GB. If both wireless and wired capture is in progress, both captures stop if any file reaches the 1GB limit.

- 7 Hover over the PAC file and select **Download** to download the file.



Note

The ExtremeCloud Appliance can store only one PCAP file at a time. Therefore, export the file immediately upon completion of packet capture to avoid overwriting the file with the next capture file.

By default, captured packets are logged to the files *AP_traffic_dump_wired.pcap* for wired and *AP_traffic_dump_wireless.pcap* for wireless, and temporarily stored on the ExtremeCloud Appliance that is associated with the selected AP.

Related Links

[Packet Capture Parameters](#) on page 93

[Packet Capture](#) on page 92

Packet Capture Parameters

Field Name	Field Description
In the Capture Locations pane, configure the following settings:	
Wired	<p>Enables wired-packet capture on the selected AP. Filter packets on the basis of the direction of packet flow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In — Capture packets received by the AP. • Out — Capture packets transmitted by the AP. • Both — Capture packets transmitted and received by the AP. This is the default value. <p>Select Includes Wired Clients to include wired-packets received and transmitted to and from wired clients associated with the selected AP. This option is disabled by default.</p>

Field Name	Field Description
Wireless	<p>Enables wireless-packet capture on the selected AP. Filter packets on the basis of the direction of packet flow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In — Capture packets received by the AP. • Out — Capture packets transmitted by the AP. • Both — Capture packets transmitted and received by the AP. This is the default value. <p>Specify the radio interface on which to enable wireless-packet capture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio 1 — Enable packet capture on the AP's radio 1 interface. • Radio 2 — Enable packet capture on the AP's radio 2 interface. • Radio Both — Enable packet capture on both radio 1 and radio 2 interfaces of the AP. This option is selected by default. <p>Note: Certain APs support capturing wired and wireless packets simultaneously. The result is two PCAP files: one displaying wired packet information, one displaying wireless packet information.</p>
In the Settings pane, specify how you want to determine the length of the packet capture. Options are: Maximum Packet Count , Duration , or manually end packet capture by clicking Stop .	
Maximum Packet Count	<p>Specify the maximum number of packets captured and logged to the PCAP file. The default value is 50000. Packet capture stops once the threshold specified here is reached, unless manually stopped beforehand.</p> <p>Note: Note: The default maximum packet capture data limit is 1 GB. Therefore, regardless of the Maximum Packet Capture Count specified, packet capture stops once the PCAP file size reaches 1 GB.</p>
Duration	Packet transfer window. Default value is 5 minutes.
In the Filter pane, filter packets by MAC address, IP address, IP Protocol, or Port. The filters are mutually exclusive and are applied in the order in which they are listed. Enter at least one MAC address or IP address.	
Note: Excessive packet capture degrades network performance. If you are going to enable packet capture on all APs, specify at least one MAC address filter and one IP address filter to avoid performance degradation.	
Filter by MAC 1 and Filter by MAC 2	Specify one or two MAC addresses to filter packets for capture. When a MAC address is specified, only packets that move to and from the specified MAC addresses are captured. Support for multiple MAC addresses depends on the AP model.
Filter by IP 1 to Filter by IP 4	Specify one to four IP addresses to filter packets for capture. filters. When an IP address is specified, only packets that move to and from the specified IP addresses are captured. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. Support for multiple IP addresses depends on the AP model.
IP Protocol	<p>Specify the protocol to filter for packet capture. Packets matching the specified protocol are captured. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICMP — Captures only ICMP packets. This is the default value. • TCP — Captures only TCP packets. • UDP — Captures only UDP packets • GRE — Captures only GRE packets • IPsec - ESP — Captures only IPsec - ESP packets • IPsec - AH — Captures only IPsec - AH packets

Field Name	Field Description
Port	Specify a TCP or UDP port number. Packets with the matching port number are captured. Use Port as an additional filter, or if you wish to specify a protocol that is not included in the IP Protocol menu.
Export	Note: Hover over the PAC file to download. Certain APs support capturing wired and wireless packets simultaneously. The result is two PCAP files: one displaying wired packet information, one displaying wireless packet information.

Switches

ExtremeCloud Appliance can manage a maximum of 1000 switches.

To see a list of configured switches in ExtremeCloud Appliance, go to **Devices > Switches**.

To search for an item in the list, enter any column value in the search field. Partial values are accepted. Wild cards are not necessary. Check **Exact Match** to display only column values that match your exact search criteria.

To view a list of switches associated with a site, go to **Sites**, select a site and click **Switches**.

To clone or delete switches from within a site:

- 1 Go to **Sites** and select a site.
- 2 Click **Configure Site > Switches**.
- 3 Select a check box next to a switch and click **Clone** or **Delete**.
- 4 Click **Save**.

For a list of supported switches, see the Release Notes.

Related Links

[Adding a Switch](#) on page 96

[Configuring a Switch](#) on page 97

[Switch Actions](#) on page 97





[Site Parameters](#) on page 21

[Configuring Column Display](#) on page 11

Understanding Switch States

The following describes switch states on the **Switches Device List**.

Table 41: Switch State from the Device List

State	Description
	In-service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switch acknowledges the sent configuration Switch sends statistics every 5 minutes.
	In-Service Trouble: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switch in process of connecting to ExtremeCloud Appliance Configuration is pending acknowledgment from switch Switch reset pending Switch reboot pending Switch upgrade pending
	Unknown. Switch has not discovered the ExtremeCloud Appliance.
	Critical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switch stops sending requests for 5 minutes or longer Consistent with a lost of connectivity to ExtremeCloud Appliance

Adding a Switch

Access Points and Switches are automatically added to via the cloud-connector when the DHCP and DNS prerequisites have been met. You can use the Add functionality to pre-provision any AP or switch before they connect.

To add a switch to your network:

- 1 Per-configure your external DHCP and DNS servers on your network for discovery of the new switch. In order for the to communicate to the ExtremeCloud Appliance:
 - The DHCP Server (that will be serving an IP to the switch) needs to return a DNS Server and Domain Name to the switch.
 - The DNS Server needs to map the name `extremecontrol.<domain-name>` to the IP address of the ExtremeCloud Appliance that you plan to add the switch.
 - Confirm that the DHCP server is serving the correct DNS and domain name information.

Note



For full instructions on configuring DHCP, NPS, and DNS services, refer to the *ExtremeCloud Appliance Deployment Guide* located in the Extreme Networks documentation portal: <https://extremenetworks.com/documentation/extremecloud-appliance>

- 2 Go to **Devices > Switches**.
- 3 Click **Add** and configure the parameters.



Note

You can clone a switch from within a site, see [Switches](#) on page 95.

4 Configure the following parameters.

- Serial Number** Unique number that identifies the switch. Provide this number for new and cloned switches. This number is on the switch.
- Model** Select model number from the drop-down list. The model number is on the switch.
- Name** Unique name for the switch. Provide a unique name.
- Description** Text description to help identify the switch.

5 Click **OK**.

6 Connect your switch to the network and power it on.



Note

The switch must be reset to factory default configuration. Refer to the switch documentation to reset your switch to factory defaults.

Related Links

[Switch Actions](#) on page 97

[Configuring a Switch](#) on page 97

[Switches](#) on page 95

Switch Actions

Take the following actions from the switch **Actions** button.

Table 42: Switch Actions

Field	Description
Delete	Delete the selected switch.
Reboot	Restart the selected switch.
Reset	Issues a configuration reset and reboot to the switch, resets the configuration to the initial settings.
Upgrade	Upgrade switch software. You must be an Administrator to upload the per-packaged software.
Retrieve Traces	Initiates a traces routine creating a zip file that includes switch configuration, state information, and log files. ExtremeCloud Appliance receives the Traces zip file and presents a download-able zip file in the Traces tab on the Monitor page for the switch. ExtremeCloud Appliance keeps one file and overwrites that file as subsequent files are received.
Assigned to Site	Assign selected switches to a site. Assign to Site dialog displays with available sites. Check one site and click Ok .

Configuring a Switch

Once a switch is added to ExtremeCloud Appliance a list of ports is displayed on the configuration page for the switch. From the configuration page, create LAG groups and select the Admin state, Port Function, and PoE of each port.

To access the switch configuration page:

- 1 Go to **Devices > Switches** and select a switch (not the check box).
- 2 Click **Configure Switch**.

For each port, the following information is displayed:

- Admin State
- Name
- Alias Function
- Speed
- Neighbor
- Lag Members
- PoE

- 3 Select one or more ports from the list,. Then, set the Admin State, Port Function, and PoE options to **On** or **Off**. Select **Apply** after each selection.

Related Links

[LAG Configuration](#) on page 98

[Advanced Switch Settings](#) on page 99

LAG Configuration

To configure a Link Aggregation Group (LAG):

- 1 Select **New LAG** to set a Master Port.
- 2 Select the Master Port number from the drop-down field.



Note

Dialog options display for the master port after you select a port number.

- 3 Select a Member Port number under **Ports Eligible for LAG membership**. Then, drag and drop the port onto the **Master Port** pane.
- 4 Click **Save Master**.

Related Links

[Configuring a Switch](#) on page 97

[Advanced Switch Settings](#) on page 99

Advanced Switch Settings

Table 43: Advanced Switch Settings

Field	Description
Bridge Priority	Indicates the priority of the switch in a Spanning Tree network configuration to determine the Root Bridge Switch. All switches are assigned a Bridge Priority. The Bridge Priority plus the Mac Address determine the Switch ID. The lower the numerical value of the Switch ID, the more likely the switch is the Root Bridge (switch). All switches in your network can be assigned the same default Bridge Priority. If this is the case, the switch Mac Address decides which switch is the Root Bridge Switch.
IGMP Snooping	Enable snooping of Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) network traffic to provide a method for intelligently forwarding multicast packets within a Layer 2 broadcast domain. By snooping the IGMP registration information, the device forms a distribution list that determines which end stations receive packets with a specific multicast address. Layer 2 switches listen for IGMP messages and build mapping tables and associated forwarding filters. IGMP snooping also reduces IGMP protocol traffic. Default: Disabled
MSTP Configuration	Enable or disable MSTP configuration for the site from the Site Switch tab. Port MSTP configuration is set based on port function (AP, Host, Inter-switch and Other).
VLAN Configuration	VLAN configuration is based on Switch port function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP — All the tagged and untagged VLANs are configured for the AP's device group. • Host — Administrator configurable. The Administrator can configure any of the VLANs that are configured in the system. • Other — Default setting. Typically configures port to VLAN 1, but this is configurable for all VLAN(s) that are configured on ExtremeCloud Appliance. • Interswitch — All tagged and untagged VLANs are configured for all AP device groups that are serviced by the switch, along with all of the VLANs used by the host and other port types.
SNMP Configuration	You can configure SNMP for the individual switch or for the full ExtremeCloud Appliance. For more information, see SNMP Configuration on page 165.

Network Snapshot: Switch Details

To view network details from the switch screen:

- 1 Go to **Devices > Switches**.
The **Switches** list displays.
- 2 Select a switch (not the check box).
The network details for the selected switch appear.

Table 44: Tabs on the Switch Details Screen

Tab	Description
Dashboard	Widgets display network details related to the selected switch.
Ports	List of configured ports on the selected switch.
LAG Ports	<p>Link Aggregation Group (LAG) Ports organized as a list of master ports and the LAG members that are associated with the master port. All ports assigned to a LAG must have the same port function. The configuration of the master port is shared with its LAG members. When a port is added to a LAG, its previous unique configuration is removed and the port inherits the group configuration.</p> <p>Note: A Link Aggregation Group whose function is to connect to an AP is limited to two ports in the group.</p>
Traces	Lists trace information related to the selected switch.
VLANS	Provides a list of VLANS associated with the switch, including the switch port number.

- 3 Click **Configure Switch** to modify switch settings.

Related Links

[Switch Widgets](#) on page 100

[Configuring a Switch](#) on page 97

Switch Widgets

To view widgets for an individual switch:

- 1 Go to **Devices > Switches**.
- 2 Select a switch (not the check box) and review the widgets on the **Dashboard** page.

These widgets provide basic information for an individual switch, including:

- Utilization
- Top 5 busiest ports
- Port usage distribution showing the proportion of ports assigned to each of the possible port functions:
 - Serve an Access Point
 - Serve a Host (other than an access point)
 - Link to another bridge/switch
 - Other
- Port PoE states

6 clients

Understanding Client Status
Whitelisting and Blacklisting Clients
Client Actions
Network Snapshot: Clients Dashboard

Manage client lists with support for whitelists and blacklists. The **Clients** tab displays a list of clients in your network. Use this information to understand client status, access roles, and associated APs. From the client list, you can add clients to and remove clients from a black or white list.

From the client **Actions** button, you can delete and disassociate clients, re-authenticate clients, and move clients into and out of groups.

Select a client to see client details.

Related Links

[Understanding Date and Time](#) on page 11
[Understanding Client Status](#) on page 101
[Whitelisting and Blacklisting Clients](#) on page 102
[Client Actions](#) on page 102
[Network Snapshot: Clients Dashboard](#) on page 103
[Configuring Column Display](#) on page 11

Understanding Client Status

The **Client List** shows the status of each client in the network.

- Green — Clients with currently active sessions.
- Grey — Inactive. Inactive clients continue to be displayed as long as they were active within the Duration selected.
 - Last 3 hours
 - Last 3 days
 - Last 14 days

Client data is removed from the system after 14 days of being inactive.

Related Links

[Overview Dashboard](#) on page 13

Whitelisting and Blacklisting Clients

Clients on a black list are denied network access. Clients on a white list are granted network access. Use these lists to create a subcategory of users that are set apart from the larger group by their access privileges. The client MAC address is used to whitelist or blacklist the client.



Note

Configure one list that applies to the entire network. From the **Client List**, configure a black list or a white list, but not both. To filter specific users by MAC address, configure Access Control rules.

To set up a list:

- 1 Go to **Clients** and click the **Blacklist** icon.
This displays the list **Mode** for your network and a list of MAC addresses.
- 2 Select **Whitelist** or **Blacklist**.
The Mode you select will apply to your entire network.
- 3 To add MAC addresses to the list, click **Add** and enter a MAC address for the client.
- 4 To delete a MAC address from the list, select the list and click **Delete**.

Related Links

[Managing Access Control Rules](#) on page 132

Client Actions

The following describes actions you can take on clients in the Clients list. From the Clients list, select one or more clients and select one of the following actions from the **Actions** drop-down.

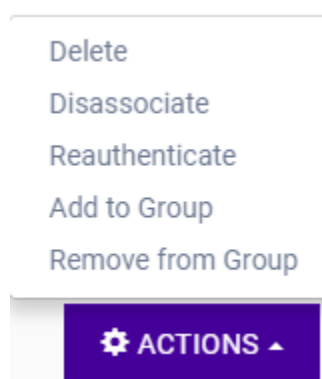


Figure 16: Client Actions Button

Table 45: Client Actions

Field	Description
Delete	<p>Delete a client from the network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The client is removed from groups of which it was a member. The client <i>remains</i> on a blacklist or whitelist, if it was included on a list before deletion. Also Delete User Registrations indicates whether or not the user registrations are being deleted along with the client/end-system.
Disassociate	Users are disassociated from the AP. Consequently, the users must log on again and be authenticated on ExtremeCloud Appliance before the wireless service is restored.
Reauthenticate	<p>The authentication state is not preserved during fast failover. If a WLAN Service requires authentication, the client device must reauthenticate. The session availability is not guaranteed because authentication may require additional time during which the user session may be disrupted.</p> <p>Use this option to manually reauthenticate one or more clients.</p>
Add to group	Adds selected clients to a group. Check Force Reauthentication to automatically reauthenticate the client to the network.
Remove from group	Removes selected clients from the group. Check Force Reauthentication to automatically reauthenticate the client to the network.

Related Links

[Network Snapshot: Clients Dashboard](#) on page 103

[Whitelisting and Blacklisting Clients](#) on page 102

[Understanding Client Status](#) on page 101

Network Snapshot: Clients Dashboard

The **Clients** screen displays information and details about a specific client, as well as the client location on a mapped floor plan.

To access the **Clients** screen:

Go to **Clients** and select a client from the list.

Information about the selected client appears.

Table 46: Client Information

Client MAC address and status	Associated Access Point
Client IP Address	Network SSID
IPv6 Address, if applicable	Associated AP Radio
Last device group	RSS Reading
Date and time last seen on the network	Protocol
Manufacturer	Tx Rate (Transmitted signal rate)

Table 46: Client Information (continued)

Role	Rx Rate. (Received signal rate.)
	Device Family
	Device Type
	Host Name

The **Client Details** displays a chart of client association with an AP.

Table 47: Tabs on the Client Screen

Tab	Description
Dashboard	Network charts provide throughput, volume, and speed information for each client. Use this information to understand network traffic and load.
Sites	Lists sites associated with the client.
Networks	Lists the network services associated with the client. Select a network to display network details. See Network Service Settings on page 74 .
Access Points	Lists access points associated with the client. Use the search facility to find a specific AP.
Station Events	Log of station events for the client. Use the search facility to locate a specific event. Search on any column heading. To enable station events, go to Admin > System > Logs and check Send Station Events .

Related Links

[Client Widgets](#) on page 106
[Station Events](#) on page 104
[Client Actions](#) on page 102
[Understanding Date and Time](#) on page 11
[Overview Dashboard](#) on page 13
[Floor Plans](#) on page 51
[System Logging Configuration](#) on page 168

Station Events

Use the following information to troubleshoot access and performance for a specific client. Review client details and events associated with a client. The event source can be the Access Control Engine or the Wireless Manager. The fields in [Table 48](#) are documented in alphabetical order.

Table 48: End-System Event Fields

Field	Description
Access Control Engine	IP address of the NAC (Network Access Control) server.
Authentication Type	Indicates the type of 802.1x authentication or MAC authentication. For example, 802.1X (PEAP).
Device Type	Indicates device type for the client.
End System	Indicates MAC address of the client.
Extended State	Details about the action that triggered the event. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authentication • State Change • De-registration • Registration • No Error
Location	MAC addresses and network identifiers that the client has been associated with. Indicates client position on the network.
RADIUS Response Attributes	Attributes from the RADIUS server that describe the form of access that is granted to the client.
RADIUS Server	IP address of the external RADIUS server, if any.
Reason	Indicates the specific rule from the Access Control Rule Engine that allowed client access to the network.
Registration Type	Indicates type of registration when Extended State equals Registration. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guest • Secure Guest • Guest Web Access • Authenticated • Authenticated Guest
Role	Indicates the policy role that allowed client access to the network.
State	State of the action that initiated the event. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept • Disconnected • Reject • Pending
State Description	Additional details about the event state.
Source	Indicates where the event originates. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Control Engine • Wireless Manager
Timestamp	Indicates date and time of the event.
User Name	Logged in user associated with the client.

Related Links

[Roles](#) on page 135

[Access Control Rules](#) on page 130

Client Widgets

The following widget reports are available from the Client dashboard:

- Client Utilization. Provides metrics on client throughput and data usage.
- RF Management. Provides metrics on radio frequency quality.
- Clients. Provides metrics on Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and Return Trip Time (RTT) per client.
- Expert: Client metrics for the expert user related to RFQI, RTT, RSS, and RX and TX Rates.
- Application Visibility. Provides details about applications the client is accessing and metrics on application groups related to throughput and usage.

To view widgets for an individual client:

- 1 Go to **Clients**.
- 2 Select a client from the list and review the widgets on the **Dashboard** page.

Related Links

[Adding a New Dashboard](#) on page 14

[Modifying a Dashboard](#) on page 15

7 Onboard

Managing RADIUS Servers
Setting Default AAA Config
Certificates
LDAP Configurations
Managing The Local Password Repository
Managing Captive Portal
Managing Access Control Groups
Access Control Rules

Configure network access from the **Onboard** menu, including AAA configuration, local password repository, LDAP, and captive portal configuration, access control groups, and a rules engine.

Related Links

[Managing RADIUS Servers](#) on page 107
[Setting Default AAA Config](#) on page 110
[LDAP Configurations](#) on page 112
[Managing The Local Password Repository](#) on page 115
[Managing Captive Portal](#) on page 116
[Managing Access Control Groups](#) on page 127
[Access Control Rules](#) on page 130

Managing RADIUS Servers

To manage the list of RADIUS servers:

- 1 Go to **Onboard** > **AAA** and select **RADIUS Servers**.
A list of configured RADIUS servers displays. From here, you can search for a server, edit server settings, delete a server, or add a new RADIUS server.
- 2 To edit or delete a server, select a server row.
The server settings display.
 - To edit, modify the server settings and click **Save**.
 - To delete the server, click **Delete**.
- 3 To add a new RADIUS server, from the **RADIUS Servers** tab, click **Add** and configure the server settings.

Related Links

[Setting Default AAA Config](#) on page 110
[RADIUS Settings](#) on page 108
[Advanced RADIUS Settings](#) on page 108

RADIUS Settings

Configure the following parameters and click **Save**.

Table 49: RADIUS Server Settings

Field	Description
RADIUS Server IP address	IP address of the RADIUS server.
Response Window	Determines the window of time, in seconds, that ExtremeCloud Appliance will wait for a response from the RADIUS server.
Authentication Timeout Duration	Determines a timeout value, in seconds, for the RADIUS server connection.
Authentication Retry Count	Determines the number of times ExtremeCloud Appliance will attempt to authenticate an end user.
Authentication Client UDP Port	UDP port number used for client authentication. User Datagram Protocol (UDP) needs only one port for full-duplex, bidirectional traffic.
Proxy RADIUS Accounting Requests	Indicates that the RADIUS server will also handle RADIUS accounting requests.
Accounting Client UDP Port	UDP port number used for client accounting. User Datagram Protocol (UDP) needs only one port for full-duplex, bidirectional traffic.
Shared Secret	The password that is used to validate the connection between the client and the RADIUS server.
Mask	Determines if the Shared Secret value is displayed on the user interface. Enable Mask to display dots in place of the Shared Secret value. Clear the Mask check box to display the password characters.

Related Links

[Managing RADIUS Servers](#) on page 107

[Advanced RADIUS Settings](#) on page 108

Advanced RADIUS Settings

For information about advanced RADIUS configuration settings, see the following table:

Table 50: RADIUS Server Advanced Settings

Field	Description
Username Format	<p>Determines if the domain name will be included in the username when proxying a request to the backend RADIUS server. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strip Domain Name (default) - Select this option unless the backend RADIUS server requires the domain name to be included. Keep Domain Name - Using this option with a Microsoft IAS or NPS server, may cause the server to timeout. Therefore, use an advanced AAA configuration. With a AAA configuration, only requests for known domains are sent to the backend RADIUS server. Unknown domains are processed locally and rejected.
Require Message-Authenticator	<p>Protect against spoofed Access-Request messages and RADIUS message tampering with this attribute. The Require Message-Authenticator provides additional security when using PAP and CHAP security protocols for authentication. EAP uses the Message Authenticator attribute by default.</p>
Health - Use Server Status Request	<p>Use Server-Status RADIUS packets, as defined by RFC 5997, to determine if the backend RADIUS server is running.</p>
Health - Use Access Request	<p>Use an access request message to determine if the RADIUS server is running. The request uses a username and password. This method looks for any response from the server. The username and password do not need to be valid. A negative response will work. However, the username/password fields are provided to prevent rejects from being logged in the backend RADIUS server.</p>
Check Interval	<p>Determines the wait time between checks to see if the RADIUS server is running.</p> <p>Note: This is only applicable if the Server-Status request or Access request methods are used.</p>
Number of Answers to Alive	<p>Determines the number of times the RADIUS server must respond before it is marked as alive.</p> <p>Note: This is only applicable if the Server-Status request or Access request methods are used.</p>
Revive Interval	<p>Determines the wait time before allowing requests to go to a backend RADIUS server, after it stops responding.</p> <p>Note: Use this option only when there is no other way to detect the health of the backend RADIUS server.</p> <p>If Server-Status requests option and Access request option are not supported by the RADIUS server, then use this option.</p>

Related Links

[Managing RADIUS Servers](#) on page 107

[RADIUS Settings](#) on page 108

Setting Default AAA Config

Configure authentication using one or more methods of authentication. With RADIUS and Local authentication, you have the option to configure an LDAP server as a backup. When you choose RADIUS or LDAP authentication, you have the option to authenticate MAC Addresses locally.

To specify a default configuration for AAA:

- 1 Go to **Onboard > AAA** and select **RADIUS Servers**.
- 2 Click **Default AAA Config**.
- 3 Configure the following parameters for the default configuration:

Table 51: Default AAA Configuration Parameters

Field	Description
Authentication Method	Determines the method for user authentication. Additional authentication parameters depend on the method you select here. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RADIUS. RADIUS Server authenticates user. • Local. ExtremeCloud Appliance authenticates user. • LDAP. LDAP server authenticates user.
When using RADIUS or LDAP authentication	First authenticate with configured RADIUS server, then use LDAP server. Copy the Distinguished Name from the LDAP server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary RADIUS — IP address of primary RADIUS server • Backup RADIUS — IP address of backup RADIUS server. • LDAP Configuration — Indicates the LDAP Configuration to use as a default. Select from one of the configured LDAP Configurations.
When using Local or LDAP authentication	First authenticate locally, then use LDAP server. Copy the Distinguished Name from the LDAP server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDAP Configuration — Indicates the LDAP Configuration to use as a default. Select from one of the configured LDAP Configurations.
Authenticate Locally for MAC	Authenticate the MAC address on ExtremeCloud Appliance. Do not authenticate MAC address on the RADIUS server.

Related Links

[RADIUS Settings](#) on page 108

[Advanced RADIUS Settings](#) on page 108

[LDAP Configuration Settings](#) on page 113

Certificates

To ensure a secure website that takes advantage of encryption, ExtremeCloud Appliance uses browser certificates for website security and RADIUS Server certificates for certificate-based authentication to the network and for access to a captive portal. The browser certificate ensures security between the wireless clients and a VLAN, and the RADIUS server certificates ensure security between the RADIUS server and Network Access Control.

Both types of certificates offer the option to generate a new certificate or use a certificate and key file that you have saved. You can also reset the network interface to the default certificate and key, which yields a Self-Signed certificate.

ExtremeCloud Appliance offers a factory installed self-signed certificate, which is used by the user interface HTTP Server to terminate the HTTPS browser requests served on port 5825. The certificate common name is *Network Services Engine*.

Related Links

[Generate Browser Certificates](#) on page 111

[Generate RADIUS Server Certificates](#) on page 112

[AAA Certificate Authorities](#) on page 112

Generate Browser Certificates

Browser certificates are used for website security or to secure the captive portal client communications. Generate a certificate or use a saved certificate and key from one or more files.

Go to the following screens for the Certificates feature:

- **Policy > VLAN** for generating topology certificates
- **Admin > Interface** for generating certificates used for website security.

Once an interface or topology is created, the **Certificates** button displays. Take the following steps:

- 1 Click **Certificates**.

The **Certificates** dialog displays.

- 2 Select the Certificate option:

- **Install or Replace Certificate**

Select this option and click **Generate CSR**. Complete the online form, then generate and download the certificate that can be presented to a public certificate authority.

- **Install or Replace certificate and key from a single file**

Select this option and navigate to the saved certificate file. Provide the password key provided with that file.

- **Install or Replace certificate file and key from separate files**

Select this option and navigate to the saved certificate file and separate key file.

- **Reset to default certificate and key**

Select this option to clear previous certificates and reset the ExtremeCloud Appliance to the default configuration of the Self-Signed certificate.

Note



When certificates are applied or reset on the Admin topology, a server restart is triggered, and the browser loses connectivity with the server for a few seconds. When certificates are applied or reset on System topologies where **Management Traffic** is enabled, the server is also restarted.

Related Links

[Certificates](#) on page 110

Generate RADIUS Server Certificates

RADIUS server certificates ensure encryption between the RADIUS server and ExtremeCloud Appliance. To generate and load a certificate, take the following steps:

- 1 Go to **Onboard > AAA** and select **Manage Certificates**.
- 2 Under RADIUS Server Certificate, select **Update Certificate**.
- 3 Select the Certificate option:

- **Generate a new unique private key and certificate**

This option generates and loads a Self-Signed certificate.

- **Provision a private key and certificate from files**

This option loads the key and certificate from a Certificate Authority. Select this option, then do the following:

- 1 Click **Choose File** and navigate to the Private Key file.
- 2 If the Key file is password protected, check the box and provide the password.
- 3 Select from the list of possible certificate files.
- 4 To add certificate files, click **Add Files**, navigate to the saved certificate file, and click **Open**.
- 4 Click **Save** to save your changes and close the dialog.

Related Links

[Certificates](#) on page 110

AAA Certificate Authorities

To manage a list of Trusted Certificate Authorities for AAA certificates, do the following:

- 1 Go to **Onboard > AAA** and select **Manage Certificates**.
- 2 Under AAA Trusted Certificate Authorities, select **Update Certificate**.
- 3 To add trusted certificates to ExtremeCloud Appliance, click **Add CA Certificates** and navigate to the certificate file. Then, click **Open**.
- 4 To add URLs to the Certificate Revocation List (CRL), click **Add URL**, and provide a valid CRL.
- 5 Check the box to allow expired CRLs to be used to validate certificates.

Related Links

[Certificates](#) on page 110

LDAP Configurations

LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) is a software protocol used to locate people, organizations, or other resources in a network. LDAP can be used on a public Internet or on a corporate intranet. Configure an LDAP configuration for each LDAP server in your network.

To access or add new LDAP configurations:

- 1 Go to **Onboard > AAA** and select **LDAP Configurations**.

A list of LDAP configurations displays. From here, you can search for a configuration, edit a configuration, delete a configuration, or add a new LDAP configuration.

- 2 To edit or delete a configuration, select a LDAP row.

The configuration settings display.

- To edit, modify the configuration settings and click **Save**.
- To delete the configuration, click **Delete**.

- 3 To add a new LDAP Configuration, from the **LDAP Configurations** tab, click **Add LDAP Configuration** and configure the settings.

Related Links

[LDAP Configuration Settings](#) on page 113

LDAP Configuration Settings

Create an LDAP configuration for each LDAP server in your network.

Table 52: LDAP Configuration Settings

Field	Description
Configuration Name	Name the LDAP configuration.
LDAP Configuration URL	Connection URL for the LDAP server and any backup servers you have configured. (The backup servers are redundant servers containing the same directory information.) The format for the connection URL is <code>ldap://host:port</code> where host equals hostname or IP address, and the default port is 389. For example, <code>ldap://10.20.30.40:389</code> . If you are using a secure connection, the format is <code>ldaps://host:port</code> and the default port is 636. <code>ldaps://10.20.30.40:636</code> .
Administrator Username	Enter the administrator username and password used to connect to the LDAP server to make queries. The credentials only need to provide read access to the LDAP server.
Administrator Password	
Mask	Check this option to mask the user entered password characters with bullets. As user password requirements become more complex, consider clearing this option so users can verify entered password characters.
User Search Root	The root node of the LDAP server. To improve search performance, you can specify a sub tree node to confine the search to a specific section of the directory. Use a DN (Distinguished Name) search root format.
OU Search Root	Organizational Units search root.
Schema Definition	Describes how entries are organized in the LDAP server. Click View to see default definitions. You can modify these definitions if necessary.
Test Configuration	Test the specified configuration. The connection to the LDAP server is tested and a report on connection test results is provided.

Related Links

[LDAP Configurations](#) on page 112

LDAP Schema Definition Settings

Describes how entries are organized in the LDAP server. The LDAP schema is comprised of keys to find users in an LDAP directory.

Table 53: LDAP Schema Definition Settings

Field	Description
User Object Class	Name of the class for users.
User Search Attribute	Name of the attribute in the user object class that contains the user's login ID.
Keep Domain Name for User Lookup	Use the full username when looking up the user in LDAP. For example, select this option when using the User Search Attribute: userPrincipalName.
User Authentication Type	Specifies the user authentication. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDAP Bind – Only works with a plain text password. It is useful for authentication from the captive portal but does not work with most 802.1x authentication types. NTLM Auth – This option is only useful when the backend LDAP server is a Microsoft Active Directory server. This is an extension to LDAP bind that will use ntlm_auth to verify the NT hash challenge responses from a client in MsCHAP, MsCHAPV2, and PEAP requests. NT Hash Password Lookup – If the LDAP server has the user's password stored as an NT hash that is readable by another system, you can have Identity and Access read the hash from the LDAP server to verify the hashes within an MsCHAP, MsCHAPV2, and PEAP request. Plain Text Password Lookup – If the LDAP server has the user's password stored unencrypted and that attribute is accessible to be read via an LDAP request, then this option reads the user's password from the server at the time of authentication. This option can be used with any authentication type that requires a password.
User Password Attribute	This is the name of the password used with the NT Hash Password Lookup and Plain Text Password Lookup listed above.
Host Search Class	Indicates the class used for hostname.
Host Search Attribute	Indicates the name of the attribute in the host object class that contains the hostname.
Use Fully Qualified Domain Name	Select this option to use the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN). Clear this option to use the hostname without domain.
OU Object Classes	Organizational Unit Object Classes

Related Links

[LDAP Configurations](#) on page 112

LDAP Test Results

Test the LDAP configuration to verify the LDAP connection, search for a user, and search for a host. Use this information to troubleshoot LDAP connections.

The **Connection Test** tab displays results for

- Active Directory Domain
- User Search
- Host Search
- OU Test

Search for specific users or specific Host addresses from the **User Search** tab and the **Host Search** tab respectively. Details about the search criterion are displayed.

Managing The Local Password Repository

ExtremeCloud Appliance gives you the option to store user accounts in a local password repository in place of configuring one or more remote RADIUS servers or remote LDAP servers to handle network authentication.



Note

When using local password authentication, you may also want to configure LDAP for additional user information.

Take the following steps to add new user accounts to the local repository:

- 1 Go to **Onboard > AAA** and select **Local Password Repository**.
A list of user accounts displays. From here, you can search for, edit, delete, or add a new account.
- 2 To edit or delete an account, select an account row.
The account settings display.
 - To edit the account, modify the account settings and click **Save**.
 - To delete the account, click **Delete**.
- 3 To add a new account, from the **Local Password Repository** tab, click **Add User** and configure the user account settings.

Related Links

[User Account Settings](#) on page 115

User Account Settings

Configure the following user account settings and click **Save**.

Table 54: User Account Settings

Field	Description
Enabled	Indicates if the user account is enabled. Select to enable the user account.
First Name	User's first name.

Table 54: User Account Settings (continued)

Field	Description
Last Name	User's last name.
Display Name	Name that displays on the user interface for the account. This can be the User name or something else.
Username	User name for the account.
Password Hash Type	Password hash function used for password hashing.
Password	Password for the account. Alphanumeric value, minimum of 6 characters.
Description	Text description of user account.

Related Links

[Managing The Local Password Repository](#) on page 115

Managing Captive Portal

- 1 Go to **Onboard > Portal**.

A list of captive portals displays. From here, you can add a new portal, edit a portal configuration, or delete a portal. From the **Portal List** screen, you can use the **Search** field to find a specific portal.

- 2 To add a new portal, from the **Portal Configurations** screen, click **Add** and configure the portal settings.
- 3 To edit or delete a portal, from the **Portal Configurations** screen, select a row.
The portal settings display.
 - To edit, modify the settings and click **Save**.
 - To delete the portal, click **Delete**.

To access the captive portal's user administration page:

- From any client VLAN where the captive portal is enabled, you can connect to `https://client_vlan_ip/administration`.
- From any VLAN or interface with Management enabled (except for Admin), you can connect to `https://interface_ip:8445/administration`.

Related Links

[Portal Website Configuration](#) on page 116

[Portal Network Configuration](#) on page 125

[Portal Administration Configuration](#) on page 125

Portal Website Configuration

From the **Website Configuration** tab, configure settings related to guest access, authentication, and appearance of the portal website.

- 1 Go to **Onboard > Portal**.

- 2 Click an existing portal or click **Add**.

When adding a new portal, enter a name for the portal, save it, then select that portal from the list.

- 3 Configure the following parameters:

- Guest Portal. Intended for temporary access through guest accounts. Valid values are:

- Guest Web Access

Allows unauthenticated access to the network for the duration of the client's session. Allows the optional presentation of an Acceptable Use Policy. No permanent end user records are stored to enhance network security, and to minimize the number of registration records stored in the database. Click **Manage** to configure settings.

- Guest Registration

Allows unauthenticated access to the network for a configurable period of time. Registration has provisions for capturing end-user specific information such as a name, phone number, or email address. Allows the optional presentation of an Acceptable Use Policy. Registration using credentials for Facebook, Google, or Microsoft are supported. Click **Manage** to configure settings.

- Disabled

Indicates that the Guest Portal is not enabled.

- Authenticated Portal. Intended for guests and staff with authenticated user accounts.

- Authenticated Web Access

Allows authenticated access to the network for the duration of the client's session. Allows the optional presentation of an Acceptable Use Policy.

- Authenticated Registration

Allows authenticated access to the network for a configurable period of time. Registration has provisions for capturing end-user specific information such as a name, phone number, and email address. Allows the optional presentation of an Acceptable Use Policy. Self-Registration and Pre-Registration are configurable.

- Disabled

Indicates that the Authenticated Portal is not enabled.

Related Links

[Guest Portal: Guest Web Access](#) on page 118

[Guest Portal: Guest Registration](#) on page 119

[Authenticated Portal: Authenticated Web Access](#) on page 120

[Authenticated Portal: Authenticated Registration Settings](#) on page 121

[Look and Feel Settings](#) on page 123

Guest Portal: Guest Web Access

Table 55: Guest Portal — Guest Web Access

Field	Description
Introduction Message	The message displayed to a user when they register or gain web access as an authenticated user of the network. Message string parameters include Locale and a Text field for a Terms of Use Statement. The Introduction Message is shared by Guest Web Access and Guest Registration. Modifications affect both access types.
Custom Fields	Select the fields to display on the portal website. Set the visibility settings and determine if the field is required. You can also enable the Display Acceptable Use Policy , and edit the policy for each configured locale. These settings are shared by Guest Web Access and Guest Registration. Modifications affect both access types.
Redirection	Determine redirection behavior. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Network Settings Redirection. Always redirect based on network settings. Redirection to user's requested URL — Redirects the end user to the web page they requested at network connection. To specified URL — Specify the URL for the web page redirection. Destination field is displayed. Disabled — No redirection. End user remains on the web page where they were accepted onto the network. <p>The option selected here overrides the Redirection option specified on the Network Settings. These settings are shared by Guest Web Access and Guest Registration. Modifications affect both access types.</p>

Note



Access Control Rule *Registered Guests* is created. Users who complete registration through the Guest captive portal match this rule. The rule checks for end-system MAC addresses in the Registered Guests group. This rule is present when Guest Registration or Guest Web Access is enabled.

Related Links

[Portal Website Configuration](#) on page 116

[Guest Portal: Guest Registration](#) on page 119

[Authenticated Portal: Authenticated Web Access](#) on page 120

[Authenticated Portal: Authenticated Registration Settings](#) on page 121

[Look and Feel Settings](#) on page 123

[Default Rules for Captive Portal](#) on page 133

*Guest Portal: Guest Registration***Table 56: Guest Portal — Guest Registration**

Field	Description
Guest Portal — Guest Registration	
Introduction Message	See Introduction Message .
Custom Fields	See Custom Fields .
Redirection	See Redirection .
Default Expiration	Indicates registration window before expiration, measured in days, minutes, or hours. Default expiration is 30 days after initial registration.
Facebook Registration	Select this option to allow authentication with Facebook credentials. Obtain an Application ID and Shared Secret from Facebook. See Walled Garden Rules on page 78.
Google Registration	Select this option to allow authentication with Google credentials. Obtain an Application ID and Shared Secret from Google. See Walled Garden Rules on page 78.
Microsoft Registration	Select this option to allow authentication with Microsoft credentials. Obtain an Application ID and Shared Secret from Microsoft. See Walled Garden Rules on page 78.
Yahoo Registration	Select this option to allow authentication with Yahoo credentials. Obtain an Application ID and Shared Secret from Yahoo. See Walled Garden Rules on page 78.
Salesforce Registration	Select this option to allow authentication with Salesforce credentials. Obtain an Application ID and Shared Secret from Salesforce. See Walled Garden Rules on page 78.
Provider 1 Registration	Select this option to use credentials from a custom application that you configure. See Walled Garden Rules on page 78.
Provider 2 Registration	Select this option to use credentials from a custom application that you configure. See Walled Garden Rules on page 78.

Note

Access Control Rule *Registered Guests* is created. Users who complete registration through the Guest captive portal match this rule. The rule checks for end-system MAC addresses in the Registered Guests group. This rule is present when Guest Registration or Guest Web Access is enabled.

Related Links

[Portal Website Configuration](#) on page 116

[Guest Portal: Guest Web Access](#) on page 118

[Authenticated Portal: Authenticated Web Access](#) on page 120

[Authenticated Portal: Authenticated Registration Settings](#) on page 121

[Look and Feel Settings](#) on page 123

[Default Rules for Captive Portal](#) on page 133

Authentication with Third-party Credentials

Guest Registration using a third-party application has the following advantages:

- It provides ExtremeCloud Appliance with a higher level of user information by obtaining information from the end user's third-party application account instead of relying on information entered by the end-user.
- It provides an easier registration process for the end user. ExtremeCloud Appliance retrieves the public information from the end user's third-party account and uses that information to populate the name and email registration fields.

Once you have configured a third-party application for registration, this is how the authentication process works:

- The end user attempts to access an external Web site. Their HTTP traffic is redirected to the captive portal.
- In the Guest Registration Portal, the end user selects the option to register using credentials from a third-party (Facebook, Yahoo, etc.)
- The end user is redirected to the third-party login screen.
- If an Acceptable Use Policy option is configured, the captive portal verifies that the AUP has been acknowledged before redirecting the user to the third-party application.
- Once logged in, the end user is presented with the information that ExtremeCloud Appliance receives from the third-party application.
- The end user grants ExtremeCloud Appliance access to the third-party information and is redirected back to the captive portal where they see a "Registration in Progress" message.
- The third-party application provides the requested information to ExtremeCloud Appliance, which uses it to populate the user registration fields.
- The registration process completes and network access is granted.

Third-party Registration Requirements

Third-party captive portal registration requires the following:

- The ExtremeCloud Appliance Access Control engine must have Internet access in order to retrieve user information from the third-party application.
- The ExtremeCloud Appliance Access Control Unregistered access policy must allow access to the third-party application site (either allow all SSL or make allowances for application servers).
- The ExtremeCloud Appliance Access Control Unregistered access policy must allow access to HTTPS traffic to the third-party application OpenID servers.
- A Unique third-party application must be created on the third-party application Developers page.
- The Portal Configuration must have the third-party application enabled and include the third-party application Application ID and Secret.

Authenticated Portal: Authenticated Web Access

Table 57: Authenticated Portal — Authenticated Web Access

Field	Description
Login or Register Message	See Introduction Message .
Introduction Message	See Introduction Message .

Table 57: Authenticated Portal — Authenticated Web Access (continued)

Field	Description
Failed Authentication Message	The message displayed to the end-user upon failed authentication. By default, this message advises the end user to contact their network administrator for assistance.
Customize Fields	See Custom Fields .
Max Failed Logins	Select this option to configure the maximum consecutive number of times an end user can attempt to authenticate on an end-system and fail. Specify a lockout period that must elapse before the user can attempt to log in again on that end-system. The lockout period must be at least 1 minute.
Redirection	See Redirection .

Note

Control Rule *Web Authenticated Users* is created. Users who complete registration through the Authenticated captive portal match this rule. The rule checks for end-system MAC addresses in the Web Authenticated Users group. This rule is only present when Authenticated Registration or Authenticated Web Access is enabled.

Related Links

[Portal Website Configuration](#) on page 116
[Guest Portal: Guest Web Access](#) on page 118
[Guest Portal: Guest Registration](#) on page 119
[Authenticated Portal: Authenticated Registration Settings](#) on page 121
[Look and Feel Settings](#) on page 123
[Default Rules for Captive Portal](#) on page 133

*Authenticated Portal: Authenticated Registration Settings***Table 58: Authenticated Portal — Authenticated Registration Settings**

Field	Description
Login or Register Message	See Introduction Message .
Introduction Message	See Introduction Message .
Failed Authentication Message	See Failed Authentication Message .
Customize Fields	See Custom Fields .
Max Failed Login	See Max Failed Login .
Redirection	See Redirection .
Default Max Registered Devices	Indicates the maximum number of MAC addresses each authenticated end user may register on the network. If a user attempts to exceed this count, an error message is displayed in the Registration web page. The default value for this field is 2.
Default Expiration	See Default Expiration .

Table 58: Authenticated Portal — Authenticated Registration Settings (continued)

Field	Description
Delete Expired User Registrations	<p>Delete a user from the Registered users list in the Registration Administration web page when their registration expires. If a registration is deleted, the end-user must re-enter the required information the next time they attempt to access the network.</p> <p>When Delete Expired User Registrations is enabled, the Local Password Repository User is deleted when the client registration expires, and the client registration type changes to <i>Transient</i>.</p> <p>Delete Local Password Repository Users — If you are using local authentication, and this option is checked, the user is deleted from the Local Password Repository when the registration expires. This option displays when you enable Delete Expired User Registrations. If you are using a local repository, authenticated end users are assigned to the Web Authenticated Users Authenticated group.</p>
Enable Self-Registration Portal	<p>Allows an authenticated and registered user to self-register additional devices that may not support authentication (such as Linux machines) or may not have a web browser (such as game systems). For example, a student may register to the network using their PC. Then, using a self-registration URL provided by the system administrator, they can register their additional devices. Example URL: <code>https://<IP of portal interface>/self_registration</code></p>
Enable Pre-Registration Portal	<p>Guest users can be registered in advance, allowing for a more streamlined and simple registration process when the guest user connects to the network. Pre-register a single user, multiple users, or both. Example URL: <code>https://<IP of portal interface>/pre_registration</code> Or, for the administration interface — <code>https://<IP address of portal interface>/administration</code>.</p> <p>Set Pre-Registration Expiration at First Login — Indicates that pre-registration expiration begins when user registers their first end-system. When this option is cleared, the default expiration of the Pre-Registered user begins from the time the administrator creates the Pre-Registered user account.</p> <p>Generate Password Characters — Select an auto-generation option for password characters.</p> <p>Generate Password Length — Specify a password length rule.</p>

Note

Control Rule *Web Authenticated Users* is created. Users who complete registration through the Authenticated captive portal match this rule. The rule checks for end-system MAC addresses in the Web Authenticated Users group. This rule is only present when Authenticated Registration or Authenticated Web Access is enabled.

Related Links

[Portal Website Configuration](#) on page 116

[Guest Portal: Guest Web Access](#) on page 118

[Guest Portal: Guest Registration](#) on page 119

[Authenticated Portal: Authenticated Web Access](#) on page 120

[Look and Feel Settings](#) on page 123

[Default Rules for Captive Portal](#) on page 133

Look and Feel Settings

Use [Table 59](#) to customize your captive portal.

Table 59: Captive Portal Website Look and Feel Settings



Setting	Description
Display Powered by Logo	Display the Extreme Networks logo at the bottom of all of your portal web pages.
Edit Message String	Modify the message displayed to users on the menu bar of any registration or web access page. The default welcome message is "Welcome to the Enterprise Network's Registration Center."
Edit Images	<p>Specify the image files used in the portal web pages. All image files must be defined here. Click the plus sign to add images. Once the image is added, click  to preview the image. Once an image file is defined here, it is available for selection from the configuration drop-down lists. The drop-down menu for each image category displays all the images defined in the Images window.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Header Background Image. The background image displayed behind the header image at the top of all portal web pages. • Header Image. The image displayed at the top of all portal web pages. • Favorites Icon. The image displayed as the Favorites icon in the web browser tabs. • Access Granted Image. The image displayed when the end user is granted access to the network either based on compliance with the network security policy or upon successful registration to the network. • Access Denied Image. The image you would like displayed when the end user has been denied access to the network. • Error Image. The image displayed when there is a communication error with the server. • Busy Image. The progress bar image displayed when the web page is busy processing a request.

Table 59: Captive Portal Website Look and Feel Settings (continued)

Setting	Description
Edit Colors	<p>Click on the Background or Text color box corresponding to each item to open the Choose Color window. Define the colors used in the portal web pages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page — Define the background color and the color of all primary text on the web pages. • Header Background Color — Define the background color displayed behind the header image. • Menu Bar — Define the background color and text color for the menu bar. • Menu Bar Highlight — Define the background color and text color used for the menu bar highlights in the Administration pages. • Footer — Define the background color and text color for the footer. • Table Header — Define the background color and text color for the table column headers in the Administrative web pages. • In-Progress — Define the background color and text color for task in-progress images. • Hyperlink — Define the color used for hyperlinks on the web pages. • Hyperlink Highlight — Define the color of a hyperlink when it is highlighted. • Accent — Define the color used for accents on the web pages.
Edit Style Sheets	Create a style sheet that adds to or overwrites the formatting styles for the portal, or mobile version of the portal web pages, respectively.
Edit Locales	<p>Define the default locale (language), displayed to any captive portal user unless the client locale detected from their browser matches one of the defined supplemental locales. The list of available locales includes the current default locale and any supplemental defined locales.</p> <p>Display Locale Selector — Select this check box if you want a locale (language) selector to display as a drop-down menu in the menu bar on the captive portal welcome and login pages. This is useful for a shared machine where the users of the machine may speak different languages. On the mobile captive portal, the selector is displayed as a list of links at the bottom of the welcome screen.</p> <p>Add — Add a locale to the list of possible locales. Select a Language Bundle value, and the other parameters will auto populate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language Bundle • Name • Language Code • Country Code • Encoding. <p>To delete a locale, click  for the locale in the locales list.</p>

Related Links

[Portal Website Configuration](#) on page 116

Portal Network Configuration

Configure settings for portal network configuration:

- 1 Go to **Onboard > Portal**.
- 2 Click an existing portal or click **Add**.
- 3 Configure the following parameters on the **Network Configuration** tab.

Table 60: Network Configuration Settings

Field	Description
Use Mobile Captive Portal	Allows mobile devices to access the network via captive portal registration and remediation. It also allows Help desk and IT administrators to track the status of registered end-systems, as well as add, modify, and delete registered end-systems on the network using a mobile device. This feature is supported on the following mobile devices: iPod Touch, iPad, iPhone, Android Phone/Tablet/NetBook, and Windows phones.
Display Welcome Page	Displays the welcome page. When this option is cleared, users bypass the welcome page and access the portal directly.
Redirect User Immediately	Redirects end users to the specified test image URL upon gaining network access. When the end-system's browser reaches the test image URL, ExtremeCloud Appliance can assume that the end user has network access and redirects the end user out of the captive portal. Use an internal image that end users don't have access to until they are accepted. It is recommended that the test image URL is a link to an SSL site, because when the captive portal is configured for Use HTTPS , the browser will not allow the attempt to an HTTP test image site. It is also recommended that the captive portal policies (typically the Unregistered and Quarantine policies) are configured to deny HTTPS traffic. This prevents the test image connection attempt from successfully completing and moving the end-system out of the captive portal prematurely. If access to the test image is available, the user may experience the captive portal reverting to the "Click here to access the network page", and then upon selecting the link, returning to the previous page based on their state. This behavior continues until the user is finally accepted on to the network.
Test Image URL	Specify the URL for the immediate redirection. See Redirect User Immediately .
Redirection	See Redirection .

Portal Administration Configuration

Configure settings for the Registration Administration web page and grant access to the page for administrators. The Registration Administration web page allows Helpdesk and IT administrators to track the status of registered end-systems, as well as add, modify, and delete registered end-systems on the network.

- 1 Go to **Onboard > Portal**.

- 2 Click an existing portal or click **Add**.
- 3 Configure the following parameters on the **Administration** tab.

Table 61: Admin Portal Configuration Settings

Setting	Description
Welcome Message	Message displayed to users when they log into the administration portal. The default welcome message is <i>Registration System Administration</i> . Click Edit to modify the message Locale or message text.
Session Timeout	The length of time an administrator can be inactive on the administration web page before being automatically logged out. The default value is 10 minutes.
Administration Page Image	Image to display on all registration administration pages. The drop-down menu displays all the images defined in the Images window. To add a new image, access the Look & Feel settings.
Login Configuration	Click Add to add a new configuration.


Related Links

[Login Configuration Settings](#) on page 126

Login Configuration Settings

Set up a login configuration profile to simplify user access to the captive portal.

Table 62: Login Configuration Settings

Field	Description
Authentication Type	Indicates the method of authentication for the captive portal login. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Password Repository User Local Password Repository User Group LDAP User Group RADIUS User Group
Repository User	Users that have been created under Local Password Repository. Valid values are Admin or Sponsor. Click  to add a new Local Repository User.
Role	Indicates the policy role for this configuration profile. Valid values are: Admin and User.

Related Links

[Portal Administration Configuration](#) on page 125

[Managing Access Control Groups](#) on page 127

[User Account Settings](#) on page 115

Message String Settings

From this dialog, select the message Locale and edit the Description text for the registration verification message displayed during the user verification process.

Managing Access Control Groups

An access control group is used to organize mobile clients by various group types, including device type or end system characteristics such as IP address, hostname, or LDAP host group. Configure groups to be used with Access Control Rules. ExtremeCloud Appliance provides a set of default system groups with your installation to simplify the group set up process.

To manage the list of groups:

- 1 Go to **Onboard > Groups**.

A list of configured groups displays. From here, you can search for a group, edit group settings, delete a group, or add a new group.

- 2 To edit or delete a group, select a group row.

The group settings display.

- To edit a group, modify the group settings and click **Save**.
- To delete a group, click **Delete**.

- 3 To add a new group, from the **Access Control Groups** page, click **Add** and configure the group settings.

Related Links

[Access Control Group Settings](#) on page 127

[Default Groups Provided with Your Installation](#) on page 129

[Access Control Rules](#) on page 130

Access Control Group Settings

Configure the following access control group settings and click **Save**. The entry parameters depend on the Group Type.

Table 63: Access Control Group Settings

Field	Description
Name	Group name.
Description	Description of the group.

Table 63: Access Control Group Settings (continued)

Field	Description
Group Type	<p>Criteria by which the accounts are grouped. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End System - MAC <p>Possible entry values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAC Address • MAC Mask • MAC OUI (Organizationally Unique Identifier) • End System Hostname • End System IP Address • End System LDAP Host Group • User - LDAP User Group. Lookup to LDAP server • User - RADIUS User Group. Lookup to RADIUS server • User - User name. Lookup to local Password Repository • Device Type.
Group Mode	<p>For End System LDAP Host Groups only — Specify whether to match any or match all of the LDAP attributes. The Exists mode checks to see if the host is present in the LDAP group. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match All • Match Any • Exists
Group Entries	A list of entries for the group. Use the Search field to search for an entry.

Related Links

[Working with Group Entries](#) on page 128


[Cloning Groups](#) on page 129

[Managing Access Control Groups](#) on page 127

[Default Groups Provided with Your Installation](#) on page 129

Working with Group Entries

To work with Access Control Group entries:

- 1 Go to **Onboard > Groups**.
- 2 Select a group from the list.
- 3 To add a new group entry:
 - 1 Click **Add Entry**.
 - 2 Add an entry with a description.
- 4 To delete an entry:
 - 1 Select an entry from the Entry list.
 - 2 Click .

- 5 To modify an entry:
 - 1 Select an entry from the Entry list.
 - 2 Click the drop-down arrow and select a new value.

Cloning Groups

To easily create new groups, use the cloning feature, then modify the group entries and settings as necessary.

- 1 Go to **Onboard > Groups**.
- 2 Select a group from the list.
- 3 Click **Clone**.
- 4 Provide a name for the new group.
ExtremeCloud Appliance prompts you to open the new group.
- 5 Add, remove, or edit group entries and settings as necessary.

Related Links

[Access Control Group Settings](#) on page 127

[Working with Group Entries](#) on page 128

Default Groups Provided with Your Installation

The following Access Control system groups are provided with the ExtremeCloud Appliance installation by default.

- **Blacklist.** A list of MAC addresses that are prohibited from accessing the network.
- **Registered Guests.** A list of MAC addresses that have been granted access to the network via the Guest captive portal.
- **Web Authenticated Users.** A list of MAC addresses that have been granted access to the network via the Authenticated captive portal.

In addition, the following Device Type groups are provided with your ExtremeCloud Appliance installation:

- Windows
- Linux
- Mac
- iPhone
- BlackBerry
- Android
- Windows
- Mobile Game Console
- Chrome OS

You cannot delete system groups.

Related Links

[Managing Access Control Groups](#) on page 127

[Access Control Group Settings](#) on page 127

Access Control Rules

Access Control Rules allow you to apply network access permissions and restrictions based on defined rules. The rules can address network resources, a user's role or purpose in the organization, or the device type that is used to access the network. Network access control is dynamic. End-user network access can change as group associations change without a network administrator getting involved.

ExtremeCloud Appliance grouping is the building block for Access Control Rules. An Access Control Rule comprises: one or more groups, a policy role definition, and an optional captive portal specification. The policy role that defines the access control action is specified in the Access Control Rule.

Through the use of group criteria, the Access Control Rule definition provides dynamic control over network access. Specify up to four group criteria from defined groups. The rule definition is a logical "And" of the group criteria. This structure allows for varied levels of granularity in the Access Control Rule definition.

Before configuring Access Control Rules, configure groups, policy roles, and captive portal definitions that you can use in a rule definition.

The ExtremeCloud Appliance installation provides the following default system rules:

- **Catch-All rule.** End-systems that do not match any of the defined rules are assigned the default Catch-All rule. The Default Catch-All rule assigns the Enterprise User policy role by default, which allows full network access. The policy role assigned by this rule is configurable (You can edit the rule and change the "Accept Policy" field value.)
- **Blacklist.** End-systems with a MAC address that is a member of the Blacklist group are denied network access. They are assigned the Quarantine policy role. The Quarantine policy denies all traffic by default. Go to **Policy > Roles** to configure the Quarantine policy definition.

Related Links

[Configuring Network Policy Roles and Dynamic Access Control](#) on page 130

[Managing Access Control Rules](#) on page 132

[Rule Settings](#) on page 133

Configuring Network Policy Roles and Dynamic Access Control

A policy-based network relies on roles to define network access based on criteria defined in the role. Access Control Rules add additional criteria based on groups, adding a level of specificity to access conditions. The grouping criteria is dynamic, allowing the level of permissions to change based on a user's group associations.

To illustrate how policy and Access Control Rules work together, consider the policy role of a student:

Policy Roles:

- Learning Student Access
- Basic Student Access

- 1 Configure a policy role named **Learning Student Access**: The member has full access to the network but is denied access to social media apps.

- One network policy rule that provides full access to the network.
 - One application policy rule that denies access to social media apps.
- 2 Configure a policy role named **Basic Student Access**: The member has limited network access but access to all applications is allowed.
 - One network policy rule that limits students to TCP access on ports: HTTP/S, DNS, and DHCP-Server.

**Note**

If no application policy rule exists, access to all applications is allowed.

Groups

Configure the following groups:

- **Student Body**. User group that includes all registered students.
- **School Computers**. End-System group with MAC addresses for all school issued computers.

Captive Portal

Configure a captive portal to associate with one or more Access Control Rules. Authentication settings on the captive portal will deny access to students who are no longer a member of the student body.

Access Control Rules

- 1 Configure **Access Control Rule "Learning Student"**.

The Access Control Rule takes the defined policy rule: **Learning Student Access** and applies it to members of the student body who are using school issued computers in a single rule.

Group Criteria:

Select the following values for each group:

- User Group = **Student Body**
- End-System Group = **School Computers**

Policy Role:

Select **Learning Student Access** as the Policy Role.

- 2 Configure **Access Control Rule "Basic Student"**

The Access Control Rule takes the defined policy rule: **Basic Student Access** and applies it to all members of the student body that are using non-school issued devices.

Group Criteria:

- a Select the following values for each group:

- User Group = **Student Body**
- End-System Group = **School Computers**.

- b Check **Invert** check box. This indicates a match if student is *not* using a school computer.

Policy Role:

Select **Basic Student Access** as the Policy Role.

Results:

- If the student is a member of the student body using a school computer, the student has full network access and is denied access to social media applications.
- If the student is a member of the student body using a personal computer, the student has limited access to the network and full access to social media.
- If the student is no longer a member of the student body, but does have a school computer, the captive portal authentication settings will deny network access.
- If the student is no longer a member of the student body, but is using a personal computer, the captive portal authentication settings will deny network access.

Note

The ExtremeCloud Appliance installation provides the following default system rules:



- **Catch-All rule.** End-systems that do not match any of the defined rules are assigned the default Catch-All rule. The Default Catch-All rule assigns the Enterprise User policy role by default, which allows full network access. The policy role assigned by this rule is configurable (You can edit the rule and change the "Accept Policy" field value.)
- **Blacklist.** End-systems with a MAC address that is a member of the Blacklist group are denied network access. They are assigned the Quarantine policy role. The Quarantine policy denies all traffic by default. Go to **Policy > Roles** to configure the Quarantine policy definition.

Related Links

[Adding Policy Roles](#) on page 138
[Managing Access Control Groups](#) on page 127
[Managing Access Control Rules](#) on page 132
[Rule Settings](#) on page 133
[Access Control Rules](#) on page 130
[Managing Captive Portal](#) on page 116

Managing Access Control Rules

An Access Control Rule is used to further define an end user's network access based on the groups and policy roles with which the end user is associated.

Go to **Onboard > Rules**.

A list of configured rules displays. From here, you can edit rule settings, delete a rule, or add a new rule.

- To edit a rule, select a rule from the list and click . Modify the rule settings and click **Save**
- To delete a rule, select a rule from the list and click . Or, edit the rule to open the **Settings** dialog and click **Delete**.
- To add a new rule, from the **Rules** page, click **Add** and configure the rule settings.

Related Links

[Access Control Rules](#) on page 130
[Configuring Network Policy Roles and Dynamic Access Control](#) on page 130
[Default Rules for Captive Portal](#) on page 133

[Rule Settings](#) on page 133

Default Rules for Captive Portal

The following Access Control rules are added when you enable an internal captive portal. The rules are removed when you disable the captive portal.

- **Unregistered:** This rule is a catchall, and will always be listed immediately before the Default Catchall. Users who do not match any other rule will match Unregistered, and they will be presented with the captive portal.
- **Registered Guests:** Users who complete registration through the Guest captive portal will match this rule, which checks for end-system MAC addresses in the Registered Guests group. This rule is only present when Guest Registration or Guest Web Access is enabled.
- **Web Authenticated Users:** Users who complete registration through the Authenticated captive portal will match this rule, which checks for end-system MAC addresses in the Web Authenticated Users group. This rule is only present when Authenticated Registration or Authenticated Web Access is enabled.

Related Links

[Internal Captive Portal Settings](#) on page 77

[Portal Website Configuration](#) on page 116

[Portal Network Configuration](#) on page 125

[Portal Administration Configuration](#) on page 125

Rule Settings

Configure the following Access Control Rule settings and click **Save**.

Associate rules to a group type. Configure groups under **Access Control > Groups**.

Table 64: Access Control Rule Settings

Field	Description
Name	Rule name. You cannot change the name of default rules that are provided with ExtremeCloud Appliance.
Rule Enabled	Indicates if the rule is enabled. You cannot disable default rules that are provided with ExtremeCloud Appliance.
Conditions Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you select Any, then the criteria is ignored during the rule match process. • If you select the Invert check box, it is considered a rule match if the end-system <i>does not</i> match the selected value. 	
User-Group	The user group that you configured. Users in this group are affected by the rule. User groups limit a user's access based on the LDAP, RADIUS, or Username group to which they are assigned.

Table 64: Access Control Rule Settings (continued)

Field	Description
End-System Group	The end-system group that you configured that is affected by the rule. End-systems that do not match any of the listed rules are assigned the Default Catchall rule.
Device Type Group	The device type group that you configured that is affected by the rule.
Location Group	The location group that you configured that is affected by the rule.
Policy	Associate a policy role with the Access Control Rule. The access control action is defined in the policy rule. Select from the drop-down list. For more information, see Preconfigured Policy Roles on page 136.
Portal	Associate a captive portal with a rule.

Related Links

[Managing Access Control Groups](#) on page 127

[Managing Access Control Rules](#) on page 132

[Policy Role Settings](#) on page 138

[Configuring Network Policy Roles and Dynamic Access Control](#) on page 130

8 Policy

Roles Class of Service VLANS

You can define policy rules for a role to specify network access. Network policies are a set of rules, defined in a specific order, that determine how connections are authorized or denied. If you do not define policy rules for a role, the role's default action is applied to all traffic subject to that role. However, if you require user-specific filter definitions, then the filter ID configuration identifies the specific role that is applied to the user.

Related Links

- [Roles](#) on page 135
- [Class of Service](#) on page 145
- [VLANS](#) on page 147
- [Configuring Rates](#) on page 151

Roles

A role is a set of network access services that can be applied at various points in a policy-enabled network. Roles are usually named for a type of user such as Student or Engineering. Often, role names match the naming conventions that already exist in the organization. The role name should match filter ID values set up on the servers.

The default non-authenticated role is used when the client is not authenticated but able to access the network. The default authenticated role is assigned to a client when it successfully authenticates but the authentication process did not explicitly assign a role to the client.

The Default Unauth role lets you control access to sensitive information and protocols. After a wireless client authenticates, a default role is applied when:

- The RADIUS server that authenticates the user does not specify a filter ID to apply to the user's session.
- The filter ID returned by the RADIUS server does not correspond to a role defined for the group.



Note

Default roles can also be created on the **Networks** page.

When the default action is sufficient, a role does not need additional rules. Rules are used only to provide unique treatment of packet types when a single role is applied.

ExtremeCloud Appliance is shipped with a default policy configuration that includes the following default roles:

- Enterprise User
- Quarantine
- Unregistered
- Guest Access
- Deny Access
- Assessing
- Failsafe

The Enterprise User access policy is intended for admin users with full access.

The Quarantine access policy is used to restrict network access to end-systems that have failed assessment. The Quarantine policy role denies all traffic by default while permitting access to only required network resources such as basic network services (e.g., ARP, DHCP, and DNS) and HTTP to redirect web traffic for assisted remediation.

Related Links

[Policy](#) on page 135

[Adding Policy Roles](#) on page 138

[Role Widgets](#) on page 137

[Policy Role Settings](#) on page 138

Preconfigured Policy Roles

ExtremeCloud Appliance is shipped with the following default policy configurations listed in [Table 65](#).

Policy roles define the authorization level that ExtremeCloud Appliance assigns to a connecting end-system based on the end-system's authentication and/or assessment results. The access policies define a set of network access services that determine exactly how an end-system's traffic is authorized on the network.

Table 65: Preconfigured Policy Roles

Role	Description
Enterprise User	Intended for admin users with full access
Quarantine	The Quarantine access policy is used to restrict network access to end-systems that have failed assessment. The Quarantine policy role denies all traffic by default while permitting access to only required network resources such as basic network services (e.g., ARP, DHCP, and DNS) and HTTP to redirect web traffic for assisted remediation.
Unregistered	The Unregistered access policy default action is to deny all unregistered traffic.
Guest Access	The Guest Access policy allows registered guest traffic.
Deny Access	The Deny Access policy default action is to deny all traffic.

Table 65: Preconfigured Policy Roles (continued)

Role	Description
Assessing	<p>The Assessment access policy temporarily allocates a set of network resources to end-systems while they are being assessed. Typically, the Assessment access policy allows access to basic network services (e.g. ARP, DHCP, and DNS), permits all IP communication to the Assessment servers so the assessment can be successfully completed, and HTTP to redirect web traffic for Assisted Remediation. For RFC 3580-compliant switches, the Assessment access policy may be mapped to the Quarantine VLAN. It is not mandatory to assign the Assessment policy to a connecting end-system while it is being assessed. The policy role received from the RADIUS server or an accept policy can be applied to the end-system, allowing the end-system immediate network access while the end-system assessment is occurring in the background. In this case, the policy role or accept policy (or the associated VLAN for RFC 3580-compliant switches) must be configured to allow access to the appropriate network resources for communication with the Assessment servers.</p> <p>Note: The Assessment server sends an ICMP Echo Request (a "ping") to the end-system before the server begins to test IP connectivity to the end-system. Therefore, the Assessment policy role, the router ACLs, and the end-system's personal firewall must allow this type of communication between end-systems and Assessment servers in order for the assessment to take place. If the Assessment server cannot verify IP connectivity, the Failsafe policy is assigned to the end-system.</p>
Failsafe	<p>The Failsafe access policy is applied to an end-system when it is in an Error connection state. An Error state results if the end-system's IP address could not be determined from its MAC address, or if there was an assessment error and an assessment of the end-system could not take place. For RFC 3580-compliant switches, the Failsafe access policy may be mapped to the Production VLAN.</p>
Pass Through External RADIUS	<p>Use this policy when the AAA mode is RADIUS (using an external RADIUS server). When this policy is selected, end-systems that match the rule get the RADIUS attributes from the upstream server's ACCEPT response, including Filter-Id.</p>
Use Default Auth Role	<p>Use the Default Auth Role that is configured for the wireless network that the end-system is connected to.</p>

Related Links

[Adding Policy Roles](#) on page 138

Role Widgets

Widgets for an individual role policy show the following information:

- Top applications (by throughput) per role
- Top applications (by throughput) by concurrent users per role

To view widgets for an individual role:

- 1 Go to **Policy > Roles**.
- 2 Select a role from the list and review the widgets on the **Dashboard** page.

Related Links

[Adding a New Dashboard](#) on page 14

[Modifying a Dashboard](#) on page 15


Adding Policy Roles

Define policy roles to provide unique treatment of packet types when a single role is applied.



Note

Associate each role with a configuration Profile of a device group for each AP in the group to make use of the policy role.

- 1 Go to **Policy > Roles > Add**.
- 2 Select the drop-down arrow to open the appropriate OSI layer.
Add rules associated with the appropriate OSI layer. Each OSI layer has one default rule that is provided by ExtremeCloud Appliance. Policy rules are applied from top to bottom.
- 3 To add new rules, click **New**.
- 4 To edit a rule, select the rule then click  to open the rule parameters. Configure the rule parameters and select **OK**.



Note

If you create a Deny All rule for any subnet as the top rule, the policy will drop all traffic.

- 5 Select **Save** on the **Configure Role** page.

Related Links

[Policy Role Settings](#) on page 138

[Policy Rules for OSI L2 to L4](#) on page 139

[Application \(Layer 7\) Rules](#) on page 142

Policy Role Settings

Table 66: Role Parameter Settings



Field	Description
Name	Name of the role.
Bandwidth Limit	Select this option to display a slider. Enter a numeric value or use the slider to set the bandwidth limit. Click  to set the Class of Service value.

Table 66: Role Parameter Settings (continued)

Field	Description
Default Action	Determines the access control default action. If you do not define policy rules for a role, the role's default action is applied to all traffic subject to that role. However, if you require user-specific filter definitions, then the filter ID configuration identifies the specific role that is applied to the user. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow • Deny • Contain to VLAN
Associated Profile	Indicates profiles that this role is associated with. Click  to modify profile association. Note: Associate each role with a configuration Profile of a device group for each AP in the group to make use of the policy role.
Rules	Policy rules are organized by Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) layer classification. Select the drop-down arrow to display rules that pertain to each OSI layer.

Related Links

[Policy Rules for OSI L2 to L4](#) on page 139

[Application \(Layer 7\) Rules](#) on page 142

Associated Profiles

List of configuration profiles that this role can be associated with. Select a profile to associate the role. Clear a check box to disassociate the profile from the role.

Related Links

[Profiles](#) on page 27

Policy Rules for OSI L2 to L4

You can define policy rules for a role to specify network access settings for a specific user role. Network policies are a set of rules, defined in a specific order, that determine how connections are authorized or denied. If you do not define policy rules for a role, the role's default action is applied to all traffic subject to that role. However, if you require user-specific filter definitions, then the filter ID configuration identifies the specific role that is applied to the user.

A role can have no rules if the default action is sufficient. Rules are used only to provide different treatments for different packet types to which a single role is applied.

Specify the OSI layer to which the rule pertains. The rule defines one or more actions to take on a packet matching criteria specified by the rule. The criteria could be the MAC address (L2) or the IP address or port number (L3 and L4).

The actions can be to deny the traffic, to allow the traffic, or to contain the traffic to a specific VLAN. If the traffic is allowed, it can also be assigned a Class of Service (CoS) that can affect the priority and latency of that traffic. Only the rules in the policy assigned to a client are applied to a client's traffic.



Note

Rules in the Application Layer (L7) apply to application access and use different matching criteria.

Related Links

[Configuring L2 Rules](#) on page 140

[Configuring L3, L4 Rules](#) on page 141

Configuring L2 Rules

To configure an OSI Layer 2 rule, which filters on MAC Address:

- 1 Select **New**.

The **Rules** dialog box opens.

- 2 Select .

From User	A packet header includes both a destination IPv4 address and a source IPv4 address. Determine how to filter traffic that flows from the station to the network by defining the destination or the source address as the filter. Options include: Destination (dest), Source (src), and None.
To User	A packet header includes both a destination IPv4 address and a source IPv4 address. Determine how to filter traffic that flows from the network to the station by defining the destination or the source address as the filter. Options include: Destination (dest), Source (src), and None.
Ethertype	The rule filters based on any ethertype or a specified ethertype (IPv4, IPv6, ARP). You cannot configure Captive Portal Redirection using IPv6 classifiers. While you can http to IPv6 websites, you cannot apply Captive Portal redirection to http or https over IPv6 .
MAC Address	Media access control address. Sometimes known as the hardware address, is the unique physical address of each network interface card on each device. Specify the MAC address of the wireless client.
Priority	Specify the priority. Priority 1 is the highest priority.
Access Control	Determines access control action for the rule. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None - No role defined • Allow - Packets contained to role's default action's VLAN/topology • Deny - Any packet not matching a rule in the policy is dropped. • Containment VLAN - A topology to use when a network is created using a role that does not specify a topology. (Not applicable for L7 Application Rules.)
Class of Service	Determines the importance of a frame while it is forwarded through the network relative to other packets. The CoS defines actions to be taken when rate limits are exceeded.

- 3 Select **Close**.

You return to the **Configure Role** page.

- 4 Select **Save**.

All rule types are applied to the policy in top to bottom order. The policy is installed on the enforced APs.

Related Links

[Configuring L3, L4 Rules](#) on page 141

[Policy Rules for OSI L2 to L4](#) on page 139

Configuring L3, L4 Rules

To configure an OSI Layer 3 and 4 rule, which filters on IP Address and Port number:

- 1 Select **New**.

The **Rules** dialog box opens.

- 2 Select .

From User A packet header includes both a destination IPv4 address and a source IPv4 address. Determine how to filter traffic that flows from the station to the network by defining the destination or the source address as the filter. Options include: Destination (dest), Source (src), and None.

To User A packet header includes both a destination IPv4 address and a source IPv4 address. Determine how to filter traffic that flows from the network to the station by defining the destination or the source address as the filter. Options include: Destination (dest), Source (src), and None.

IP Subnet Specify the IP address or subnet address associated with the defined rule. Traffic from this address will be subject to the defined rule. Valid values are:

- User Defined. Specify the destination IP address and mask. Use this option to explicitly define the IP/subnet aspect of the rule.
- Any IP - Maps the rule to the associated Topology IP address.
- Select a specific subnet value - Select to map the rule to the associated topology segment definition (IP address/mask).
- FQDN - Allows for filtering on fully qualified domain names.

Port The port or port type associated with the defined rule. Traffic from this port is subject to the defined rule. Valid values are:

- User Defined, then type the port number. Use this option to explicitly specify the port number.
- A specific port type. The appropriate port number or numbers are added to the Port text field.

Protocol The user defined protocol or protocol type associated with the defined rule. Traffic from this protocol is subject to the defined rule. Valid values are:

- User Defined, then specify a protocol that is not already in the list. Use this option to explicitly specify a protocol that is not listed.
- A specific protocol from the list.

ToS/DSCP ToS (Type of Service) / DSCP (Diffserv Codepoint). Contained in the IP header of a frame is used by applications to indicate the priority and Quality of Service for each frame. The level of service is determined by a set of service parameters which provide a three way trade-off between low-delay, high-reliability, and high-throughput. The use of service parameters may increase the cost of service.

To configure, see [Configuring ToS/DSCP](#) on page 146

Mask A hexadecimal value for the ToS/DSCP value. For example, if the mask is 0xF0, then the four most significant bits of the ToS of the received packets are marked. For example, if the received ToS is 0x33 and the ToS marking is set to 0x2A, then the resulting ToS is 0x23.

Access Control Determines access control action for the rule. Valid values are:

- None - No role defined
- Allow - Packets contained to role's default action's VLAN/topology

- Deny - Any packet not matching a rule in the policy is dropped.
- Containment VLAN - A topology to use when a network is created using a role that does not specify a topology. (Not applicable for L7 Application Rules.)

Class of Service Determines the importance of a frame while it is forwarded through the network relative to other packets. The CoS defines actions to be taken when rate limits are exceeded.

3 Select **Close**.

You return to the **Configure Role** page.

4 Select **Save**.

All rule types are applied to the policy in top to bottom order. The policy is installed on the enforced APs.

Application (Layer 7) Rules

An *application rule* leverages the AP's deep packet inspection (DPI) engine to detect the underlying application to which a frame or flow belongs. The rule then applies access control and quality of service actions to all the traffic associated with the application, not just traffic destined for specific IP addresses or ports. The control actions regulate both access control and traffic engineering (rate limit, marking, and prioritization) for applications and groups.

Use case examples include:

- Identifying critical applications and assigning a higher priority and CoS value.
- Blocking restricted web contents.
- Blocking or limiting peer-to-peer protocols to preserve bandwidth and flows for other applications.
- Limiting bandwidth usage by non-business related traffics, such as YouTube.

ExtremeCloud Appliance installs application policies with rules on the supported APs where enforcement occurs.



Note

Application policies are supported by ExtremeCloud Appliance-enabled APs only, not switches.

Rules

Application policies consist of rules with matching criteria, coupled with one or more actions to take when a packet matches the rule's criteria. The matching criteria for an application usually is just the name of the application. The ExtremeCloud Appliance user interface lets you first select a category of applications, resulting in a subset of applications to choose from. Additionally, you can create a single rule that applies to all traffic in the application category by selecting a category and then selecting 'any' as the specific application.

Custom application rules are rules that you create to recognize (match) applications that are not in the pre-defined set of application matches provided by ExtremeCloud Appliance. You create a custom application rule by defining a regular expression to match against host names. The rule's match criteria will be available as a match criteria for policy rules that you create in the future.

Actions and Limitations

When the Action filter for the application rule is set to Deny, the first few packets of a flow must be allowed to pass through so that the deep-packet inspection (DPI) engine can examine the contents and classify the packets. Once the packets are classified as Deny and the flow is blocked, the first few packets have already passed through the system. For typical web traffic, the leak is minimal for a long duration flow. However, for short duration flows, the Deny filter may not be effective.

Any flows that are not matched through classification are handled by the Default Action.

The Redirect action is only available for IPv4 traffic, not IPv6. The Allow, Deny, and Contain actions are available for IPv6.

Related Links


[Adding Custom Apps to the Application List](#) on page 144

Configuring L7 Application Rules

Create application rules when you need application-level (Layer 7) enforcement, for example, to limit or block access to non-business related traffic.

You can create a new application rule anywhere in the list of policy rules and create any number of application rules in one role.

To configure application rules:

- 1 Go to **Policy > Roles > Add**.
- 2 For application policy rules, select the **L7 Application Rules** drop-down.
- 3 To edit an existing rule, select .

The **Application Rules** dialog box opens.

From User	A packet header includes both a destination IPv4 address and a source IPv4 address. Determine how to filter traffic that flows from the station to the network by defining the destination or the source address as the filter. Options include: Destination (dest), Source (src), and None.
To User	A packet header includes both a destination IPv4 address and a source IPv4 address. Determine how to filter traffic that flows from the network to the station by defining the destination or the source address as the filter. Options include: Destination (dest), Source (src), and None.
Search	Type the application to search for. The Group and Application Name fields are automatically populated when you select an application from the Search field.
Group	Internet applications are organized in groups based on the type or purpose of the application. Once you select an Application Group, the Application Name drop-down is populated with application names that are part of the specified group.
Application Name	Names of applications that are a member of the specified group.
Access Control	Determines access control action for the rule. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None - No role defined • Allow - Packets contained to role's default action's VLAN/topology

- Deny - Any packet not matching a rule in the policy is dropped.
- Containment VLAN - A topology to use when a network is created using a role that does not specify a topology. (Not applicable for L7 Application Rules.)

Class of Service Determines the importance of a frame while it is forwarded through the network relative to other packets. The CoS defines actions to be taken when rate limits are exceeded.



Click the plus sign to configure CoS. For more information, see [.Configuring CoS](#) on page 145

- 4 Select **Close > Save**.

All rule types are applied to the policy in top-to-bottom order. The policy is installed on the enforced APs.

Adding Custom Apps to the Application List

When creating Application Rules, you can add custom applications to the list of possible applications. Take the following steps to configure a custom app for the Application Rule that is associated with a role:

- 1 Go to **Policy > Role > Add**.
- 2 Select the drop-down arrow for L7 (Application) Rules and click **New** or select a rule in the list.
- 3 Select  next to the rule.
- 4 Select  next to the **Application** field.
- 5 Click **Create New Application**.
- 6 Configure the custom application settings.
- 7 The custom application is added to the list of available applications for the specified application group.

Related Links

[Custom Application Settings](#) on page 144

Custom Application Settings

Configure the following parameters to add custom applications to the L7 Apps list.

Table 67: Custom Application Settings

Field	Description
Group	Internet applications are organized in groups based on the type or purpose of the application. Once you select an Application Group, the Application Name drop-down is populated with application names that are part of the specified group. The group names are pre-defined standard Extreme Application Analytics™ signature groups. The group names are case-sensitive.
Name	The name of the custom application.
Pattern	The Matching Pattern is the URL pattern that is associated with the application (case-sensitive, up to 64 characters).

Class of Service

In general, COS refers to a set of attributes that define the importance of a frame while it is forwarded through the network relative to other packets, and to the maximum throughput per time unit that a client or port assigned to the role is permitted. The CoS defines actions to be taken when rate limits are exceeded.

A role can contain default access control (VLAN) and/or Class of Service (priority) characteristics that will be applied to traffic when the rule either allows traffic, or does not specifically disallow traffic and the last rule is ALLOW ALL.

Class of Service is a 3-bit field that is present in an Ethernet frame header when 802.1Q VLAN tagging is present. The field specifies a priority value between 0 and 7, more commonly known as CS0 through CS7. These values can be used by QoS disciplines to differentiate and shape or police network traffic.

CoS operates only on 802.1Q VLAN Ethernet at the data link layer (Layer 2), which other QoS mechanisms (such as DiffServ, also known as DSCP) operate at the IP network layer (Layer 3).

After packets are classified, they are assigned a final User Priority (UP) value, which consists of the Priority and ToS/DSCP. Marking bits to be applied to the packet is taken from the CoS, and if the value is not set, then the received value (ToS/DSCP) is used. ToS/DSCP Marking rewrites the Layer 3 Type of Service (ToS) byte.


Related Links

[Configuring CoS](#) on page 145

[Configuring ToS/DSCP](#) on page 146

Configuring CoS

The set of rules included in a role, along with any access or CoS defaults, determine how all network traffic of any client assigned to the role will be handled. For example, a Doctor role can be assigned a higher priority CoS and default access control due to the sensitivity and urgency of services that a doctor provides to patients.

- 1 Go to **Policy > Class of Service**.
- 2 Select **Add**, or select an existing Class of Service from the list.
- 3 Configure the following parameters:
 - Name** Naming should reflect the priority for your organization and be easily recognized by your IT team, such as Bulk Data or Critical Data.
 - Priority** Define how the Layer 2 priority of the packet will be marked. Priority 0 is the highest priority.
- 4 For **ToS/DSCP**, define how the Layer 3 ToS/DSCP will be marked. Enter a hexadecimal value in the **0x (DSCP:)** field, or select **Configure** to open the **ToS/DSCP** dialog box.
- 5 In the **CoS** dialog box, set the **Mask** value.
 - Mask** Select a hexadecimal value to use for the ToS/DSCP value. For example, if the mask is 0xF0, then only the four most significant bits of the ToS of the received packets are marked. So, if the received ToS is 0x33 and the ToS marking is set to 0x2A, then the resulting ToS is 0x23.
- 6 Specify the inbound and outbound rate limits, and select **OK**.
- 7 Click  to add a new bandwidth rate.

- 8 Select **Save**.

Related Links

[Configuring ToS/DSCP](#) on page 146

[Bandwidth Rate](#) on page 146

[Class of Service](#) on page 145

Configuring ToS/DSCP

You can configure ToS/DSCP from the network rules page or the Class of Service page. Define how the Layer 3 ToS/DSCP will be marked:

- 1 Go to **Policy > Rules > Add > Network Rules > Layer 3/4 > Configure**. Or, **Class of Service > Add > Configure**.
- 2 (Optional) In the **ToS/DSCP** dialog box, select either **Type of Service (ToS)** or **Diffserv Codepoint (DSCP)**. Set the related options, and click **OK**.

Type of Service (ToS)

Precedence	Assign a priority to the packet. Packets with lower priority numbers are more likely to be discarded by congested routers than packets with higher priority numbers.
Delay Sensitive	Specifies that the high priority packets will be routed with minimal delay. It can be useful to enable this option for voice protocols.
High Throughput	Specifies that high priority packets will be routed with high throughput.
High Reliability	Specifies that high priority packets will be routed with low drop probability.
Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN)	Permits end-to-end notification of network congestion while preventing dropped packets. ECN can be used only with two ECN-enabled endpoints.

Diffserv Codepoint (DSCP)

Well-Known Value	These values are explicitly defined in the DSCP related RFCs and implemented on many vendors' switches and routers.
Raw Binary Value	Specify a binary value if you want finer definition of priority.

Bandwidth Rate

Inbound Rate: Inbound traffic is sent from the client to the network. Rate limits are enforced on a per-client basis whether the rate limit is assigned to a rule or role. Each client has its own set of counters that are used to monitor its wireless network utilization. Traffic from other clients never count against a client's rate limits. Maximum Number of Limiters per Group: 8 inbound.

Outbound Rate: Outbound traffic is sent from the network towards the client. Maximum Number of Limiters per Group: 8 outbound.

Configure the following parameters to configure a new Bandwidth Limit:

Name	The name for the rate limit.
Average Rate (CIR)	The rate at which the network supports data transfer under normal operations. It is measured in kilo bits per second (Kbps).

Related Links

[Configuring CoS](#) on page 145

VLANs

VLANs are logical subnets. Many VLANs can coexist on a single Ethernet cable (typically referred to as a 'VLAN Trunk'). The AP is a VLAN-aware bridging device. It can place traffic on any VLAN to which it is exposed. Other options are bridging locally at EWC and Fabric Attach. Fabric Attach allows the AP to connect to a Fabric Network.

It is not necessary to include a VLAN tag in a packet that is being transmitted over a VLAN. A packet transmitted without a VLAN tag is said to be untagged. Since there is no way to identify the VLAN to which an untagged packet belongs, there can be only one untagged VLAN on a VLAN trunk.

It is common practice to place all AP management traffic on an untagged VLAN and place user traffic on tagged VLANs. ExtremeCloud Appliance preconfigures switches with a single untagged VLAN that is used for managing access points and the switches themselves.

Another common option is to place all traffic on a single untagged VLAN. This is a simpler option to use when a network's applications do not benefit from VLAN deployment.

ExtremeCloud Appliance fully supports mixing tagged and untagged traffic. An AP wired interface can be an untagged member of one VLAN and a tagged member of several other VLANs simultaneously.

With switches, all administrator-created VLANs in ExtremeCloud Appliance are classified as tagged VLANs. When a tagged VLAN is assigned to a port, the port is configured to expect all traffic received from the VLAN or sent to the VLAN to be tagged. You can override the tagging on a per-port basis for the ports types Host and Other.

Related Links

[Configuring VLANs](#) on page 147

Configuring VLANs

A VLAN defines how the user traffic is presented through the network interface.

To configure a VLAN:

- 1 Select **Policy > VLANs**.
- 2 Select **Add**, or select an existing VLAN from the list.

3 Configure the following parameters:

Table 68: VLAN Configuration Settings

Field	Description
Name	Provide a unique name for the VLAN.
Mode	<p>Bridged@AC — The ExtremeCloud Appliance bridges traffic for the station through its interfaces, rather than routing the traffic. For B@AC, topology the station's "point of presence" on the wired network is the data plane port assigned to the topology.</p> <p>Bridged@AP — Assigned to APs, the AP bridges traffic between its wired and wireless interfaces without involving the ExtremeCloud Appliance. The station's "point of presence" on the wired network for a bridged at AP topology is the AP's wired port.</p> <p>Fabric Attach — The Fabric Attach topology type allows an AP to attach to a Shortest Path Bridging (Fabric Connect) Network. The client component on the AP communicates directly with the server on an edge switch (or it can communicate with the server through a proxy) to allow the AP to request VLAN to I-SID (backbone Service Identifier [IEEE 802.1 ah] mappings). The Fabric Attach topology type is similar to B@AP with the added I-SID parameter. Fabric Attach can be configured on the ExtremeCloud Appliance anywhere a B@AP topology can be configured.</p>
VLAN ID	<p>Specify the VLAN ID. This VLAN ID is the same as the VLAN ID set under Roles, as a user's traffic is always subject to the role assigned to the user.</p> <p>The VLAN ID range is (1 - 4094). 4094 is reserved for Internal VLAN ID.</p>
I-SID	<p>For Fabric Attach, enter a unique VLAN identifier and a unique I-SID (service identifier)</p> <p>The I-SID range is (1-15999999).</p>
Tagged Traffic	If you have more than one VLAN on a port, enable tagging to identify to which VLAN the traffic belongs. Ensure that the tagged vs. untagged state is consistent with the switch port configuration. Fabric Attach topologies are always tagged.
Port	The port for network traffic bridged at controller (for example, physical ports: Port0, Port1, Port3, Port4).
Layer 3	<p>Check this box when configuring parameters for the network layer.</p> <p>Note: The Certificates button displays to configure browser certificates for captive portal security.</p>
IP Address	IP address of the VLAN. Wireless clients can access ExtremeCloud Appliance via this IP address.
FQDN	Fully-Qualified Domain Name
CIDR	CIDR field is used along with IP address field to find the IP address range.

Table 68: VLAN Configuration Settings (continued)

Field	Description
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol allows network administrators to centrally manage and automate the assignment of IP addresses on the corporate network. DHCP sends a new IP address when a computer is plugged into a different place in the network. The protocol supports static or dynamic IP addresses and can dynamically reconfigure networks in which there are more computers than there are available IP addresses. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Server. Indicates that the ExtremeCloud Appliance is used for managing IP addresses. Use Relay. Indicates that the ExtremeCloud Appliance forwards DHCP requests to an external DHCP server on the enterprise network. DHCP relay bypasses the local DHCP server for the ExtremeCloud Appliance and allows the enterprise to manage IP address allocation to a site from its existing infrastructure.
Enable Device Registration	Indicates that the wireless AP or switch can use this port for discovery and registration.
Mgmt Traffic	Indicates that this port will be used to manage traffic. Enable Mgmt Traffic to access the ExtremeCloud Appliance user interface through this port.

- 4 To configure advanced parameters, click **Advanced**.
- 5 Select **Save**.

Related Links

[VLAN Advanced Setting](#) on page 149

[VLANs](#) on page 147

[Generate Browser Certificates](#) on page 111

VLAN Advanced Setting

Configure the following parameters to optimize your network connectivity. Modifying the following settings is optional, and should include thoughtful consideration.

Multicast Bridging	Select this option to enable forwarding of multicast traffic (point-to-multipoint) between the wired and wireless sides of the AP. Because multicasts consume a lot of 802.11 air time, when you enable this option you must also specifically identify the types of multicast traffic that you want forwarded by adding one or more rules.
Multicast Rules	Add one or more multicast rules if you enabled Multicast Bridging . Multicast rules (point-to-multipoint) permit traffic that matches the rule. A multicast rule is defined as the multicast IP address of the traffic destination and a mask that allows a range of addresses to be matched by a single rule. ExtremeCloud Appliance offers a predefined set of multicast rules. Select a preset multicast rule or define a new rule.

Related Links

[Pre-defined Multicast Rules](#) on page 150

[Configuring a Multicast Rule](#) on page 150

[Configuring VLANs](#) on page 147

Pre-defined Multicast Rules

- 1 Go to **Policy > VLANS > Add**, or select a VLAN.
- 2 Select **Advanced**.
- 3 Select **Add Pre-Defined Rule**.
- 4 Select a value from the **Multicast Group** field and click **Add**.

Related Links

[Configuring a Multicast Rule](#) on page 150

[Configuring VLANS](#) on page 147

Configuring a Multicast Rule

- 1 Go to **Policy > VLANS > Add**, or select a VLAN.
- 2 Click **Add New Rule**.
- 3 Configure the following parameters:

IP address	Enter the multicast IP address for the traffic destination.
CIDR	Classless Inter-Domain Routing. An address aggregation scheme that uses supernet addresses to represent multiple IP destinations.
Wireless Replication	Enables the forwarding of multicast traffic from a wireless client to other wireless clients. If disabled, multicast traffic from wireless clients is forwarded to wired clients only. Wireless clients will not receive it.
Group	Indicates the multicast group associated with the rule. Multicast is a communication pattern in which a source host sends a message to a group of destination hosts.

Fabric Attach Topology

The Fabric Attach topology type allows an AP to attach to a Shortest Path Bridging (Fabric Connect) Network. The client component on the AP communicates directly with the server on an edge switch (or it can communicate with the server through a proxy) to allow the AP to request VLAN to I-SID (backbone Service Identifier [IEEE 802.1 ah] mappings). The Fabric Attach topology type is similar to B@AP with the added I-SID parameter. Fabric Attach can be configured on the ExtremeCloud Appliance anywhere a B@AP topology can be configured.



Note

When Fabric Attach is configured, LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) is automatically enabled on all APs associated with the topology. The setting cannot be disabled by users.

The switch requires that the VLAN/I-SID mapping is unique per port per switch, therefore only one AP per switch port is allowed.

The ExtremeCloud Appliance enforces the unique VLAN/I-SID requirement for each Fabric Attach topology. A single ExtremeCloud Appliance supports up to 94 VLAN/I-SID mappings. This is a limit of LLDP.

ExtremeWireless APs connected to a Fabric-enabled switch automatically use the default management VLAN that is configured on the switch. Moving an AP from a Fabric-enabled switch to a non Fabric-enabled switch requires a factory default reset to connect to the new management VLAN.



Note

When using ExtremeWireless WiNG APs, you must manually set the Management VLAN ID from the device group Profile. Edit the device group Profile and go to **Networks > Advanced** settings.



Note

In a mobility scenario that includes a local and foreign ExtremeCloud Appliance, make sure the Fabric Attach topology configuration is the same on each ExtremeCloud Appliance, ensuring that an AP that moves between appliances has the same set of topologies.

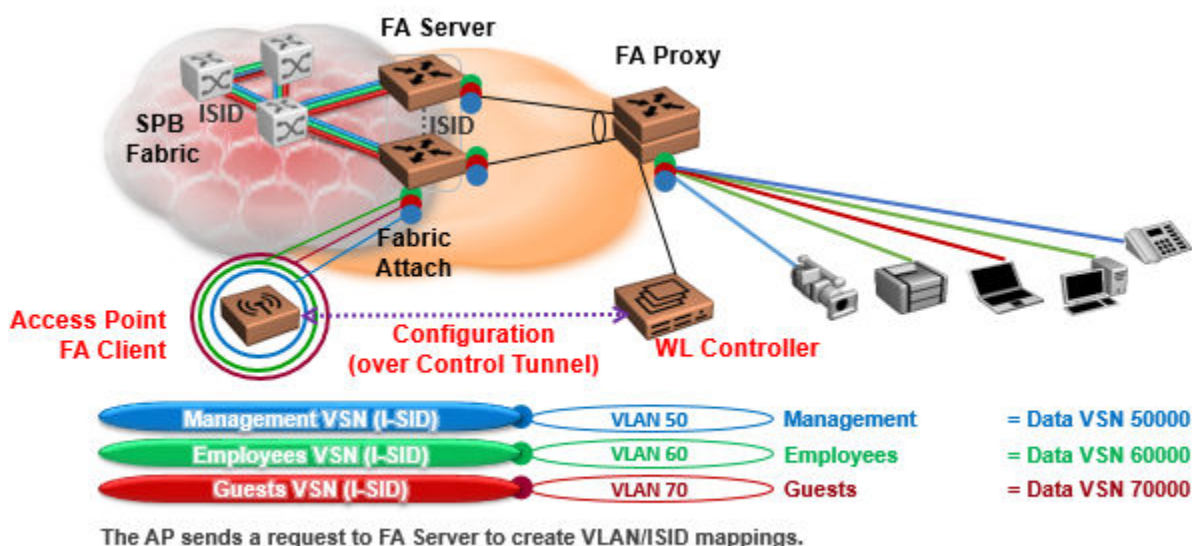


Figure 17: Fabric Attach for FA Clients — Automated Network Services

Configuring Rates

You can set a data transfer rate for a policy.

To configure rates:

- 1 Go to **Policy > Rates**.
- 2 Select **Add** or select an existing rate from the list.
- 3 Configure the following parameters:

Average Rate (CIR) Specify the rate at which the network will support data transfer under normal operations. It is measured in kilo-bits per second (kbps).

- 4 Select **Save**.

9 Admin

System Configuration
Network Utilities
Licensing
Logging
Managing Administrator Accounts
Managing RADIUS Servers for User Authentication
Installing Applications

From the **Admin** menu, users with administrator access can configure the system, work with utilities, apply system licenses, and manage accounts.

Related Links

[System Configuration](#) on page 152
[Network Utilities](#) on page 170
[Licensing](#) on page 171
[Logging](#) on page 175
[Managing Administrator Accounts](#) on page 178
[Managing RADIUS Servers for User Authentication](#) on page 179
[Installing Applications](#) on page 179

System Configuration

System administrators can do the following from the **System** menu:

- Configure network interfaces and network time.
- Manage software upgrades and system maintenance.
- Configure availability mode for network failover and redundancy.
- Configure SNMP.
- View system logs and information.

Related Links

[Interfaces](#) on page 153
[Network Time](#) on page 155
[Software Upgrade](#) on page 155
[Maintenance](#) on page 159
[Availability](#) on page 160
[SNMP Configuration](#) on page 165
[System Logging Configuration](#) on page 168
[System Information](#) on page 169
[Admin](#) on page 152

Interfaces

Host Attributes

Attributes that define your network: Host Name, Domain Name, Default Gateway, and your DNS servers.

The Default Gateway IP address is the global default IP route setting for the appliance. Valid values are: the Admin topology gateway address and any IP address on the physical Interfaces or Bridge at AC VLAN topology subnets.

Interfaces

Add network topologies. Topologies represent the networks with which the ExtremeCloud Appliance and its APs interact. The attributes of a topology are: VLAN ID, Port, IP address, Mode, and certificates. To add an interface, click **Add**.

Static Routes

Use static routes to set the default route of the ExtremeCloud Appliance so that device traffic can be forwarded to the default gateway. To add a static route, click **Add**.

Related Links

[Add an Interface](#) on page 153

[Add a Static Route](#) on page 154

Add an Interface

You must be a system administrator to add a network interface. Take the following steps:

- 1 Go to **Admin > System**.
- 2 Under Interfaces click **Add**.
The **Create New Interface** dialog displays.
- 3 Configure the following parameters:

Table 69: Interface Parameters

Field	Description
Name	Name of the interface.
Mode	Describes how traffic is forwarded on the interface topology. Options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical - The topology is the native topology of a data plane and it represents the actual Ethernet ports. Management - The native topology of the ExtremeCloud Appliance management port.
VLAN ID	ID for the virtual network.
Tagged	Indicates if the interface tags traffic. When traffic is tagged, the VLAN ID is inserted into the packet header to identify which VLAN the packet belongs to. Tagging can identify the port or interface to send a broadcast message to.
Port	Physical port on the ExtremeCloud Appliance appliance for the interface.

Table 69: Interface Parameters (continued)

Field	Description
Enable Device Registration	Enable or disable AP registration through this interface. When enabled, wireless APs use this port for discovery and registration. Other ExtremeCloud Appliances can use this port to enable inter-ExtremeCloud Appliance device mobility if this port is configured to use SLP or the ExtremeCloud Appliance is running as a manager and SLP is the discovery protocol used by the agents.
Management Traffic	Enable or disable Management Traffic through this interface. Enabling management provides access to SNMP (v1/v2c, v3), SSH, and HTTPs management interfaces.
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU). Standard is 1500 bytes. Fixed value.
Layer 3	
IP Address	For an Admin topology, the Layer 3 check box is selected automatically. The IP address is mandatory for a Physical topology. This allows for IP Interface and subnet configuration together with other networking services.
CIDR	CIDR field is used along with IP address field to find the IP address range.
FQDN	Fully-Qualified Domain Name
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol allows network administrators to centrally manage and automate the assignment of IP addresses on the corporate network. DHCP sends a new IP address when a computer is plugged into a different place in the network. The protocol supports static or dynamic IP addresses and can dynamically reconfigure networks in which there are more computers than there are available IP addresses. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Local Server. Indicates that the ExtremeCloud Appliance is used for managing IP addresses.

Related Links

[Certificates](#) on page 110

Add a Static Route

Static Routes define the default route to ExtremeCloud Appliance for legitimate wireless traffic. You must be a system administrator to add a static route.

**Note**

Static Routes affect the settings for the Default Gateway IP address under **Host Attributes**. Adding a default static route (0.0.0.0/0) changes the Default Gateway IP address.

To add a static route, take the following steps:

- 1 Go to **Admin > System**.
- 2 Under Static Routes click **Add**.
The **Create New Static Route** dialog displays.

- 3 Configure the following parameters:

Table 70: Static Route Parameters

Field	Description
Destination	IP address of the destination ExtremeCloud Appliance appliance.
CIDR	CIDR field is used along with IP address field to find the IP address range.
Gateway	Gateway address of the ExtremeCloud Appliance appliance of any Admin or physical interfaces (B@AC L3 VLAN).

Network Time

System administrators can configure network time and the NTP servers. From the left menu, select **Admin > System > Network Time**.

System Time

Displays the current system date and time.

Time Zone Settings

Manually configure time zone settings for your network. Search for a time zone, and click **Save** to manually change system date and time.

Network Time

Check **NTP/SNTP** to configure servers for Network Time Protocol (NTP) or Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP).

NTP and SNTP are Internet Standard Protocols that assures accurate synchronization to the millisecond of computer clock times in a network of computers.

NTP/SNTP Reachable

An icon indicates if the NTP/SNTP server is reachable:

- Green. The server is reachable.
- Red. The server is not reachable. Check your NTP/SNTP server settings. ExtremeCloud Appliance has lost connectivity.



Note

Network Time settings on each appliance of an Availability Pair must be identical for the configuration update process to be successful.

Related Links

[Admin](#) on page 152

Software Upgrade

The following processes are components of the software upgrade process:

- Backup
- Restore
- Software Upgrade
- AP Images
- Logs

Related Links

[Performing a Backup](#) on page 156
[Restoring a Backup File](#) on page 157
[Remote Server Properties](#) on page 158
[View Upgrade Logs](#) on page 158
[Upgrading Software](#) on page 157
[Admin](#) on page 152

Performing a Backup

Before you perform a backup procedure, decide what to backup and where to save the backup file:

- Select full backup or configuration only.
- Select a location to store the backup file.
- (Optional) Configure a backup schedule.

On-demand backups can only be stored locally, while scheduled backups can be stored on a mounted flash drive or on a remote server.

Related Links

[Configure a Backup Schedule](#) on page 156
[Remote Server Properties](#) on page 158

Configure a Backup Schedule

When you schedule a backup, you can choose to upload the backup to a server or have the scheduled backup saved locally or on an external flash drive.

To schedule a backup:

- 1 Go to **Admin > System > Software Upgrade** and click **Configure Schedule**.

The **Schedule Backup** dialog displays.

- 2 Configure the following parameters:

Backup Location Indicates where to send the backup file. Valid values are: Local, Remote, Flash. When sending a backup to a remote server, configure the server properties.

What to back up Indicates the content of the backup file. Valid values are: Configs, CDRs, Logs and Audit (which is a full backup), or Configuration files only.






Schedule Task Indicates when the backup task runs. Valid values are: Never, Daily, Weekly, Monthly.

Related Links

[Software Upgrade](#) on page 155
[Remote Server Properties](#) on page 158

Restoring a Backup File

Local backup files are listed. Select a backup file to restore. You can copy a backup file from a remote server or select a local file. Once the file is on ExtremeCloud Appliance, select it and take one of the following actions:

-  Copy Backup
-  Restore system with backup file
-  Copy backup file to remote system.
-  Download backup file to a local computer
-  Delete backup file.

Related Links

[Remote Server Properties](#) on page 158

Upgrading Software



Note

All locally-stored configuration backup files are removed during software upgrade. To preserve locally-stored files, download them prior to upgrading the ExtremeCloud Appliance software.

There is more than one way to put the upgrade image on ExtremeCloud Appliance:


- Select a local upgrade image. Or
- Click  to display the **Copy Upgrade Image** dialog.
 - When the Upload Method is **Local**, drag and drop an image onto ExtremeCloud Appliance.
 - When the Upload Method is **FTP** or **SCP**, configure the server properties.

Image files are listed. To delete an image from ExtremeCloud Appliance, select an image from the list and click .

To perform an upgrade:

- 1 Select an image file for the upgrade.
- 2 **Select Backup System Image To**, selecting a destination location to back up the current image.
- 3 From the **Upgrade** field, select **Now** or **Schedule**. Then, click **Upgrade Now** or **Configure Schedule**.

Related Links

[Configuring an Upgrade Schedule](#) on page 157

[Performing a Backup](#) on page 156

[Restoring a Backup File](#) on page 157

[Remote Server Properties](#) on page 158

[Upgrade AP Images](#) on page 159

Configuring an Upgrade Schedule

After you have the image file on ExtremeCloud Appliance, you can upgrade right away or schedule an upgrade.

To schedule an upgrade:

- 1 Go to **Admin > System > Software Upgrade**.
- 2 In the Upgrade section, from the Upgrade field, select **Schedule** and click **Configure Schedule**.

The **Schedule Upgrade** dialog displays.

- 3 Configure the following parameters:

Upgrade Image Name of the upgrade image file.

Backup Filename Name of the backup image file.

Backup Location Indicates where to save the backup image file. Local is currently the only supported value. Save the backup image locally on ExtremeCloud Appliance.

Time Enter the time of the scheduled upgrade in 24-hour format, hh-mm.

Date Enter the date of the scheduled upgrade in Month: Day format (MM-DD).



Note

When you supply a Date and Time that has passed, the schedule is set for the following year at the specified date and time.

- 4 Click **Schedule**.

Related Links

[Software Upgrade](#) on page 155

Remote Server Properties

You can copy files to and from a remote server for configuration backup, system restore, and system upgrades. Configure the following parameters:

Table 71: Remote Server Properties

Field	Description
Upload Method	Indicates the transfer protocol to use to transfer the backup file. Valid values are: Local, FTP (File Transfer Protocol) or SCP (Secure Copy Protocol).
Server IP	IP Address of the server.
Username	User name to log into the server.
Password	Password to log into the server.
Directory	Destination or source location of file on the server.
Filename	Name of the backup file.
Destination	Destination directory for copied backup file.

Click **OK** to initiate the copy action.

View Upgrade Logs

The following ExtremeCloud Appliance appliance software upgrade activity is displayed on the **Software Upgrade** tab under **Logs**.

- 1 Go to **Admin > System > Software Upgrade**.
- 2 Scroll down the page and click **Logs +**.
The following upgrade information is available:
 - Upgrade History
 - Upgrade Details
 - Restore Details
- 3 Select the appropriate tab to view information.

Related Links

[Software Upgrade](#) on page 155

Upgrade AP Images

To upgrade AP image files, do the following:

- 1 Go to **Admin > System > Software Upgrade**.
- 2 Scroll down the page to **AP Images**.
- 3 Select an AP Platform.
- 4 To upload image from local drive:
 - Click the **Select File or Drop File** box and navigate to a local AP image file.
 - Drag and drop an AP image file onto this box.

Available images are listed. Click  to refresh the list.

- 5 Click **Upgrade Status** to view the AP Upgrade Status.

Related Links

[Software Upgrade](#) on page 155

[Upgrading Software](#) on page 157

[View Upgrade Logs](#) on page 158

Maintenance

Reset Configuration

Select one of the following reset options:

- Remove installed license – The system reboots and restores all aspects of the system configuration to the initial settings and the Permanent license key (with Capacity Keys) is removed. However, the Management IP address is preserved. This permits administrators to remain connected through the Management interface.
- Remove management port configuration – The system reboots and resets the entire system configuration to the factory shipping state. The Management IP address reverts to 192.168.10.1.



Note

The Admin password and list of user IDs are preserved after a configuration reset.

Restart System

The ExtremeCloud Appliance shuts down, then reboots. A warning message is displayed, asking you to confirm your selection.

Halt System	The system enters the halted state, which stops all functional services, the application, and associated wireless APs. A warning message is displayed, asking you to confirm your selection. To restart the system, the power to the system must be reset.
Web Session Timeout	Determines the web session inactive window before the session times out. Enter the value as hours : minutes. The range is 1 minute to 168 hours (7 days).
Device SSH Password	Changes the device password globally. After changing the password, allow one minute before trying to log into a connected AP Linux shell. Check Mask to conceal the password characters.
External Flash	Physically connect an external device to the ExtremeCloud Appliance and then mount the device to display memory usage and capacity. Mounting a device makes the flash device that has been inserted into the ExtremeCloud Appliance available for use.

Flash devices must be formatted in FAT32. Only the first partition of the flash device is used by the ExtremeCloud Appliance. Files must reside in the root directory. The ExtremeCloud Appliance software cannot operate with files in sub-directories. The ExtremeCloud Appliance supports only one USB device at a time, regardless of which USB connector the device is connected to. If you connect more than one USB device at a time, the system returns an error.




Note

Format flash devices as non-bootable. The ExtremeCloud Appliance may experience difficulty rebooting when connected to a bootable formatted flash device.

Tech Support	Generate a tech support file for troubleshooting. Select the file criteria: ExtremeCloud Appliance , Wireless AP , Log , or All . When you generate a file for the wireless AP, you have the option to select No Stats included in the file.
---------------------	---

- 1 Click **Generate Tech Support File**.

The generated file appears in the list.

- 2 To download the file, select the file and click .

Related Links

[Admin](#) on page 152

Availability

ExtremeCloud Appliance provides the availability feature to maintain service availability in the event of an outage. The Availability Pair feature allows both AP and Client statistics to be available on both sides of the High Availability configuration.

Go to **Admin > System > Availability** and configure the Availability Pair settings.

Availability

- Standalone. The appliance *does not* have an availability partner in the event of a failover.
- Paired. The appliance is paired with another appliance in the event of a failover.

When configuring an Availability Pair consider the following information:

- ExtremeCloud Appliance directly balances capacity allocations across both appliances in an Availability Pair. Adoption Capacity is additive. For example, to support a 600 AP Capacity, you can purchase a 500 Device Capacity (30330) and a 100 Device Capacity (30329). The Availability pair

shares the installed capacity to the 600 limit. You can enter the entitlements on either system in the pair. However, when purchasing capacity license SKUs, make sure that none of the license blocks exceed the maximum adoption capacity for any individual system.

- Availability pair can be configured only within the same ExtremeCloud Appliance models.
- Enable and configure NTP: Network Time settings on each appliance of an Availability Pair must be identical for the configuration update process to be successful.
- Use the Network Health chart on the ExtremeCloud Appliance Dashboard to Monitor the Availability Link Status and the Synchronization Status for an Availability Pair.
- Switch configuration and statistics are synchronized between the primary and backup ExtremeCloud Appliance.

The following status data is replicated on the partner node of an Availability Pair:

- Client Records
- Group Records
- Registered Users and Devices

Related Links

[Availability Pair Settings](#) on page 164

[Mobility Settings](#) on page 164

[Session Availability](#) on page 161

[Availability Link Status](#) on page 17

[Configuring VLANs](#) on page 147

Session Availability

Session availability enables wireless APs to switch over to a standby (backup) wireless appliance fast enough to maintain the mobile user's session availability in the following scenarios:

- The primary wireless appliance fails (see [Figure 18](#)).

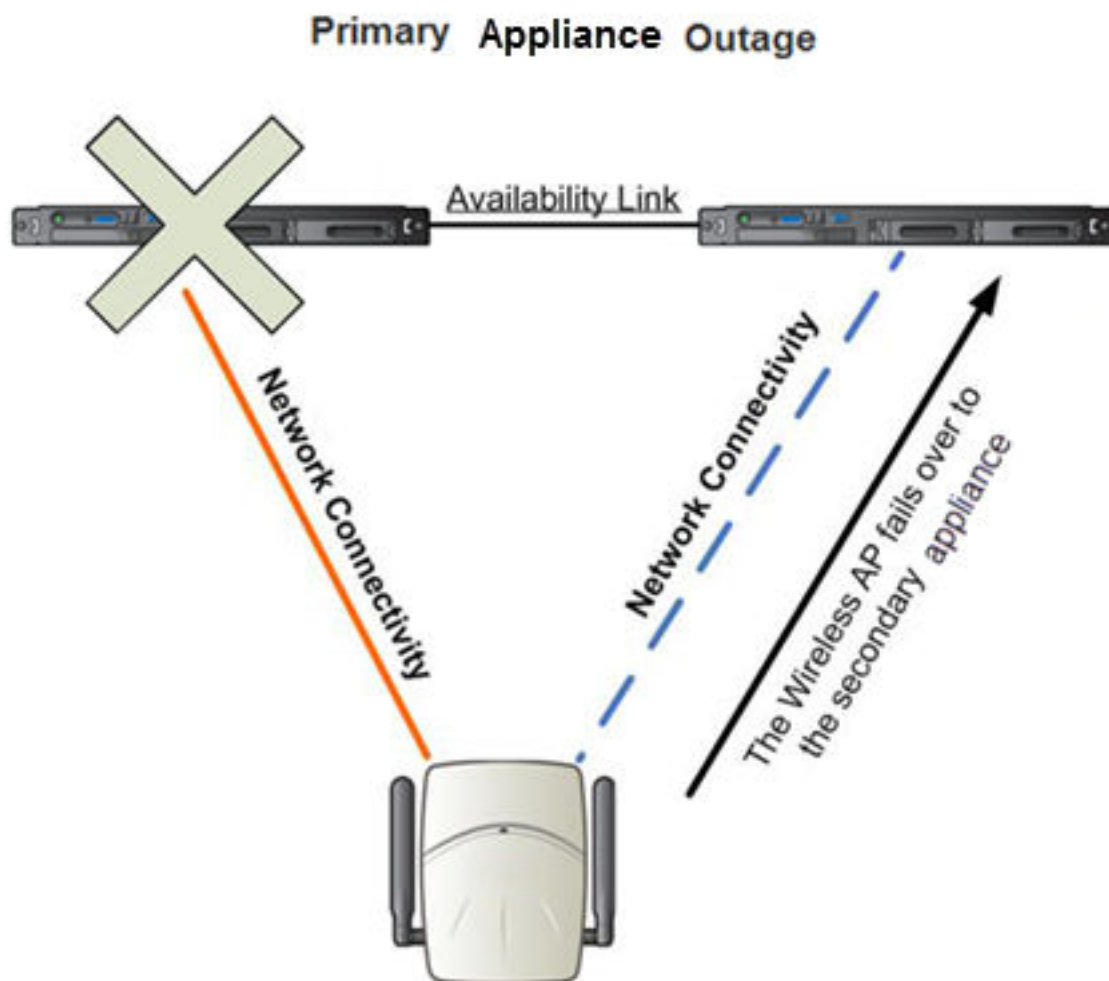


Figure 18: AP Fail Over When Primary Appliance Fails

- The wireless AP's network connectivity to the primary appliance fails (see [Figure 19](#)).

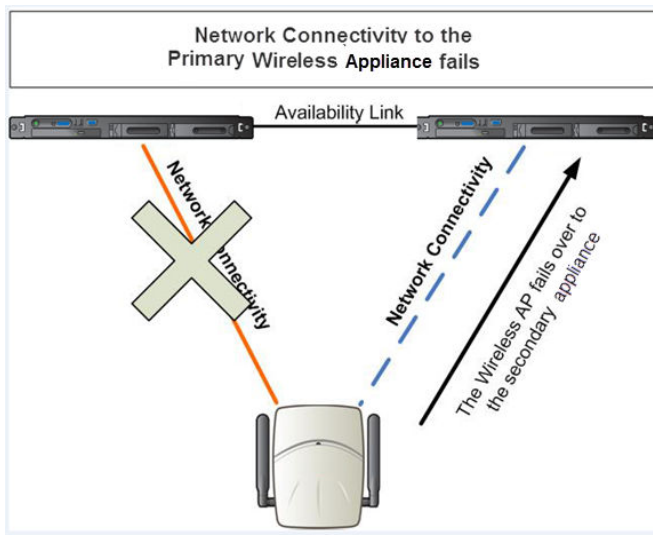


Figure 19: AP Fail Over When Connectivity to Primary Fails

The backup ExtremeCloud Appliance does not have to detect its link failure with the primary ExtremeCloud Appliance for the session availability to kick in. If the AP loses five consecutive polls to the primary ExtremeCloud Appliance either due to the ExtremeCloud Appliance outage or to connectivity failure, it fails over to the backup ExtremeCloud Appliance fast enough to maintain the user session.

In session availability mode (Figure 20), the APs connect to both the primary and backup ExtremeCloud Appliance. While the connectivity to the primary ExtremeCloud Appliance is via the active tunnel, the connectivity to the backup ExtremeCloud Appliance is via the backup tunnel.

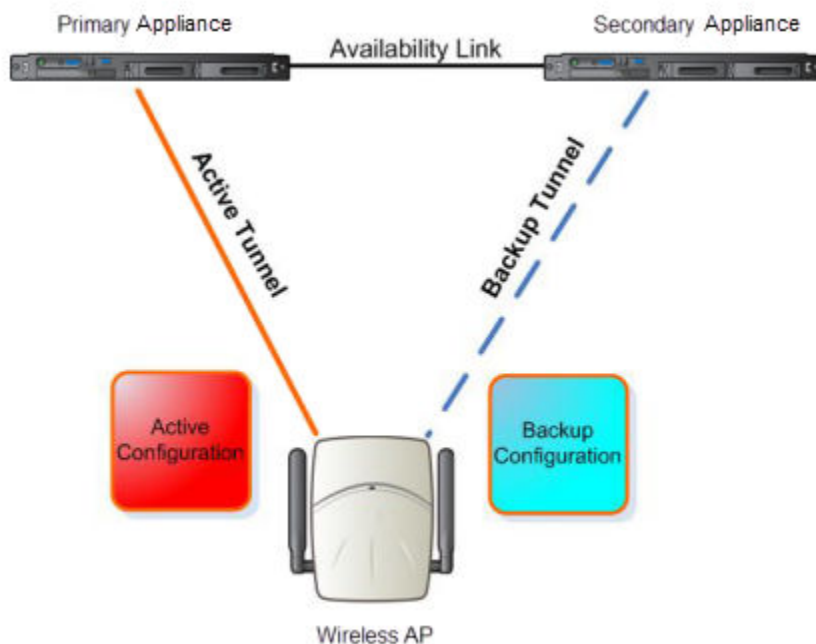


Figure 20: Session Availability Mode

The following is the traffic flow of the topology illustrated in [Figure 20](#):

- The AP establishes the active tunnel to connect to the primary ExtremeCloud Appliance.
- The ExtremeCloud Appliance sends the configuration to the AP. This configuration also contains the port information of the backup ExtremeCloud Appliance.
- On the basis of the backup ExtremeCloud Appliance port information, the AP connects to the backup ExtremeCloud Appliance via the backup tunnel.
- After the connection is established via the backup tunnel, the backup ExtremeCloud Appliance sends the backup configuration to the wireless AP.
- The AP receives the backup configuration and stores it in its memory to use it for failing over to the backup ExtremeCloud Appliance. During this entire time, the AP is connected to the primary ExtremeCloud Appliance via the active tunnel.

Session availability applies only to the following topologies:

- Bridge Traffic Locally at AC
- Bridge Traffic Locally at AP

Availability Pair Settings

Table 72: Availability Pair Settings

Field	Description
Peer IP Address	Physical VLAN address of the paired appliance. This is the IP address of the "Physical 1" interface (port esa0), which matches the VLAN definition under System > Interfaces .
Role	Select the role of the paired appliance. Valid values are Primary or Backup. Note: The configuration of the Primary appliance is copied to the Secondary appliance.
Auto AP Balancing	Select the load balancing configuration for the Availability Pair. In a Availability Pair, an AP establishes an active tunnel to one appliance and a backup tunnel to the other appliance. The active tunnel is used to pass the client data over tunneled topologies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an Active-Active configuration, approximately half of the APs establish an active tunnel to the primary appliance. The remaining APs establish an active tunnel to the backup appliance, spreading the load across the Availability Pair. • In an Active-Passive configuration, all APs establish an active tunnel to the primary appliance. The secondary appliance is used for failover only.

Related Links

[Configuring VLANs](#) on page 147

Mobility Settings

To configure ExtremeCloud Appliance as an agent in a mobility domain:

- 1 Go to **Admin > System > Availability**.

- 2 Check **Mobility** and configure the following parameters:

Table 73: Mobility Settings

Field	Description
Port	The port address of the ExtremeCloud Appliance.
Discovery Method	<p>Method by which ExtremeCloud Appliance discovers the mobility manager. You have two options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLPD — Rely on SLP with DHCP Option 78 • Static Address — Define at the agent, the IP address of the mobility manager. By explicitly defining the IP address, the agent and the mobility manager are able to find each other directly without using the SLP discovery mechanisms. Direct IP definition is recommended to provide tighter control of the registration steps for multi-domain installations.

Related Links

[Availability](#) on page 160

Configuration Updates with an Availability Pair

After an Availability Pair is set up, files updated on either appliance are synchronized with the paired appliance and then updated on the NAC server that is connected to each node. Network Time settings on each appliance of an Availability Pair must be identical for the configuration update process to be successful.

SNMP Configuration

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a standard that uses a common software agent to remotely monitor and set network configuration and runtime parameters. SNMP operates in a multi vendor environment, and the agent uses MIBs (Management Information Base), which define what information is available from any manageable network device. You can also set traps using SNMP, which send notifications of network events to the system log.

ExtremeCloud Appliance offers SNMP configuration for the full appliance or configuration for switches associated with a specific site.

To configure SNMP for the full ExtremeCloud Appliance environment:

Go to **Admin > System > SNMP**.

To configure SNMP for the switches associated with a site:

- 1 Go to **Sites** and select a site.
- 2 Click **Configure Site > SNMP**

[Table 74](#) describes how to configure SNMP credentials on the ExtremeCloud Appliance appliance.

Table 74: SNMP Configuration Parameters

Field	Description
SNMP	<p>Select the SNMP version to enable. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNMPv3 • SNMPv2c <p>The displayed parameters depend on the SNMP version that is enabled.</p>
Communities (SNMPv2c)	<p>Click Add to add a community. Provide a community name and access level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Community — Default community for read-only SNMP communication. • Public Community — Default community for write SNMP communication. Available for full ExtremeCloud Appliance environment support only.
SNMPv3 Users	<p>Click Add to add users for access to ExtremeCloud Appliance through SNMP. These values are typically types of users that are configured for access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Authentication/No Privacy • Authentication/No Privacy • Authentication/Privacy <p>You can also edit user credentials and delete users.</p>
SNMP Notifications	<p>Click Add to configure the IP address and port of the server that will receive SNMP messages. You can also edit and delete notifications.</p>
Available for full ExtremeCloud Appliance environment support only.	
Context String (SNMPv3)	A description of the SNMP context. An SNMP context is information that you can access through the SNMP agent. A device can support multiple contexts.
Engine ID	The SNMPv3 engine ID for the appliance running the SNMP agent. The Engine ID must be from 5 to 32 characters long.
Forward Traps	<p>Specify the level of the messages to be trapped. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Information • Minor • Major • Critical

Related Links

[Working with SNMPv2 Communities](#) on page 166

[Working with SNMPv3 Users](#) on page 167

[Working with SNMP Notifications](#) on page 167

Working with SNMPv2 Communities

- 1 To access SNMPv2 Communities:
 - Go to **Admin > System > SNMP**
 - Go to **Sites** and select a site. Then, click **Configure Site > SNMP**.
- 2 From the SNMP field, select **SNMPv2**.
- 3 To add an SNMPv2 Community:
 - 1 From the SNMPv2 field, click **Add**.
 - 2 Type a name and access level.
 - Read. Private Community. Default community for read-only SNMP communication.
 - Write. Public Community. Default community for write SNMP communication. Available for full ExtremeCloud Appliance environment support only.
- 4 To delete a community, select a community from the list and click **Delete**.

Related Links

[SNMP Configuration](#) on page 165

[Working with SNMP Notifications](#) on page 167

[Working with SNMPv3 Users](#) on page 167

Working with SNMPv3 Users

- 1 To work with SNMPv3 users:
 - Go to **Admin > System > SNMP**
 - Go to **Sites** and select a site. Then, click **Configure Site > SNMP**.
- 2 From the SNMP field, select **SNMPv3**.
The following parameters display for SNMPv3:
 - Context String
 - Engine ID
 - SNMPv3 Users
- 3 To add an SNMPv3 user:
 - 1 From the SNMPv3 field, click **Add**.
 - 2 Type a user name and security level. Valid security level values are:
 - No Authentication/ No Privacy
 - Authentication/ No Privacy
 - Authentication/Privacy
- 4 To modify a user, select a user from the list and click **Edit**.
- 5 To delete a user, select a user from the list and click **Delete**.

Related Links

[SNMP Configuration](#) on page 165

[Working with SNMP Notifications](#) on page 167

[Working with SNMPv2 Communities](#) on page 166

Working with SNMP Notifications

To work with SNMP notifications:

- 1 Go to **Admin > System > SNMP**.
- 2 Find the **SNMP Notifications** field.
- 3 To add a notification:
 - 1 Click **Add**.
 - 2 Enter the following:
 - Notification name
 - SNMP version
 - IP address and UDP Port of the server that will receive SNMP messages.
 - 3 Click **Add**.



Note

You can create two trap destinations for SNMP Notification. Set the type of message that you will trap from the **Forward Trap** field on the **SNMP** configuration page.

- 4 To modify notification settings, select a notification from the list and click **Edit**.
- 5 To delete a notification, select a notification from the list and click **Delete**.

Related Links

[SNMP Configuration](#) on page 165

[Working with SNMPv3 Users](#) on page 167

System Logging Configuration

Syslog event reporting uses the syslog protocol to relay event messages to a centralized event server on the enterprise network. In the protocol, a device generates messages, a relay receives and forwards the messages, and a syslog server receives the messages.

System Log Level Determines the error severity that is logged for the appliance and AP. Select the least severe log level that you want to receive: Information, Minor, Major, Critical. For example, if you select Minor, you receive all Minor, Major and Critical messages. If you select Major you receive all Major and Critical messages. The default is Minor.

Enable **Report Station Events** to collect and display station session events on the ExtremeCloud Appliance station events log.

Enable **Forward Station Events as Traps** to notify the administrator of events without solicitation. An SNMP trap is an event notification sent by the managed agent (a network device) to the management system to identify the occurrence of conditions. Traps can save network resources by reducing SNMP polling.

Syslog Provide the IP Address of 1-3 syslog servers and enable the type of messages that you want to send to the syslog servers.

- **Send all Service Messages**
- **Send Audit Messages**
- **Send Station Events**



Note

To synchronize the logs, the syslog daemon must be running on both the appliance and on the remote syslog server. When you change the log level on the appliance, you must modify the appropriate setting in the syslog configuration on remote syslog server.

Facility Codes

Facilities codes identify log streams in the remote syslog server. Select a unique facility code (local.0 - local.6) for each ExtremeCloud Appliance facility to differentiate the log streams and facilitate the filtering of messages.

The facility code applies to all three servers. Select a facility code for each of the following:

- Application Facility
- Service Facility
- Audit Facility
- Station Facility

Related Links

[Logging](#) on page 175

[View Event Logs](#) on page 175

[View Station Logs](#) on page 176

[View Audit Logs](#) on page 176

[View AP Logs](#) on page 177

[Setting a Logging Filter](#) on page 178

System Information

Go to **Admin > System > System Information** to view the following information about your system.

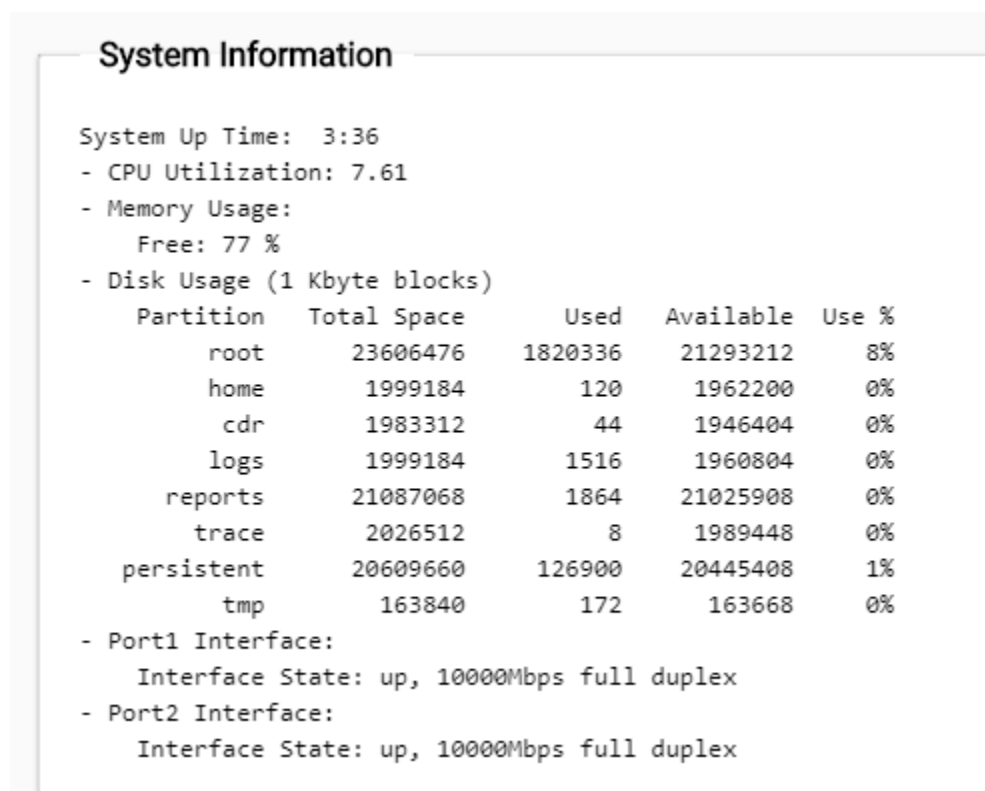


Figure 21: Example System Information

Manufacturing Information

```

SMX Version: 04.26.01.0160
GUI Version: 04.26.01.0160
NAC Version: 8.1.52.26
Software Version: 04.26.01.0160T
Model: VE6120 Small
CPU Type: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2620 v2 @ 2.10GHz
CPU Frequency (MHz): 2093.962
Number of CPUs: 4
Total Memory: 8172184 KB
HW Encryption Support: Yes
LAN 1  MAC address: 00:50:56:AB:1B:AD
LAN 2  MAC address: 00:50:56:AB:49:B5
ADMIN  MAC address: 00:50:56:AB:D1:0D

```

Figure 22: Example Manufacturing Information

Network Utilities

Use wireless controller utilities to test a connection to the target IP address and record the route through the Internet between your computer and the target IP address. You can also use controller utilities to capture exception traffic, which can be useful for network administrators when debugging network problems.

Configure the following parameters:

Table 75: Network Utilities

Field	Description
Target IP Address	IP address for the test target.
Use specific source interface	Indicates if a specific interface will be selected for the test. Select the interface from the Select Interface field. When this option is cleared, ExtremeCloud Appliance runs the test based on the interface selected in the routing table.
Select Interface	Used with Specific Source Interface option. See list of possible interfaces on the Interface tab.
Ping	Initiate the Ping network utility to determine reachability of the IP address that you specify.
Trace Route	Initiate the Trace route command, which traces the path of a packet from ExtremeCloud Appliance to the IP address that you specify. It lists the routers it passes until it reaches its destination, or fails to. It also indicates the length of each hop.

Related Links

[Network Service Engine TCP Dump Management](#) on page 171

Network Service Engine TCP Dump Management

Table 76: Network Service Engine TCP Dump Management

Field	Description
Interface	Target interface. See list of possible interfaces on the Interface tab.
Filename	Specify the name of the dump file.
Save File To	Specify where to save the dump file.
Capture File Size (MB)	Specify the max limit of the dump file in MB. This feature allows you to control the size of the resulting dump file so the file does not become too large.
Capture Files	List of previously created dump files. Select a file to take action.

Licensing

ExtremeCloud Appliance is shipped with the default license configuration:

Default-DEMO and country code: DEMO

Each ExtremeCloud Appliance appliance is licensed in a specific domain. The domain licenses include:

- MNT. Domain-locked access points. The FCC models must be deployed in the United States, Puerto Rico, or Colombia. The ROW must be deployed in any country *except* the United States, Puerto Rico, or Colombia.
- EGY. A wireless appliance with a EGY license will continue to require ROW hardware, but the license will restrict country selection to Egypt only. A wireless controller with a EGY license can manage access points deployed in Egypt.

The ExtremeCloud Appliance appliance license system works on simple software-based key strings. A key string consists of a series of numbers and/or letters. Using these key strings, you can license the software, and enhance the capacity of the controller to manage additional APs.

The key strings can be classified into the following variants:

- Activation key — Activates the software. Temporary and permanent activation keys are available.
- Capacity key — Enhances the capacity of the appliance to manage devices. ExtremeCloud Appliance supports capacity enhancement keys for 5, 25, 100, 500 or 2000 APs.

Capacity applies to all managed devices (access points and switches). A capacity license is shared between nodes in an Availability Pair. Install the capacity license on only one of the nodes in the Availability Pair. ExtremeCloud Appliance and availability pair will restrict the user from installing the same capacity key again if it exists on either appliance.



Note

A capacity license cannot be installed on an ExtremeCloud Appliance if its peer has the same capacity key applied.

The ExtremeCloud Appliance can be in the following licensing modes:

- **Unlicensed** — (DEMO) When the appliance is not licensed, it operates in demo mode. In demo mode, you can operate as many devices as you want, subject to the maximum limit of the platform type. In demo mode, you can use only the b/g radio, with channels 6 and 11. 11n support and Mobility are disabled in demo mode.
- **Licensed with a temporary activation key** — (Evaluation) A temporary activation key comes with a regulatory domain. With the temporary activation key, you can select a country from the domain and operate the APs on any channel permitted by the country. A temporary activation key allows you to use all software features. You can operate as many devices as you want, subject to the maximum limit of the platform type.

A temporary activation key is valid for 90 days. Once the 90-day period is up, the temporary key expires. You must get a permanent activation key and install it on the appliance. ExtremeCloud Appliance will warn you to obtain a permanent license seven days before the expiration date. If you do not install a permanent activation key, the appliance generates event logs every 15 minutes, indicating that an appropriate license is required for the current software version. In addition, you will not be able to edit the Network Service parameters.

- **Licensed with permanent activation key** — (Permanent) A permanent activation key is valid for an infinite period. Use an activation key with a capacity key to license the devices.

Note



Whenever the licensed region changes on the appliance, all APs are changed to Auto Channel Select to prevent possible infractions to local RF regulatory requirements. If this occurs, all manually configured radio channel settings will be lost. Installing the new license key *before* upgrading prevents the appliance from changing the licensed region, and in addition, manually configured channel settings are maintained.

If the appliance detects a license violation, such as capacity adoption, a grace period counter starts from the moment the first violation occurred. The appliance generates event logs for every violation. To leave the grace period, clear all outstanding license violations.

The appliance can be in an unlicensed state for an infinite period. However, if you install a temporary activation key, the unlicensed state is terminated. After the validity of a temporary activation key expires, the controller generates event logs every 15 minutes, indicating that an appropriate license is required for the current software version. In addition, you will not be able to edit the Network Service parameters.

Related Links

[Licensed Devices](#) on page 172

[Obtaining a License Key](#) on page 173

Licensed Devices

ExtremeCloud Appliance supports the following ExtremeWireless AP39xx model APs:

- AP3917i/e/k
- AP3916ic
- AP3915i/e
- AP3912i

- AP3935i/e
- AP3965i/e

And the following ExtremeWireless WiNG AP models:

- AP7522
- AP7532
- AP7562
- AP7612
- AP7632
- AP7662
- AP8432
- AP8533

The access points are manufactured with a specific domain lock. They are configured for either an FCC or ROW license domain.

For a list of supported switches, see the *Release Notes*.

Related Links

[Licensing](#) on page 171

Obtaining a License Key

ExtremeCloud Appliance offers a temporary trial license and a permanent license. In addition, ExtremeCloud Appliance offers a capacity key to extend your device capacity.

To apply a license key, go to **Admin > License**.

Before license activation, the ExtremeCloud Appliance is presented in Demo mode. In Demo mode, only the **Activation Key** field is visible, enter a temporary or permanent key in the **Activation Key** field. If the ExtremeCloud Appliance is in Trial mode (under a temporary license) enter the permanent license key in the **Activation Key** field.



Note

An expiration date is visible when operating ExtremeCloud Appliance in Trial mode. Once the trial period has expired, ExtremeCloud Appliance cannot be configured, but it will continue to operate.

When in Permanent licensed mode, both the **Activation Key** field and **Capacity Key** field are visible. You can enter a new permanent key or add a capacity key when in Permanent licensed mode.

Related Links

[Obtaining a Temporary License Key](#) on page 173

[Obtaining a Permanent License Key](#) on page 174

[Obtaining a Capacity Key](#) on page 174

Obtaining a Temporary License Key

- 1 Go to **Admin > License** and find the value in the Locking ID field.
- 2 Log into Extreme Networks web portal and provide the Locking ID.
- 3 The Extreme Networks web portal presents the temporary key.
- 4 On the ExtremeCloud Appliance, go to **Admin > License**.
- 5 Copy and paste the key from the Extreme Networks web portal to the ExtremeCloud Appliance user interface.
- 6 Click **Apply** to apply the temporary license.

Related Links

[Obtaining a Permanent License Key](#) on page 174

[Obtaining a Capacity Key](#) on page 174

Obtaining a Permanent License Key

- 1 Go to **Admin > License** and find the value in the Locking ID field.
- 2 When you purchased ExtremeCloud Appliance, you received a license voucher from Extreme Networks.
- 3 Log into the Extreme Networks web portal and redeem the voucher and provide the Locking ID.
- 4 The Extreme Networks web portal presents the permanent key.
- 5 On the ExtremeCloud Appliance, go to **Admin > License**.
- 6 Copy and paste the key from the Extreme Networks web portal to the ExtremeCloud Appliance user interface.
- 7 Click **Apply** to apply the permanent license.

Related Links

[Obtaining a Capacity Key](#) on page 174

[Obtaining a Temporary License Key](#) on page 173

Obtaining a Capacity Key

- 1 Obtain a voucher from the Extreme Networks web portal.
- 2 Log into the Extreme Networks web portal to redeem the voucher.
The Extreme Networks web portal presents the capacity key.
- 3 On the ExtremeCloud Appliance, go to **Admin > License**.
- 4 Copy and paste the key from the Extreme Networks web portal to the ExtremeCloud Appliance user interface.
- 5 Click **Apply** to apply the capacity license.



Note

There are SKUs available for device adoption transfer and SKUs for capacity adoption. Use these SKUs to transfer existing devices to ExtremeCloud Appliance.

Related Links

[Obtaining a Temporary License Key](#) on page 173

[Obtaining a Permanent License Key](#) on page 174

Logging

The log messages contain the time of event, severity, source component, and any details generated by the source component. Log messages are divided into the following groups:

- [Events](#)
- [Station Events](#)
- [Audit](#)
- [AP Logs](#)

Working with the logging page:

- Click the plus icon next to each log entry to expand, showing entry details.
- Highlight log entries and (using shortcut keys) copy/paste entries into a third-party application.
- Create Date/Time filters to display entries that were logged around that time. Entries with the approximate time are displayed.

Related Links

[Understanding Date and Time](#) on page 11

[System Logging Configuration](#) on page 168

[Setting a Logging Filter](#) on page 178

View Event Logs

ExtremeCloud Appliance logs all messages that are triggered by system events. You can view a record of the events in the user interface.

Event log files include the following information:

- Date and timestamp
- Severity Type
- Product Component
- Message


To view event log files:

- 1 Go to **Admin > Logs > Event**.

The **Events** page opens.

- 2 (Optional) Search for a specific event log.
- 3 Set a filter or use the default filter.
- 4 Press **Enter** to execute a search.

The event log list is updated.

- 5 (Optional) Select  to export the data and manage which columns display.

Related Links

[System Logging Configuration](#) on page 168

[Understanding Date and Time](#) on page 11

[Setting a Logging Filter](#) on page 178

View Station Logs

If configured to do so, ExtremeCloud Appliance logs all station events. You can view a record of the station event from the **Admin** workbench or the **Clients** workbench.



Note

Go to **Admin > System > Logs Tab** and enable **Send Station Events** before viewing station logs.

Station log files include the following information:

- Date and timestamp
- Event Type
- MAC Address
- IP Address and IPv6 Address (if appropriate)
- SSID
- Details


To view station log files:

- 1 Go to **Admin > Logs > Station**. Or,
Go to **Clients** and select a client from the list. Then, select the **Station Events** tab.

The **Station** page opens.

- 2 (Optional) Search for a specific event.
- 3 Set a filter or use the default filter.
- 4 Press **Enter** to execute a search.

The station log list is updated.

- 5 (Optional) Select  to export the data and manage which columns display.



Note

ExtremeCloud Appliance provides station event history for active stations. You can also search for inactive stations using a MAC address or user name.

Related Links

[System Logging Configuration](#) on page 168

[Understanding Date and Time](#) on page 11

[Setting a Logging Filter](#) on page 178

View Audit Logs


ExtremeCloud Appliance logs all configuration changes made by administrators and system messages related to end-system activity. You can view a record of the changes and messages in the user interface.

Audit log files include the following information:

- Date and timestamp
- User ID of the administrator that made the change

- Product context
- The type of change that was made

To view audit log files:

- 1 Go to **Admin > Logs > Audit**.
The **Audit** page opens.
- 2 (Optional) Search for a specific audit log.
- 3 Set a filter or use the default filter.
- 4 Press **Enter** to execute a search.
The audit log list is updated.
- 5 (Optional) Select  to export the data and manage which columns display.

Related Links

[System Logging Configuration](#) on page 168

[Understanding Date and Time](#) on page 11

[Setting a Logging Filter](#) on page 178

View AP Logs

If configured to do so, ExtremeCloud Appliance logs all AP events. You can view a record of the AP event in the user interface.




Note

Go to **Admin > System > Logs Tab** and enable **Send Station Events** before viewing station logs.

AP log files include the following information:

- Date and timestamp
- AP Name
- The severity type for the event
- Message

To view AP log files:

- 1 Go to **Admin > Logs > AP Log**.
The **AP Log** page opens.
- 2 (Optional) Search for a specific AP log.
- 3 Set a filter or use the default filter.
- 4 Press **Enter** to execute a search.
The AP log list is updated.
- 5 (Optional) Select  to export the data and manage which columns display.

Related Links

[System Logging Configuration](#) on page 168

[Understanding Date and Time](#) on page 11

[Setting a Logging Filter](#) on page 178

Setting a Logging Filter

Create Date/Time filters to display entries that were logged around that time. To set a date and time filter for an ExtremeCloud Appliance:

- 1 Go to **Admin > Logs**.
- 2 Click **Change** to display the **Start Date/Time** dialog.
- 3 From the Time field, specify the hour and minutes and click **AM** or **PM**.
- 4 In the Date field, use the arrows to navigate to the month, then select the calendar day.
- 5 Click **OK**.

Entries with the approximate time are displayed.

Managing Administrator Accounts

ExtremeCloud Appliance is shipped with a factory-set, default administrator account with full rights:

- The user ID is `admin`.
- The factory preset password for this account is `abc123`.

These values are case sensitive. During initial configuration of ExtremeCloud Appliance, the CLI wizard prompts you to change the default Admin user ID and password.

To add administrator accounts:

- 1 Go to **Admin > Accounts**.
- 2 Click **Add** and configure the following parameters:

Username	User name for the administrator account.
Password	Password for the administrator account.
Confirm Password	Re-enter password for the administrator account.
Admin Role	Select the level of access privileges for the administrator account. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full. Full administrative privileges. • Read-Only. Ability to log on and view administrative pages.

- 3 To edit account settings:
 - 1 Select an existing account from the list.
 - 2 Modify settings as necessary and click **Save**.
- 4 To delete an existing account:
 - 1 Select an existing account from the list.
 - 2 Click **Delete**.



Note

All administrator accounts *except* the default account can be deleted.

Related Links

[Admin](#) on page 152

Managing RADIUS Servers for User Authentication

Configure a list of RADIUS servers to authenticate users of ExtremeCloud Appliance.

- 1 Go to **Admin > Accounts > RADIUS**.
- 2 Under **Authentication Order**, click **Add** to add a RADIUS server to the Authentication Order.
- 3 Under **RADIUS Servers**, click **Add** to add the properties of the RADIUS server.
- 4 Select the **IP Address** field to display a list of available RADIUS servers.
Select the RADIUS server row to add or delete a RADIUS server.

Related Links

[RADIUS Settings](#) on page 108



[Advanced RADIUS Settings](#) on page 108

Installing Applications

ExtremeCloud Appliance supports container applications that offer custom solutions for network management.

Extreme Defender Application provides security management plus traffic and application visibility of connected end devices. Defender enables the centralized creation of policies that define network and security settings for groups of IT devices.

Take the following steps to install Extreme Defender Application:

- 1 Go to **Admin > Applications**.
- 2 Click  to add Extreme Defender Application to ExtremeCloud Appliance.
- 3 Click **Upload**, select the Defender docker file, and click **Open**.
- 4 Click **OK**.
Extreme Defender Application is uploaded and installed on ExtremeCloud Appliance.
- 5 Click  to start Extreme Defender Application.

The Extreme Defender Application user interface can be accessed using the HTTPS protocol on the TCP port 5825. For example, if your ExtremeCloud Appliance has the IP address, 192.168.10.10, you can manage Extreme Defender Application in a browser by typing `https://192.168.10.10:5825/defender` into the URL field.


Related Links



[Upgrading Extreme Defender Application](#) on page 179

[Uninstalling Extreme Defender Application](#) on page 180

Upgrading Extreme Defender Application

To upgrade Extreme Defender Application:

- 1 Go to **Admin > Applications**.
- 2 Click  to stop Extreme Defender Application.

- 3 Click **OK** to confirm that you want to stop the application.
- 4 Click  to begin the application upgrade.
- 5 Click **Upload** and select the docker file.
- 6 Click **Open** and click **OK**.
- 7 Click  to start Extreme Defender Application.


Related Links

[Installing Applications](#) on page 179

[Uninstalling Extreme Defender Application](#) on page 180

Uninstalling Extreme Defender Application

To uninstall Extreme Defender Application:

- 1 Go to **Admin > Applications**.
- 2 Click .
- 3 Click **OK** to confirm that you want to uninstall the application.



Note

All application data will be lost when you uninstall Extreme Defender Application.

Related Links

[Installing Applications](#) on page 179

[Upgrading Extreme Defender Application](#) on page 179

10 ExtremeCloud Appliance REST APIs

API Request

API Response

Authentication and Authorization

Network Management Examples

The ExtremeCloud Appliance APIs provide a programmatic interface to access network, site, device, and client information and issue additional configuration parameters. They are based on RESTful principles and use standard HTTP methods for requests and responses. API request and response bodies are formatted in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). To submit API calls, your RESTful API consuming program needs to have logged in using credentials granting at least read permissions. Any administrator account can be used with the REST API, but only fully privileged accounts can be used to make configuration changes through the REST API.

There are two parts to the REST API documentation:

- This chapter, which provides information about accessing the API, structure of the API request and response bodies, error codes, and examples.
- The [ExtremeCloud Appliance Platform Manager API Reference](#) and the [ExtremeCloud Appliance Network Management API Reference](#), which provide a complete list of endpoints, parameters, requests, and responses.



Note

You cannot run the sample requests in this guide as-is. Replace call-specific parameters such as tokens and IDs with your own values.

Tools and Methods

You can use any language or library that can submit REST API requests and process JSON. Examples of languages and libraries that can build REST API clients include:

- For Java, the Jersey library provides the reference implementation of JAX-RS, a Java standard for RESTful web services. The implementation includes a client library that can run directly on the JVM.
- For Python, the Requests and JSON libraries facilitate REST API applications.
- For .Net, the core language provides facilities for submitting HTTP requests, and .Net libraries include a serializer for JSON.
- For Linux shell, Wget and curl can execute REST API calls. Linux shell utilities, like awk and grep, can parse and process JSON.

You can explore the REST API interactively using tools like the Postman plug-in for Chrome.

Related Links

[API Request](#) on page 182

[API Response](#) on page 183

[Authentication and Authorization](#) on page 183

API Request

To construct a REST API request, combine the following components:

Component	Description
The HTTP method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GET: Return data from the server DELETE: Delete a resource from the server POST: Create a new resource on the server PUT: Update a resource on the server
The base URL of the API	<code>https://<ECA_management_IP_address>:5825</code>
The URI to the resource	The resource to create, update, query, or delete. For example, <code>/management/v1/services</code> .
Path parameters	These variables are part of the full URL path and are used to point to a specific resource within a collection. For example, <code>/v3/profiles/{profileID}</code> , where <code>{profileID}</code> is the path parameter and is substituted with an actual value when making the API call.
Query string parameters	For most REST GET calls, you can specify one or more optional query parameters on the request URI to filter, limit the size of, and sort the data in an API response. Query string parameters appear after a question mark (?) in the endpoint. Each parameter is listed one right after the other with an ampersand (&) separating them. The order of the query string parameters does not matter. For example, <code>GET https://ipAddress:5825/management/v1/stations?duration=3H&resolution=15</code> , where <code>duration</code> and <code>resolution</code> are query string parameters.
HTTP request headers	<p>The following HTTP headers are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept: Required for operations with a response body, syntax is <code>Accept: application/json</code>. Content-Type: Required for operations with a request body, syntax is <code>Content-Type: application/json</code>. Authorization: Required to get an access token or make API calls.
JSON request body	Required for most POST and PUT requests.

Content-Type Headers for the POST Method

When you POST or PUT data to the REST API, set the Content-Type header to `application/json`. It can also be useful to set the following request headers:

- `accept: application/json`
- `accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br`
- `accept-language: en-US,en;q=0.8,und;q=0.6`

API Response

ExtremeCloud Appliance API calls return standard HTTP success or error status codes. Some API calls also return JSON response bodies that include information about the resource.

Table 77: HTTP Response Status Codes

Code	Description
200 OK	The request was successful
201 Created	The resource was created successfully
204 No Content	Success with no response body
400 Bad Request	The operation failed because the request is syntactically incorrect or violated schema.
401 Unauthorized	The authentication credentials are invalid or the user is not authorized to use the API
404 Not Found	The server did not find the specified resource that matches the request URI
405 Method Not Allowed	The API does not support the requested HTTP method, for example, PATCH.

Authentication and Authorization

The ExtremeCloud Appliance REST API uses the OAuth 2.0 protocol to authorize calls. OAuth is an open standard that is used to provide secure access to protected resources. You pass your login credentials in the Authorization header within a get access token request. In exchange for these credentials, the ExtremeCloud Appliance authorization server issues access tokens called bearer tokens that you use for authorization when you make REST API requests.

Example: Token Request

```
curl -X POST "https://10.49.31.123:5825/management/v1/oauth2/token"
-H "Content-Type: application/json"
-d '{
  "grantType": "password",
  "userId": "exampleid",
  "scope": "myScope",
  "password": "examplepwd"
}'
```

Example: Successful Response, Status Code:200 OK

```
{
  "access_token": "f06f6f285e364e59fd317bd74da9e837",
  "token_type": "Bearer",
```

```

    "expires_in":7200,
    "idle_timeout":604800,
    "refresh_token":"3e33d8f724e69024811f1cf5869dbaf7",
    "adminRole": "FULL"
  }

```

Note



The `access_token` field in the response contains a bearer token, indicated by the `token_type` of Bearer.

Include this bearer token in subsequent API requests in the `Authorization` header with the Bearer authentication scheme.

Access tokens have a finite lifetime. The `expires_in` field in the response indicates the lifetime, in seconds, of the access token. For example, an expiry value of 3600 indicates that the access token expires in one hour from the time the response was generated. The API endpoint issues a HTTP 401 Unauthorized status code when it detects an expired token.

Network Management Examples

This section contains examples of using the ExtremeCloud Appliance Network Management API to manage your network. To perform REST API operations such as creating a new network and assigning it to a site, you must log in to the API using an account that grants full admin privileges.

Note



The examples in this chapter are a representative sample of what is available. For a complete list of endpoints, parameters, requests, and responses, see the [ExtremeCloud Appliance Network Management API Reference](#) and the [ExtremeCloud Appliance Platform Manager API Reference](#). You can use these examples to help familiarize yourself with the REST functionality, or use them as a starting point to create your own REST client applications.

Related Links

[Create a Network and Assign it to a Site](#) on page 184

[GET Networks](#) on page 189

[GET Clients](#) on page 191

[GET Sites](#) on page 194

Create a Network and Assign it to a Site

This procedure outlines how to create a new network and assign it to a site. A network is associated with the device group configuration Profile. The device group is included in the site.

To create a network and assign it to a site:

- 1 Log in to the REST API using full admin credentials. After you log in, you must forward these credentials with each API call.
- 2 Verify that the network does not already exist by checking the list of current networks using the GET method:

```
GET https://ipAddress:5825/management/v1/services
```


- 3 Create the new network service using the POST method. The network data type is Service Element, which is comprised of a set of one or more topologies that includes a network authentication and authorization strategy, an edge privacy (encryption) policy (open, WPAv2), and a default access control policy. It can be enabled or disabled manually.

POST `https://ipAddress:5825/management/v1/services`

Note

When you POST or PUT data to the REST API, set the Content-Type header to `application/json`.



It can also be useful to set the following request headers:

- `accept: application/json`
- `accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br`
- `accept-language: en-US,en;q=0.8,und;q=0.6`

- 4 Assign the network to an existing site i.e. to a profile within a device group under a site.

PUT `HTTP://ipAddress/management/v3/profiles/{profileID}`

Example: POST Request - Create a Network

```
curl -X POST "https://ipAddress:5825/management/v1/services"
-H "accept: application/json"
-H "Authorization: Bearer f06f6f285e364e59fd317bd74da9e837"
-d '{
  "custId":null,
  "id":"00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000",
  "canDelete":true,
  "canEdit":true,
  "serviceName":"network_1",
  "captivePortalType":null,
  "cpNonAuthenticatedPolicyName":null,
  "status":"enabled",
  "ssid":"network_1",
  "unAuthenticatedUserDefaultRoleID":"4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "defaultTopology":"efd5f044-26c8-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "defaultCoS":"1eea4d66-2607-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "flexibleClientAccess":false,
  "privacy":null,
  "enabledSchedule":null,
  "suppressSsid":false,
  "enabledllkSupport":false,
  "preAuthenticatedIdleTimeout":300,
  "postAuthenticatedIdleTimeout":1800,
  "sessionTimeout":0,
  "uapsdEnabled":true,
  "rmllkBeaconReport":false,
  "rmllkQuietIe":false,
  "admissionControlVideo":false,
  "admissionControlVoice":false,
  "admissionControlBestEffort":false,
  "admissionControlBackgroundTraffic":false,
  "airtimeFairness":false,
  "accountingEnabled":false,
  "mbaAuthorization":false,
  "vendorSpecificAttributes":[],
  "mbatimeoutRoleId":null,
  "enableCaptivePortal":false,
  "authenticatedUserDefaultRoleID":"4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "features":["CENTRALIZED-SITE","DISTRIBUTED-SITE"],
  "dot1dPortNumber":100
}
```

```
}'
```

Example: Successful Response - Create a Network

Response Headers:

```
Content-Type: application/json
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: POST, GET, PUT, UPDATE, DELETE, OPTIONS
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Authorization, AutoRefresh, Access-Control-Allow-Origin,
    Content-Type, Accept, X-Requested-With
Content-Encoding: gzip
```

Response Payload:

```
{
  "custId":null,
  "id":"00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000",
  "canDelete":true,
  "canEdit":true,
  "serviceName":"network_1",
  "captivePortalType":null,
  "cpNonAuthenticatedPolicyName":null,
  "status":"enabled",
  "ssid":"network_1",
  "unAuthenticatedUserDefaultRoleID":"4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "defaultTopology":"efd5f044-26c8-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "defaultCoS":"1eea4d66-2607-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "flexibleClientAccess":false,
  "privacy":null,
  "enabledSchedule":null,
  "suppressSsid":false,
  "enabled11kSupport":false,
  "preAuthenticatedIdleTimeout":300,
  "postAuthenticatedIdleTimeout":1800,
  "sessionTimeout":0,
  "uapsdEnabled":true,
  "rm11kBeaconReport":false,
  "rm11kQuietIe":false,
  "admissionControlVideo":false,
  "admissionControlVoice":false,
  "admissionControlBestEffort":false,
  "admissionControlBackgroundTraffic":false,
  "airtimeFairness":false,
  "accountingEnabled":false,
  "mbaAuthorization":false,
  "vendorSpecificAttributes":[],
  "mbatimeoutRoleId":null,
  "enableCaptivePortal":false,
  "authenticatedUserDefaultRoleID":"4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "features":["CENTRALIZED-SITE","DISTRIBUTED-SITE"],
  "dot1dPortNumber":100
}
```

Example: PUT Request - Update a Profile

```
curl -X PUT "https://ipAddress:5825/management/v3/profiles/70b4eb0a-5f91-11e8-
bd65-000c29a7fe8f"
-H "accept: application/json"
-H "Authorization: Bearer f06f6f285e364e59fd317bd74da9e837"
-d '{
  "id":"70b4eb0a-5f91-11e8-bd65-000c29a7fe8f",
  "name":"PRF2-AP3915",
  "apPlatform":"AP3915",
  "secureTunnelMode":"controlData",
  "secureTunnelLifetime":0,
}
```

```

    "secureTunnelAp":false,
    "bandPreference":false,
    "sessionPersistence":false,
    "sshEnabled":true,
    "usePolicyZoneName":false,
    "mtu":1500,
    "mgmtVlanId":1,
    "mgmtVlanTagged":false,
    "lag":false,
    "apLogLevel":"Critical",
    "airDefenseProfileId":null,
    "xLocationProfileId":null,
    "positioningProfileId":"42d13c51-4d9c-41da-874d-60e4f832d894",
    "iotProfileId":null,
    "analyticsProfileId":null,
    "roleIDs":["4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671"],
    "radioIfList":[{"serviceId":"fa2fcec2-154c-4bae-b075-50811283093b","index":1},
                  {"serviceId":"fa2fcec2-154c-4bae-b075-50811283093b","index":2}],
    "wiredIfList":[],
    "iotList":[],
    "radios":[{"radioName":"Radio 1 - 5GHz","radioIndex":1,"mode":"anc","adminState":true,

"radioShare":"inline","aggregateMpdu":true,"txBf":"muMimo","stbc":false,"ldpc":true,
    "supportedModes":["sensor","anc","acstrict"]},
    {"radioName":"Radio 2 - 2.4GHz","radioIndex":2,"mode":"gn","adminState":true,

"radioShare":"inline","aggregateMpdu":true,"txBf":"disabled","stbc":false,"ldpc":true,
    "supportedModes":["sensor","bg","gn","bgn","gnstrict"]}],
    "wiredPorts":[{"portIndex":
0,"portName":"Uplink","ethMode":"fullDuplex","ethSpeed":"speedAuto"}],
    "features":["802.11AC","802.11N","802.11R-11K","802.1x","AAA-WIRED-PORT","ACL-AT-
AP","ACWS",
    "ADJUST-ANTENNA-SELECTION","ADVANCED-11N-FEATURES","AIR-DEFENSE","AIRTIME-
RESERVATION",
    "ANTENNA-MODEL-SELECTION-V2","ANTENNA-MODEL-SELECTION-V2-TLV","AP-AS-MU","AP-
DYNAMIC-MESH",
    "AP-ENVIRONMENT","AP-ETH-PORT","AP-FILTER-64-RULES","AP-IN-SERVICE-SCAN","AP-LOAD-
BALANCE-RADIO",
    "AP-MAINTENANCE","AP-SPECTRUM-ANALYSIS","AP-TRACE","APP-POLICY","APP-
VISIBILITY","APP-CONTROL",
    "BASIC-RATE-CONTROL","BONJOUR1","BONJOUR2","BOTH-RADIOS-ON","CALLED-STATION-ID-
MAC","CENTRALIZED-SITE",
    "CP-AT-AP","CP-AT-AP-RADIUS","CONFIG-TLV","DEDICATED-SCANNER","DEVICE-IDENT","DPI-
SIGNATURE-EXCHANGE",
    "FABRIC-ATTACH","HOTSPOT2","HTTP-UPGRADE","IPFIX","IPV6","INTERFERENCE-WAIT-
TIME","IOT","IOT-EXTERNAL-ANTENNA",
    "IOT-IBEAACON-ADV","IOT-IBEAACON-SCAN","IOT-EDDYSTONE-ADV","IOT-EDDYSTONE-SCAN","IOT-
THREAD-GATEWAY","IOT-EDDYSTONE",
    "JUMBO-FRAMES","LE-DYN-ON-DEMAND-ARRAY","LED-CONTROL","LOCATION-ENGINE","LOG-
COLLECTION","LOW-POWER-MODE-OVERRIDE",
    "LSENSE","MAX-DISTANCE","MAX-DISTANCE-R1","MCAST-ASSEMBLY","MCAST-BAP","MGMT-FRAME-
PROTECTION","MU-MIMO-R1",
    "NO-FILTER-TYPE","NO-LOW-RTS-CTS-THRESHOLD","PKT-CAPTURE","PKT-CAPTURE-2-
MACS","PKT-CAPTURE-4-IP-ADDRS",
    "PKT-CAPTURE-WIRED-AND-WIRELESS","PROBE-SUPPRESSION","PROFESSIONAL-
INSTALL","PROFESSIONAL-INSTALL-ATT",
    "RADIO-SHARE-MODE","REMOTE-CAPTURE-P1","REMOTE-DEBUG","RF-MGMT-PROFILE-ACS","ROGUE-
DETECTION","ROLE-BASED-REDIRECT",
    "SECURE-TUNNEL","SECURE-TUNNEL-DATA","SESSION-PERSISTENCE","SHORT-GUARD-
INTERVAL","SITE","SSH-HASH-PASSWORD",
    "SW-VALIDATION-ACK","TUNNELED-TOPOLOGY","TXBF","WASSP","WDS","WMM-ADMISSION-
CONTROL"]
  }'

```

Example: Successful Response - Update a Profile

Response Headers:

```
Content-Type: application/json
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: POST, GET, PUT, UPDATE, DELETE, OPTIONS
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Authorization, AutoRefresh, Access-Control-Allow-Origin,
    Content-Type, Accept, X-Requested-With
Content-Encoding: gzip
```

Response Payload:

```
{
  "custId": null,
  "id" : "70b4eb0a-5f91-11e8-bd65-000c29a7fe8f",
  "canDelete" : null,
  "canEdit" : null,
  "apPlatform" : "AP3915",
  "name" : "PRF2-AP3915",
  "radios" : [{ "custId" : null, "id" : null, "canDelete" : null,
    "canEdit" : null, "radioIndex" : 1, "radioName" : "Radio 1 - 5GHz",
    "mode" : "anc", "supportedModes" : [ "sensor", "anc", "acstrict" ],
    "adminState" : true, "aggregateMpdu" : true, "txBf" : "muMimo", "stbc" :
false,
    "ldpc" : true, "radioShare" : "inline"
  },
  { "custId" : null, "id" : null, "canDelete" : null, "canEdit" : null,
    "radioIndex" : 2, "radioName" : "Radio 2 -2.4GHz", "mode" : "gn",
    "supportedModes" : [ "sensor", "bg", "gn", "bgn", "gnstrict" ],
    "adminState" : true, "aggregateMpdu" : true, "txBf" : "disabled",
    "stbc" : false, "ldpc" : true, "radioShare" : "inline"
  } ],
  "sshEnabled" : true,
  "secureTunnelMode" : "controlData",
  "secureTunnelLifetime" : 0,
  "lag" : false,
  "roleIDs" : [ "4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671" ],
  "radioIfList" : [
    { "serviceId" : "fa2fcec2-154c-4bae-b075-50811283093b", "index" : 1 },
    { "serviceId" : "fa2fcec2-154c-4bae-b075-50811283093b", "index" : 2 } ],
  "wiredIfList" : [ ],
  "usePolicyZoneName" : false,
  "secureTunnelAp" : false,
  "bandPreference" : false,
  "sessionPersistence" : false,
  "airDefenseProfileId" : null,
  "xLocationProfileId" : null,
  "positioningProfileId" : "42d13c51-4d9c-41da-874d-60e4f832d894",
  "mtu" : 1500,
  "mgmtVlanId" : 1,
  "mgmtVlanTagged" : false,
  "wiredPorts" : [{
    "portIndex" : 0, "portName" : "Uplink",
    "ethMode" : "fullDuplex", "ethSpeed" : "speedAuto"
  } ],
  "features" : [ "AP-FILTER-64-RULES", "PROFESSIONAL-INSTALL", "LOCATION-ENGINE",
    "ROLE-BASED-REDIRECT", "ROGUE-DETECTION", "JUMBO-FRAMES", "HOTSPOT2",
    "APP-CONTROL", "WASSP", "SW-VALIDATION-ACK", "CALLED-STATION-ID-MAC",
    "IOT-EDDYSTONE", "AIR-DEFENSE", "ANTENNA-MODEL-SELECTION-V2-TLV",
    "CP-AT-AP-RADIUS", "LSENSE", "APP-POLICY", "CENTRALIZED-SITE", "HTTP-
UPGRADE",
    "REMOTE-CAPTURE-P1", "BONJOUR2", "BONJOUR1", "CONFIG-TLV", "IPV6",
    "PKT-CAPTURE-4-IP-ADDRS", "AP-AS-MU", "SECURE-TUNNEL", "WDS", "802.11AC",
    "AP-TRACE",
```

```

    "IOT-EDDYSTONE-ADV", "IOT-THREAD-GATEWAY", "LED-CONTROL", "TUNNELED-
    TOPOLOGY",
    "RADIO-SHARE-MODE", "ANTENNA-MODEL-SELECTION-V2", "REMOTE-DEBUG", "MGMT-
    FRAME-PROTECTION",
    "AP-IN-SERVICE-SCAN", "IOT-EDDYSTONE-SCAN", "LE-DYN-ON-DEMAND-ARRAY", "LOG-
    COLLECTION",
    "802.11R-11K", "LOW-POWER-MODE-OVERRIDE", "MAX-DISTANCE", "MCAST-ASSEMBLY",
    "IPFIX",
    "IOT-IBEAON-ADV", "APP-VISIBILITY", "DEDICATED-SCANNER", "AIRTIME-
    RESERVATION",
    "ACL-AT-AP", "SHORT-GUARD-INTERVAL", "CP-AT-AP", "INTERFERENCE-WAIT-TIME",
    "802.1x",
    "PKT-CAPTURE", "WMM-ADMISSION-CONTROL", "AP-LOAD-BALANCE-RADIO", "PKT-
    CAPTURE-2-MACS",
    "MAX-DISTANCE-R1", "IOT-EXTERNAL-ANTENNA", "BOTH-RADIOS-ON", "DPI-
    SIGNATURE-EXCHANGE",
    "SSH-HASH-PASSWORD", "ACWS", "IOT-IBEAON-SCAN", "MCAST-BAP", "802.11N",
    "AP-SPECTRUM-ANALYSIS", "SITE", "AP-ENVIRONMENT", "NO-FILTER-TYPE",
    "BASIC-RATE-CONTROL", "ADVANCED-11N-FEATURES", "SESSION-PERSISTENCE",
    "AAA-WIRED-PORT", "FABRIC-ATTACH", "PROBE-SUPPRESSION", "AP-MAINTENANCE",
    "NO-LOW-RTS-CTS-THRESHOLD", "AP-DYNAMIC-MESH", "IOT", "TXBF", "MU-MIMO-
    R1",
    "SECURE-TUNNEL-DATA", "AP-ETH-PORT", "DEVICE-IDENT", "RF-MGMT-PROFILE-
    ACS",
    "PROFESSIONAL-INSTALL-ATT", "ADJUST-ANTENNA-SELECTION", "PKT-CAPTURE-
    WIRED-AND-WIRELESS"
  ],
  "iotProfileId" : null,
  "analyticsProfileId" : null,
  "iotList" : [ ],
  "apLogLevel" : "Critical",
  "profileId" : "70b4eb0a-5f91-11e8-bd65-000c29a7fe8f"
}

```

GET Networks

This procedure outlines how to retrieve the networks configured on ExtremeCloud Appliance.

To get the networks configured on ExtremeCloud Appliance:

- 1 Log in to the REST API using full admin credentials. After you log in, you must also forward the credentials with each API call.
- 2 Issue a GET request to retrieve the configured networks on ExtremeCloud Appliance.

```
GET https://ipAddress:5825/management/v1/services
```

Note



It can also be useful to set the following request headers:

- accept: application/json
- accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br
- accept-language: en-US,en;q=0.8,und;q=0.6

Example: GET Request - Retrieve Networks

```

curl -X GET https://ipAddress:5825/management/v1/services
-H "accept: application/json"
-H "Authorization: Bearer f06f6f285e364e59fd317bd74da9e837"

```

Example: Successful Response - Retrieve Networks

Response Headers:

```
Content-Type: application/json
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: POST, GET, PUT, UPDATE, DELETE, OPTIONS
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Authorization, AutoRefresh, Access-Control-Allow-Origin,
    Content-Type, Accept, X-Requested-With
Content-Encoding: gzip
```

Response Payload:

```
{
  "custId" : null,
  "id" : "9caa0103-9697-4d24-a0f9-db45cc7a0e87",
  "canDelete" : true,
  "canEdit" : true,
  "serviceName" : "nselab",
  "captivePortalType" : null,
  "cpNonAuthenticatedPolicyName" : null,
  "status" : "enabled",
  "ssid" : "nselab",
  "unAuthenticatedUserDefaultRoleID" : "4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "defaultTopology" : "a6a583f9-c5b0-4dca-b77c-36f99eb434b2",
  "defaultCoS" : "1eea4d66-2607-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "flexibleClientAccess" : false,
  "privacy" : {
    "WpaPskElement" : {
      "custId" : null,
      "id" : null,
      "canDelete" : null,
      "canEdit" : null,
      "mode" : "auto",
      "pmfMode" : "enabled",
      "presharedKey" : "abcde12345",
      "keyHexEncoded" : false
    }
  },
  "enabledSchedule" : null,
  "suppressSsid" : false,
  "enabledllkSupport" : false,
  "preAuthenticatedIdleTimeout" : 300,
  "postAuthenticatedIdleTimeout" : 1800,
  "sessionTimeout" : 0,
  "uapsdEnabled" : true,
  "rmllkBeaconReport" : false,
  "rmllkQuietIe" : false,
  "admissionControlVideo" : false,
  "admissionControlVoice" : false,
  "admissionControlBestEffort" : false,
  "admissionControlBackgroundTraffic" : false,
  "airtimeFairness" : false,
  "accountingEnabled" : false,
  "mbaAuthorization" : false,
  "vendorSpecificAttributes" : ["apName", "vnsName", "ssid" ],
  "mbatimeoutRoleId" : null,
  "enableCaptivePortal" : false,
  "authenticatedUserDefaultRoleID": "4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "features" : ["CENTRALIZED-SITE" ],
  "dot1dPortNumber" : 101
},
{
  "custId" : null,
```

```

    "id" : "9920e3de-28a4-4fd5-928f-b92b85ed3f34",
    "canDelete" : true,
    "canEdit" : true,
    "serviceName" : "a111",
    "captivePortalType" : null,
    "cpNonAuthenticatedPolicyName" : null,
    "status" : "enabled",
    "ssid" : "a111",
    "unAuthenticatedUserDefaultRoleID" : "4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
    "defaultTopology" : "a6a583f9-c5b0-4dca-b77c-36f99eb434b2",
    "defaultCoS" : "1eea4d66-2607-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
    "flexibleClientAccess" : false,
    "privacy" : null,
    "enabledSchedule" : null,
    "suppressSsid" : false,
    "enabledllkSupport" : false,
    "preAuthenticatedIdleTimeout" : 300,
    "postAuthenticatedIdleTimeout" : 1800,
    "sessionTimeout" : 0,
    "uapsdEnabled" : true,
    "rmlkBeaconReport" : false,
    "rmlkQuietIe" : false,
    "admissionControlVideo" : false,
    "admissionControlVoice" : false,
    "admissionControlBestEffort" : false,
    "admissionControlBackgroundTraffic" : false,
    "airtimeFairness" : false,
    "accountingEnabled" : false,
    "mbaAuthorization" : false,
    "vendorSpecificAttributes" : ["apName", "vnsName", "ssid" ],
    "mbatimeoutRoleId" : null,
    "enableCaptivePortal" : false,
    "authenticatedUserDefaultRoleID": "4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
    "features" : ["CENTRALIZED-SITE" ],
    "dot1dPortNumber" : 102
  }

```

GET Clients

This procedure outlines how to retrieve the clients on ExtremeCloud Appliance.

To get the clients on ExtremeCloud Appliance:

- 1 Log in to the REST API using full admin credentials. After you log in, you must also forward the credentials with each API call.
- 2 Issue a GET request to retrieve the clients on ExtremeCloud Appliance.

```

GET https://ipAddress:5825/management/v1/stations?
    duration=3H&resolution=15

```

Note



It can also be useful to set the following request headers:

- accept: application/json
- accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br
- accept-language: en-US,en;q=0.8,und;q=0.6

Exampe: GET Request - Retrieve Clients

```
curl -X GET https://ipAddress:5825/management/v1/stations?duration=3H&resolution=15
-H "accept: application/json"
-H "Authorization: Bearer f06f6f285e364e59fd317bd74da9e837"
```

Example: GET Response - Retrieve Clients**Response Headers:**

```
Content-Type: application/json
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: POST, GET, PUT, UPDATE, DELETE, OPTIONS
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Authorization, AutoRefresh, Access-Control-Allow-Origin,
    Content-Type, Accept, X-Requested-With
Content-Encoding: gzip
```

Response Payload:

```
{
  "macAddress": "22:B3:99:A5:DF:88",
  "protocol": "802.11bgn",
  "deviceFamily": "Unknown",
  "receivedRate": 1100000,
  "lastSeen": 1528137416080,
  "dot11nAdvanced": 0,
  "dlLostRetriesBytes": 0,
  "dlLostRetriesPackets": 182,
  "roleId": "4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "role": "Enterprise User",
  "deviceType": "Unknown",
  "accessPointName": "ap8432-1802D8",
  "manufacturer": "",
  "channel": "1",
  "status": "INACTIVE",
  "dhcpHostName": "(null)",
  "radioId": 1,
  "serviceId": "f74d0da3-30bb-4808-9dec-94289625de8e",
  "siteId": "d9f9790d-8f80-44da-a25b-a2b3e3cb078b",
  "rss": -51,
  "userName": "",
  "ipv6Address": [],
  "capability": 0,
  "accessPointSerialNumber": "17095522200725",
  "transmittedRate": 1300000,
  "ipAddress": "0.0.0.0"
},
{
  "macAddress": "3C:A9:F4:1D:21:4C",
  "protocol": "802.11an",
  "deviceFamily": "Windows",
  "receivedRate": 117000000,
  "lastSeen": 1528137906165,
  "dot11nAdvanced": 16,
  "dlLostRetriesBytes": 0,
  "dlLostRetriesPackets": 19580,
  "roleId": "4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
  "role": "Enterprise User",
  "deviceType": "Windows Vista/ 7/ 2008",
  "accessPointName": "Sretanka-1736Y-1555900000",
  "manufacturer": "Intel Corporate",
  "channel": "36",
  "status": "INACTIVE",
  "dhcpHostName": "spudasaini-PC",
  "radioId": 1,
```



```

    "serviceId": "99c6cc0c-109e-4208-b010-12f9fa9a42d2",
    "siteId": "eaab6b13-865d-4475-a26f-d3d95b6e0812",
    "rss": -61,
    "userName": "",
    "ipv6Address": ["fe80::b947:41fb:4ac7:d977"],
    "capability": 178217,
    "accessPointSerialNumber": "1736Y-1555900000",
    "transmittedRate": 72000000,
    "ipAddress": "10.49.30.184"
  },
  {
    "macAddress": "DA:84:66:71:C7:F8",
    "protocol": "802.11bgn", "deviceFamily":
      "Wireless Access Point",
    "receivedRate": 1100000,
    "lastSeen": 1528138271043,
    "dot11nAdvanced": 0,
    "dlLostRetriesBytes": 0,
    "dlLostRetriesPackets": 71,
    "roleId": "4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
    "role": "Enterprise User",
    "deviceType": "Extreme IdentiFi Wireless Access Point",
    "accessPointName": "Blackstone2_1631Y-1142000000",
    "manufacturer": "",
    "channel": "44",
    "status": "INACTIVE",
    "dhcpHostName": "AP3912i-1644Y-1160800000",
    "radioId": 1,
    "serviceId": "dad6b6d07-3811-4d6c-89c5-360b0b36cfb4",
    "siteId": "eaab6b13-865d-4475-a26f-d3d95b6e0812",
    "rss": -58,
    "userName": "",
    "ipv6Address": [""],
    "capability": 0,
    "accessPointSerialNumber": "1631Y-1142000000",
    "transmittedRate": 1100000,
    "ipAddress": "0.0.0.0"
  },
  {
    "macAddress": "28:B2:BD:1C:8A:95",
    "protocol": "802.11ac",
    "deviceFamily": "Windows",
    "receivedRate": 173000000,
    "lastSeen": 1528138753333,
    "dot11nAdvanced": 20,
    "dlLostRetriesBytes": 0,
    "dlLostRetriesPackets": 400,
    "roleId": "4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
    "role": "Enterprise User",
    "deviceType": "Windows Vista/ 7/ 2008",
    "accessPointName": "Richard-1736Y-1338600000",
    "manufacturer": "Intel Corporate",
    "channel": "112",
    "status": "INACTIVE",
    "dhcpHostName": "dhrstov-PC",
    "radioId": 1, "serviceId":
      "9caa0103-9697-4d24-a0f9-db45cc7a0e87",
    "siteId": "eaab6b13-865d-4475-a26f-d3d95b6e0812",
    "rss": -42,
    "userName": "",
    "ipv6Address": ["fe80::88b:6e6a:9f4b:83eb"],
    "capability": 436265,
    "accessPointSerialNumber": "1736Y-1338600000",
    "transmittedRate": 173000000,
  }

```

```

        "ipAddress": "10.49.30.38"
    },
    {
        "macAddress": "22:B3:99:AE:C7:A0",
        "protocol": "802.11ac",
        "deviceFamily": "Unknown",
        "receivedRate": 0,
        "lastSeen": 1528141664891,
        "dot11nAdvanced": 0,
        "dlLostRetriesBytes": 0,
        "dlLostRetriesPackets": 0,
        "roleId": "4459ee6c-2f76-11e7-93ae-92361f002671",
        "role": "Enterprise User",
        "deviceType": "Unknown",
        "accessPointName": "ap7612-3B3E1C",
        "manufacturer": "",
        "channel": "",
        "status": "INACTIVE",
        "dhcpHostName": "(null)",
        "radioId": 0,
        "serviceId": "f74d0da3-30bb-4808-9dec-94289625de8e",
        "siteId": "d9f9790d-8f80-44da-a25b-a2b3e3cb078b",
        "rss": 0,
        "userName": "",
        "ipv6Address": [],
        "capability": 0,
        "accessPointSerialNumber": "1740W-2030400000",
        "transmittedRate": 0,
        "ipAddress": "0.0.0.0"
    }
}

```

GET Sites

This procedure outlines how to retrieve the sites configured on ExtremeCloud Appliance.

To get the sites configured on ExtremeCloud Appliance:

- 1 Log in to the REST API using Admin credentials. After you log in, you must also forward the credentials with each API call.
- 2 Issue a GET request to retrieve the configured sites on ExtremeCloud Appliance.

GET `https://ipAddress:5825/management/v3/sites`

Note



It can also be useful to set the following request headers:

- `accept: application/json`
- `accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br`
- `accept-language: en-US,en;q=0.8,und;q=0.6`

Example: GET Request - Retrieve Sites

```

curl -X GET https://ipAddress:5825/management/v3/sites
-H "accept: application/json"
-H "Authorization: Bearer f06f6f285e364e59fd317bd74da9e837"

```

Example: GET Response - Retrieve Sites

Response Headers:

```

Content-Type: application/json
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: POST, GET, PUT, UPDATE, DELETE, OPTIONS
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Authorization, AutoRefresh, Access-Control-Allow-Origin,
    Content-Type, Accept, X-Requested-With
Content-Encoding: gzip

```

Response Payload:

```

{
  "custId" : null,
  "id" : "eaab6b13-865d-4475-a26f-d3d95b6e0812",
  "canDelete" : true,
  "canEdit" : true,
  "siteName" : "Thornhill",
  "country" : "CANADA",
  "distributed" : false,
  "stpEnabled" : false,
  "deviceGroups" : [
    {
      "custId" : null,
      "id" : "8d701223-88f7-4e59-856f-8ef5fa71faf3",
      "canDelete" : null,
      "canEdit" : null,
      "profileId" : "41f88f5a-f0c0-11e7-8c3f-9a214cf09308",
      "groupName" : "DG-3915",
      "loadBalanceBandPreferenceEnabled" : false,
      "roleIDs" : null,
      "apSerialNumbers" : ["1736Y-1555800000", "1736Y-1338600000",
"1736Y-1337800000" ],
      "topologyIDs" : null,
      "serviceIDs" : null,
      "backboneTopologyIDs" : null,
      "radioAssignment" : null,
      "wiredInterfaceAssignment" : null,
      "enableDpi" : true,
      "minimumBaseRate2_4" : 6,
      "minimumBaseRate5" : 6,
      "aggregateMpdu2_4" : true,
      "aggregateMpdu5" : true,
      "stbcEnabled2_4" : false,
      "stbcEnabled5" : false,
      "txbfEnabled2_4" : "muMimo",
      "txbfEnabled5" : "disabled",
      "rfMgmtPolicyId" : "bd9d7042-f0c7-11e7-8c3f-9a214cf093af"
    },
    {
      "custId" : null,
      "id" : "7bc3e5c5-74ff-47fe-ba69-35e98b7c0bb9",
      "canDelete" : null,
      "canEdit" : null,
      "profileId" : "9d978e22-5f8f-11e8-b295-000c29a7fe8f",
      "groupName" : "DG-3935-Blackstone",
      "loadBalanceBandPreferenceEnabled" : false,
      "roleIDs" : null,
      "apSerialNumbers" : ["1631Y-1142000000" ],
      "topologyIDs" : null,
      "serviceIDs" : null,
      "backboneTopologyIDs" : null,
      "radioAssignment" : null,
      "wiredInterfaceAssignment" : null,
      "enableDpi" : true,
      "minimumBaseRate2_4" : 6,

```

```

        "minimumBaseRate5" :6,
        "aggregateMpdu2_4" :true,
        "aggregateMpdu5" :true,
        "stbcEnabled2_4" :false,
        "stbcEnabled5" :false,
        "txbfEnabled2_4" : "muMimo",
        "txbfEnabled5" : "disabled",
        "rfMgmtPolicyId" : "bd9d7042-f0c7-11e7-8c3f-9a214cf093af"
    },
    {
        "custId" :null,
        "id" : "99222da0-b8e8-4300-a490-1038e8c76737",
        "canDelete" :null,
        "canEdit" :null,
        "profileId" : "41f88f5a-f0c0-11e7-8c3f-9a214cf09304",
        "groupName" : "DG-3935",
        "loadBalanceBandPreferenceEnabled" : false,
        "roleIDs" :null,
        "apSerialNumbers" : ["1525D10061120000" ],
        "topologyIDs" :null,
        "serviceIDs" :null,
        "backboneTopologyIDs" :null,
        "radioAssignment" :null,
        "wiredInterfaceAssignment" :null,
        "enableDpi" :true,
        "minimumBaseRate2_4" :6,
        "minimumBaseRate5" :6,
        "aggregateMpdu2_4" :true,
        "aggregateMpdu5" :true,
        "stbcEnabled2_4" : false,
        "stbcEnabled5" :false,
        "txbfEnabled2_4" : "muMimo",
        "txbfEnabled5" : "disabled",
        "rfMgmtPolicyId" : "bd9d7042-f0c7-11e7-8c3f-9a214cf093af"
    },
}

```

Glossary

Chalet

Chalet is a web-based user interface for setting up and viewing information about a switch, removing the need to enter common commands individually in the CLI.

CLI

Command Line Interface. The CLI provides an environment to issue commands to monitor and manage switches and wireless appliances.

Data Center Connect

DCC, formerly known as DCM (Data Center Manager), is a data center fabric management and automation tool that improves the efficiency of managing a large virtual and physical network. DCC provides an integrated view of the server, storage, and networking operations, removing the need to use multiple tools and management systems. DCC automates VM assignment, allocates appropriate network resources, and applies individual policies to various data objects in the switching fabric (reducing VM sprawl). Learn more about DCC at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/data-center-connect/>.

Extreme Application Analytics

EAA, formerly Purview™, is a network powered application analytics and optimization solution that captures and analyzes context-based application traffic to deliver meaningful intelligence about applications, users, locations, and devices. EAA provides data to show how applications are being used. This can be used to better understand customer behavior on the network, identify the level of user engagement, and assure business application delivery to optimize the user experience. The software also provides visibility into network and application performance allowing IT to pinpoint and resolve performance issues in the infrastructure whether they are caused by the network, application, or server. Learn more about EAA at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/extremeanalytics/>.

Extreme Management Center

Extreme Management Center (Management Center), formerly Netsight™, is a web-based control interface that provides centralized visibility into your network. Management Center reaches beyond ports, VLANs, and SSIDs and provides detailed control of individual users, applications, and protocols. When coupled with wireless and Identity & Access Management products, Management Center becomes the central location for monitoring and managing all the components in the infrastructure. Learn more about Management Center at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/management-center/>.

ExtremeCloud Appliance

The ExtremeCloud Appliance, the newest addition to the Smart OmniEdge portfolio, is a next generation orchestration application offering all the mobility services required for modern unified access deployments. The ExtremeCloud Appliance extends the simplified workflows of the ExtremeCloud public cloud application to on-prem/private cloud deployments.

The ExtremeCloud Appliance includes comprehensive critical network services for wireless and wired connectivity, wireless device secure onboarding, distributed and centralized data paths, role-based access control through the Application Layer, integrated location services, and IoT device onboarding through a single platform.

Built on architecture with the latest technology, the embedded operating system supports application containers that enable future expansion of value added applications for the unified access edge. Learn more about ExtremeCloud Appliance at <https://www.extremenetworks.com/product/extremecloud-appliance/>.

ExtremeCloud

ExtremeCloud is a cloud-based network management Software as a Service (SaaS) tool. ExtremeCloud allows you to manage users, wired and wireless devices, and applications on corporate and guest networks. You can control the user experience with smarter edges – including managing QoS, call admission control, secure access policies, rate limiting, multicast, filtering, and traffic forwarding, all from an intuitive web interface. Learn more about ExtremeCloud at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/extremecloud/>.

ExtremeControl

ExtremeControl, formerly Extreme Access Control™ (EAC), is a set of management software tools that use information gathered by a hardware engine to control policy to all devices on the network. The software allows you to automate and secure access for all devices on the network from a central dashboard, making it easier to roll out security and identity policies across the wired and wireless network. Learn more about ExtremeControl at <https://www.extremenetworks.com/product/extremecontrol/>.

ExtremeSwitching

ExtremeSwitching is the family of products comprising different switch types: **Modular** (X8 and 8000 series [formerly BlackDiamond] and S and K series switches); **Stackable** (X-series and A, B, C, and 7100 series switches); **Standalone** (SSA, X430, and D, 200, 800, and ISW series); and **Mobile Backhaul** (E4G). Learn more about ExtremeSwitching at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/products/switching-routing/>.

ExtremeWireless

ExtremeWireless products and solutions offer high-density WiFi access, connecting your organization with employees, partners, and customers everywhere they go. The family of wireless products and solutions includes APs, wireless appliances, and software. Learn more about ExtremeWireless at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/products/wireless/>.

ExtremeXOS

ExtremeXOS, a modular switch operating system, is designed from the ground up to meet the needs of large cloud and private data centers, service providers, converged enterprise edge networks, and everything in between. Based on a resilient architecture and protocols, ExtremeXOS supports network virtualization and standards-based SDN capabilities like VXLAN gateway, OpenFlow, and OpenStack Cloud orchestration. ExtremeXOS also supports comprehensive role-based policy. Learn more about ExtremeXOS at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/extremexos-network-operating-system/>.

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